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THE  
POLITICAL  
STATE  
OF  
*Great Britain.*

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VOLUME XXXI.

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CONTAINING

The MONTHS of JANUARY, FEBRUARY,  
MARCH, APRIL, MAY, and JUNE,  
MDCCXXII.

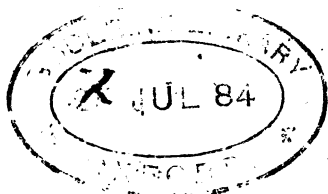
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By Mr. A. BOYER.

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THE  
POLITICAL STATE  
FOR THE  
*Month of* JANUARY 1725-6.

London, JANUARY, 31<sup>st</sup>. 1725-6.

S I R,



WE cannot, in our Opinion, Vol. XXXL.  
better Usher in the NEW-  
YEAR, than with some Ju-  
dicious Political Reflections on the principal  
the principal Events of the Events of the  
Last Year ; which were first Year, 1725.  
publish'd, in French, in Holland ; and in  
English, are as follows : \*

THUS is another Year pass'd away  
in Peace, notwithstanding the Ap-  
pearances of an unavoidable War. This  
A shews,

shews, that it may be better to feign an Inclination to War, than actually to make War; and that, in certain Situations, 'tis more easy to threaten than to fight. The whole Course of the Year 1725, is a Proof of this Truth. Levies have been made; Ships of War have been equipp'd; nay, in some Places, Troops have been actually encamp'd; and yet what has all amounted to, but to leave People in Suspence about the future Event of such extraordinary Preparations? 'Tis pretty remarkable, that those very Powers who seem'd to have most to fear, have been most insolent in their Menaces; that some Quarrels, from which it was natural to expect the greatest Disturbances, are in a Way of Accommodation; and that Treaties which ought to have been made only with a View to Peace, seems nevertheless to have been calculated for no other End but to sow the Seeds of War. Let us set all these Ideas in a clear Light. The Year now expired has been fruitful of great Events. Let us run them over, in order to draw that Picture of which we have only given the Outlines, and by some Reflections on what is pass'd, we may open a modest View of Futurity, without offering to dive into the dark Decrees of Providence.

## I.

The Affair of *Thorn*, which happen'd the preceding Year, has kept all *Europe* on the Watch during the whole Course of the last. At first, all the *Protestant* Powers loudly demanded Satisfaction. Who has not seen the pressing Letters writ upon that Subject by the Kings of *Great Britain*, *Sweden*, and *Prussia*, and by the *States General* of the *United Provinces*, to the *Emperor* and the King of *Poland*? Yet they were only Letters of Intercession. The *Emperor* was thereby intreated to employ his Sovereign Mediation for procuring the *Protestants* a Satisfaction answerable

ble to their Complaints. The King of *Poland* was conjured to cause a hasty Sentence to be repeal'd, and to make Reparation for the Effects of it. A Representation was made of the dangerous Wound given by the said Sentence to a solemn Treaty, made in concert, and guaranteed by the very Powers who demanded Satisfaction.

Both the one and the other seem'd to enter into the Justice of that Demand. The *Emperor* gave Hopes, that he would act effectually to obtain a Redress of those Grievances. The King of *Poland*, indeed, did not speak so directly in the Affirmative; for he declared, that the Thing was not in his Power, and that all he could do was to represent the Matter; but he promised to do all that he cou'd to turn the Hearts of the *Poles*. Nothing would do with a Nobility who, for a long time, have had no Notion of any greater Glory, than to make the predominant Religion flourish, by humbling and crushing the Nonconformists. When it was seen, that the Remonstrances made from all Parts signified nothing, Intreaties were turned into Menaces. The *Emperor* was made to see the Danger there was of a Flame's breaking out which might set all *Europe* on Fire. These Menaces were carried as far as *Warsaw*, and were even supported by the March of some Troops on the neighbouring Frontiers.

Who wou'd not have thought that such Steps as these would have made an Impression upon the *Poles*? Who could have believed but that, being frighten'd at these Preparations, they would have applied themselves seriously to divert a Storm ready to burst over their Heads? Who would not have imagin'd, that Discord, so often fatal to that Republick, had at least sown Divisions which Foreigners would improve to their own Advantage? but how mistaken is a Zeal for Religion, when 'tis kindled in Favour

of the Objects of a Superstitious Devotion / The *Poles*, too often at variance about their dear Interests, are reconciled to revenge the Cause of I know not what Image reduced to Ashes. It might be said, that this Loss was to them the greatest of Misfortunes. They all swear to revenge the Affront put upon the Virgin their Protectress. 'Tis in vain to talk to them of the Inhumanity of the Sacrifice already made to her of so much Christian Blood. This is not enough; the whole Race of those sacrilegious Persons who dared to lay their prophane Hands upon that Image must be exterminated. And, instead of offering to make any Attonement for the Murder of so many Innocents, they demand the Lives of all that don't call out for Vengeance as well as themselves. They thunder, they threaten, they answer Memorials with Memorials, Reprisals with Reprisals, and even form Pretensions against those very Persons that have the justest Demands upon them. The Minister of a powerful King, who presses them to redress all these Injuries, is scarce safe in their Metropolis. They have no Respect either for the sacred Laws of Hospitality, or the Privileges of Ambassadors. No Notice is yet taken of these Outrages; in Order to reclaim them by a Pattern of Moderation. Their own King is willing to re-assemble them, that they might enter at least into a Conference, but, instead of obeying him, they keep away, and only compliment him with affected Delays. Being confident of I know not what Succours promised them by an Ecclesiastical Power, they despise all the Menaces of those who are capable of doing them the greatest Mischief. This is the Fruit of all those gentle Methods which have been hitherto taken with them. They have thereby had Time to strengthen themselves by indirect Alliances, and they have found an Advantage by

by several Alterations which have happen'd in other Courts.

II.

The first of these Alterations is that which happen'd in Affairs by the Death of *Peter the Great*, First Emperor of all *Russia*. It was at first a Matter of great Doubt, as if that Monarch had been an Exception to the general Rule of Mortality. 'Tis true, and we said it in his Time, that if Immortality was reserved for any upon Earth, it ought to be to such extraordinary Men, whose eminent Qualities set them so far above the common Race. But the Doubt soon vanish'd, and People talk differently of it, according to their several Interests. It was expected that his Death would cause a Revolution in *Russia*; but it soon came to be known, that *Peter the Great* had taken the wisest Measures before hand, both for the Execution of his Projects, and the Tranquility of his vast Dominions.

A Princess whom he entrusted with his most secret Thoughts, and whose Genius he had studied, ascends the Throne without Contradiction, according to the Czar's last Settlement thereof, and she establishes her self in it by the same Qualities which made her august Consort think her worthy of it. All Clouds vanish at the Sight of a Princess whose Knowledge joins Experience. The People, convinced of the great Obligations they have to her, think they cannot acknowledge them better than by giving her the Title of *Empress*. Already is her Name fled as far as that of the late Emperor. Abroad ancient Treaties are renewed: At home, the same Projects subsist, because they are directed with the same Views. The chief Plans are executed, and *Russia* scarce perceives that she has changed her Sovereign.

From that Instant the Eyes of all Europe were fixed on the Measures of this great Princess. The Pro-  
testants

*stants* oppressed in *Poland* hope for the same Relief from her as they had expected from the *Czar* her Husband, and they had the more Reason for their Hopes, because she had, as it was said, a twofold Interest to revenge their Injuries. There was, as it were, a Glimmering of Menaces from *Petersburg*, and even some Preparations to put the same in Execution. But how easily are Men deceived by their own Wishes! There was a gross Mistake in that twofold Interest. It has been found out since, and all Hopes are thereby vanished. It was believed at that Time that the *Czarina*, having no Interest to regard but her own, would at least push her Pretensions independently of those of others. But on a sudden Interests change; she grew cool and moderate in those Demands which she had before pressed with Warmth and Vigour. We saw her Menaces turn into an Alliance. The very same Preparations which were thought to be designed for reducing the *Poles*, are to serve for a mutual Defence against their Common Enemy. Some still flatter themselves that by such an Union the Redress of the Religious Grievances will be stipulated; but this will be at most no farther than what relates to the Greek Religion, or to calm Disturbances which are always dangerous in such Conjunctions.

In this therefore consists the Alteration which the *Czar's* Death has occasioned with respect to the Affair of *Thorn*. His Demands upon *Poland* gave him a plausible Pretext to join with those Powers that sued for Satisfaction on that Affair. He had at his Command Forces more than sufficient to support them. His Conquests upon the *Caspian Sea*, his Alliances with the *Turks*, his Progress in *Persia* render'd his Power formidable to the *East*. His Navy so prodigiously encreased; his Commerce in the *Baltick* established by his Victories over *Sweden*; his Views  
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to that Crown in favour of a Prince whom he allied to his Family ; and his Designs to re-establish him in *Holstein*, made him altogether as formidable to the *North*. He dies : The Prince's Marriage is consummated. The *Czarina's* Business is to maintain herself on the same Footing. Affairs in *Persia* take a new Turn. The *Turks* make such a Progress there as is astonishing, and she has every Thing to fear from them if they should come to be Masters of that powerful Monarchy. How could she think of preserving her Conquests there which always gave the *Turks* Umbrage ? How could she defend herself against their Attacks, if she has not the *Emperor* and the *Poles* for her Allies ? There are other Views besides these, which engage her to conclude that Alliance which is at this Time the Object of so much Speculation. By that Means she also secures her Conquests in the *North* against any Invasions of the *Protestant Powers*, how remote soever such a Prospect may be now. We shall look for the Source of all in the Alterations that have happened in another Court.

## III.

The Scene which occasions yet more Speculation, and which was the *Primum Mobile* of the greatest Events of the last Year, was the Court of *France*. One Queen sent home again. Another Queen return'd from thence ; and a Third advanced to a Throne from which she seem'd as distant as she was worthy of it. Two Marriages broke off after being contracted four Years ; another concluded and consummated almost as soon as talk'd of. Alliances made with the only Powers capable of keeping the Balance even. These are the great Turns which have happen'd in this Kingdom, and all which *Europe* can scarce reflect on without Astonishment.

The Design of sending back the *Infanta* Queen had been form'd a long time, e'er it was put in Execution.

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It was whisper'd even in Foreign Countries, but scarce any Body believ'd it, tho' such as were Masters of the Political View to which that Marriage was owing, very well judg'd that it cou'd never be accomplish'd. An *Infanta*, as yet but an *Infant*, was incapable of giving Successors to the Crown of *France*. A King, the only Relict of so numerous a Race of Kings, cou'd not conveniently wait for the Maturity of a Princess of an Age so disproportionate to his. It highly concern'd the whole Kingdom, that their Monarch should be marry'd when he was ripe for Matrimony, to which Age he was just arriv'd when the *Infanta* was sent away. The Court of *Spain*, when inform'd of this Conduct cou'd scarce contain its Resentment. It only smother'd it for the present, in order to vent it at a more proper Time hereafter. From hence those Appearances of a Rupture between two Crowns so strictly united for so many Years. From hence that sudden Reconciliation of *Spain* to a Power whose Interests seem'd so opposite to her's. And from hence that Alliance of *France* with Kings whose Religion seem'd to have plac'd an impenetrable Barrier betwixt them.

When the *Infanta* was gone, it was thought high time to give *Lewis XV.* a Spouse worthy of his Bed. Politicians were at a Loss to find one in all the Courts of *Europe*; and tho' every Day almost brought one to Light, yet none was relish'd. The wise Prince in whom the King had so justly repos'd his Confidence, had already pitch'd on one whom no Body dreamt of. The Vulgar, who are only taken with Lustre, never once thought of finding a Princess for the Throne of *France* in a melancholy Cloyster. Being born for the Crown, she conceal'd for a while in Retirement those eminent Virtues which render her so worthy to wear it. To find out those Virtues, absolutely required the Discernment of such a Prince as *France*

is obliged to for this Happiness. He does but propose her, the King approves, and the Marriage is consummated. The first News of it was scarce believ'd. As it was not usher'd in with that *Eclat* which is common to those Occasions, they were ready to doubt of an Alliance which was made with so little Noise, that the World heard of its being concluded before they knew any thing of the Preliminaries. The Princess makes her Appearance, is universally admir'd, and her Virtues immediately gain the Assent of every Suffrage in her Favour: Far different from these Marriages which are only the Contrivances of State Policy; in this, Affection ties the Conjugal Knot. The Union of Hearts arises from that of the Persons. *MARY* is as dear to her Consort, as her Consort is precious to her. They are happy in each other, and hope to compleat the Happiness of *France*, by giving her a Pledge of their Love.

IV.

*Spain* was all the while seriously plotting Revenge. She had already recall'd her Ambassadors from the Court of *France*. What Projects did not a Nation naturally proud and haughty, entertain upon this Occasion? Any Man that but penetrated into her Councils, must have plainly seen very different Motions there. In the first Place, there comes out a Prohibition of Commerce with their Neighbours, for violating their most solemn Treaties, and then follows an Injunction to all *Frenchmen* to depart the Dominions of *Spain* forthwith. Nay, they wou'd not bear the mention of any thing which might put them in mind of the hateful Name. A Princess still remain'd there destin'd for a Wife to the Successor of Dominions in *Italy*; who by her Alliance, fortifies the Rights of the Prince her future Husband. Her Charms had already set that Prince's Heart on Fire. No matter for that; one Marriage broke, demands

a Sacrifice of the same Nature. Another Princess, her Sister, Dowager of a young King, who was the Darling of his Country, obtains Liberty to go and lament her Loss in her own Country. She was actually on the Road thither, little dreaming of what had happened where she was going. the other Princess returning from thence, meets her at a Time when they least of all expected to see one another, What Violence must it not be to ravish her from a Prince who cou'd not help loving her with Tenderness! They proceeded on their Journey, and are exchanged with the *Infanta*, who arrives at the same time on the Frontier. The Troops on both Sides, which had serv'd as their Convoy, are reliev'd by new ones, who were left to watch one another. They are augmented. *Spain* fortifies her Places, fills her Magazines, marks out Camps, and every Thing seem'd to threaten a War. A certain Power, a Friend to Peace, mediates an Accommodation. The Generals draw near, have an Interview, and enter into a Conference, from whence an Accommodation results, of which we could never yet learn the Particulars. Nevertheless the Troops still observe each other, and lie ready for Action upon the first Command. The *Infanta* that was sent back is promised to the Prince of *Brasil*, and the *Infanta* of *Portugal* to the Prince of *Asturias*; which double Alliance threatens one still more dangerous.

## V.

It was expected that the Congress of *Cambray* would have put an End to all Differences. It languish'd for a long Time without producing any Effect. On a sudden we heard, that without the Privity of the Mediators, a Peace was clapp'd up elsewhere between *Spain* and the House of *Austria*, by a Treaty sign'd at *Vienna* on the 30th of *April*, of which we learn'd the Conclusion before we knew so much as  
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the Proposal of it. *Spain* being disgusted with *France*, was averſe to the Mediation of a Crown from which ſhe had received ſo ſenſible an Affront: And being reſolved to aſſert her Pretentions upon *England*, ſhe did not think it convenient to have that Power neither, for a Mediator of her Differences. She ſends a Miniſter to *Vienna*, who had learned the moſt refined Policy at another Court, and being ſure of his Abilities, and his Attachment, truſts him with her neareſt Concerns. She charges him to conclude a Treaty upon any Terms, provided it might enable her to purſue her Views; and 'tis aſtoniſhing to ſee that the Houſe of *Auſtria* is in a Manner the only Gainer by the Treaty; *The Succeſſion to the Dominions of Italy and the Netherlands, ſecured in the Female Line of that Auguſt Family, by a ſolemn Renunciation on the Part of Spain; Freedom of Commerce granted to the Imperialiſts in all the Spaniſh Harbours; the Eventual Inveſtiture of the Dominions of Tuscany, Parma, and Placentia receiv'd from the Emperor in favour of Don Carlos. as Fiefs depending on the Empire.* Such are the principal Articles of the Treaty which reconciles the two Houſes. Now what is *Spain* a Gainer by all this, unleſs, by ſecret Articles, ſhe has ſtipulated other Advantages which Time will bring to Light? *Philip V.* is, indeed, thereby own'd Lawful Poſſeſſor of the *Spaniſh Monarchy*, for himſelf and his Deſcendants, in the very Terms of the Treaty of *Utrecht*: But as there is no longer any Danger of ſeeing the Crown of *Spain* united to that of *France*, ſo the Balance of Power, neceſſary to be preſerved in *Europe*, cannot admit of its being united to the *Imperial Crown*.

## VI.

Be that as it will, this Treaty rouzes the Powers concerned to prevent the Conſequences of it. The King of *Great Britain* goes beyond Sea, that he may

be in a more Commodious Situation for that Purpose. When arrived at *Herrenhausen*, his Presence there draws all the Ministers of the other Powers to him ; and there all the Interests of *Europe* are weighed with mature Deliberation. There 'tis consulted which way to obtain Satisfaction of the *Poles*. The Advantages which they are capable of receiving from the Treaty of *Vienna*, by the Union of the two Catholick Powers, are foreseen, together with the flagrant Prejudice which the said Treaty will bring to the Liberty of Commerce, and the Consequences that may result from it with respect to *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*. And from hence 'tis inferr'd, that nothing better can be done, than to Counter-balance it by another Treaty, which may sufficiently provide for the Security of the Common Cause. A Defensive Alliance was concluded accordingly the 3d of September between the Kings of *France*, *Great Britain* and *Prussia*, whereof the Preservation of the Publick Peace and Tranquility is the principal Foundation.

A mutual Guaranty is therein stipulated for the Defence and Preservation of the Dominions, Countries and Towns, as well in *Europe*, as in other Parts of the World, which each of the Allies actually possesses, as well as of all their Rights, Liberties and Privileges, particularly those relating to Commerce. For this End, if it happens that any other Power or State commits any Act of Hostility against this Alliance under any Pretence whatsoever, the Allies engage, without Delay, to employ the speediest Method to procure Justice to the Party injur'd, and for as much as the Differences that have happen'd at *Thorn*, and the Consequences of that Quarrel, give Reason to fear some Disturbances are risen in Prejudice of the Treaty of *Oliva*, the three Powers, the Guarantees of this Treaty, being obliged to see it observed in all Points ;

'Points; promise to make the strongest Remonstrances to obtain Satisfaction for what may have been done to the prejudice of the said Treaty.' There is no Talk of employing any other Method for it than the strongest Remonstrances; but as such Remonstrances have been hitherto to no Purpose, 'tis to be presum'd that his *Britannick Majesty*, when returned to *England*, will concert the most effectual Measures for the Security of Religion and Commerce, which are the two main Things propos'd by this Treaty.

## VII.

Many Reasons invite the *Northern Crowns* to come into it: Their Zeal for Religion of which they have always given so many Proofs; the Common Interest of Navigation, which other Powers attempt to invade; their particular Interest to prevent Invasions, against which they cannot be too much on their Guard; and that Decorum which scarce permits them to continue neuter in a Conjunction when all *Europe* is in Motion: All this gives just Cause to hope, that the Minister, who solicits them to enter into contrary Engagements, will not succeed in his Enterprize. The same Reasons equally affect the *States General* of the *United Provinces* of the *Netherlands*. The Wisdom of their *High Mightinesses*, their Fidelity to their ancient Allies, put it beyond all Doubt that they will on this Occasion take the best Measures. They are sensible of the Danger of an Establishment so prejudicial as that of the *Ostend Company*. So long as that Company was not supported by the Government of the *Austrian Netherlands*, it was look'd upon as an insignificant Project, which would sink of itself. But now 'tis strengthen'd by the Protection of an *Archduchess*, who is intrusted with the *Imperial Authority*, 'tis no longer a Thing to be neglected; especially since the Treaty of *Vienna*, to which the Accession of

of *Portugal* may add new Weight. The Alliances betwixt *Russia* and the Emperor, to which the Republicks of *Poland* and *Venice* are invited, deserves no less Attention ; but if it be true, as 'tis affirm'd, that the King of *Great Britain* has div'd into the Secret of it, there's all the Reason in the World to expect that he will be as capable of preventing the Consequences of it.

## VIII.

What has happened in *Italy* is the last Thing that falls under our Consideration. There we see a Pope at first so zealous for Sound Doctrine, that he seem'd to take the most conducive Measures for maintaining it, afterwards so besieged by the opposite Party, as to blast those fair Hopes on a sudden. From hence that Council called with so much Emphasis, held with so much Mystery, and whose Acts, as far as they are known to us, contain little more than Trifles. We had form'd this very Judgment of it when we saw *Benedict XIII.* scrupulously attached to popular Devotion. From hence that raving of the Constitution Party in *France*, and elsewhere, for pushing all that oppos'd the Constitution to Extremity. What results from it but irreparable Scandal to the Church of *Rome* ; the Flight of the most solitary of all Fryars of that Communion, viz. the *Carthusians*, who in short have been forced to quit their Cells, to take Refuge among Protestants ? This is what Posterity will scarce believe. May the ensuing Year bring the Remedies necessary for so many Evils ! May the Church and State of what Communion soever see an End of the Troubles that afflict or threaten them ! And with this Wish we dismiss these Reflections, leaving it to another Opportunity to descant upon the various Dispensations of Providence, with respect to the Daughters of *Stanislaus* and *Sobieski*, the one be-  
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ing lifted from a Cloyster to a Throne, the other having left a Throne for a Cloyster.

To confirm what's mention'd in the foregoing *Recapitulation*, concerning the Uneasiness of the Maritime Powers, about the Treaty of Commerce lately concluded at *Vienna*, We shall here give our Readers with a M E M O R I A L presented to the King of *Spain* in *November* last, by *M. Vander Meer*, Ambassadour of the States General at the Court of *Madrid*, as follows :

*S I R,*

**T**HE underwritten Ambassadour of their High Mightinesses, comes at this Time to represent most respectfully to your Majesty, That having received most expresse Orders from his Masters, to make Remonstrances to your Majesty on Occasion of the Treaty of Commerce lately concluded with the Emperour, he cannot defer the acquitting himself immediately of a Commission so important, in the Result of which their Hightinsses are so much interested, as is also the Power who is Guarantee of the Treaty of *Barier*.

Treaties being understood to be the Basis and Foundation of the Union of Nations and Potentates, it seems just that each Party should make it an inviolable Law, not only to forbear all open Infraction of them, but likewise not to alter them in any Manner, nor permit their Ministers to make use of Subterfuges for explaining the Tenour and Articles in another Sense, than what was intended at the Time of the mutual Conventions. It is with these Notions of Good Faith that their High Mightinesses have always religiously executed all they have stipulated, without infringing or altering in the least Point any Article whatsoever ; making it a strict Rule to themselves to redress any Abuse and  
give

give Satisfaction for it upon Complaint made, and causing such of their Subjects to be severely punished who presume to deviate from the literal Observation of their Orders. And as for entering into Engagements with other Powers to the Prejudice of their Allies, whatever Sollicitations have been made to them they have given evident Marks to your Majesty of their perfect Attachments to your Interests, by refusing generally all the Advantages that were offered them if they would have gone into the Quadruple Alliance.

My Masters flattered themselves, Sir, that after such real and such particular Regards, they should find in your Majesty's Person not only an Ally, but a sure Protection against all those who should attempt any Innovation in the Treaties to their Prejudice.

Nevertheless, they have now the Grief to see things bear quite another Face, and that far from being supported by your Majesty in their manifest Rights, in relation to their Commerce to the *Indies*, they find in your Royal Person the Protector of a Company whose Commerce cannot subsist without ruining that of their High Mightinesses Subjects and People. And to whatever Evasion your Majesty's Ministers may have Recourse, when they insinuate that nothing has been granted to the Emperour which is not conformable to all the antient Treaties; it is easy to demonstrate that it cannot be, without a strained Construction contrary to the Expressions of the Articles: For by taking them literally and in the Sense they were penned, it is obvious to every Eye, how wide this new Treaty of Commerce is from the Aim of those who (after such cruel Wars, and so much Blood shed for maintaining the Rights of the Republick, as well with respect to their Navigation to the *Indies*, as to their

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Commerce in general) did at length conclude the Treaties of *Munster* and *Utrecht*.

I come, Sir, to those Demonstrations. By the 2d. and 3d. Articles of the Treaty of *Vienna*, all Men of War or Merchant Ships belonging to his Imperial Majesty and his Subjects, are allowed to enter into all the Towns and Ports of the Dominions of *Spain*, (those of the *East-Indies* included) there to take in Refreshments, Provisions, and generally whatever they may want for continuing their Voyage; with this sole Restriction, that they shall not trade nor traffick there.

In the 36th Article of the same Treaty it is said, that the Subjects of his Imperial Majesty may import and vend in the Territories and Dominions of *Spain*, all the Goods, Merchandizes and Products which they shall bring from the *East-Indies*, provided they produce a Certificate from the *India Company* of the *Austrian Netherlands*, that those Merchandizes or Products are of the Growth of their Colonies and Conquests. Giving, besides, to those Subjects of the Emperour all that was yielded to the *Dutch* by the Treaty of *Munster* in 1648, and afterwards by particular Grants in 1663, and by the Treaty of *Utrecht* in 1714.

The 47th Article of the said Treaty of *Vienna* grants likewise to the said Subjects of the Emperour, all that the *English* obtained in 1667, 1670, 1713. and lastly by a certain Treaty or Convention the Date of which is not specified; with this Addition, that in Cases doubtful, or not sufficiently clear, those Treaties should serve for a Basis and Foundation: Nor is it explained, that the Entrance of the Emperour's Subjects into the Dominions of the Crown of *Spain*, ought to be understood to comprehend only the Ports, Towns, and Harbours of your Majesty in *Europe*, and not those

of the *Indies*; which Restriction is most expressly specified in the Treaties made with their High Mightinesses my Masters. So that under this Pretext, the Subjects of his Imperial Majesty would enjoy much greater Advantages than any other Nation: For never was any Person permitted to frequent in any manner, under any Pretence whatever, your Majesty's Ports and Towns in the *Indies*; and for a Proof that this is observed with extraordinary Rigour on the Part of *Spain*, it may suffice to relate, that in 1687 a Ship belonging to the *Dutch East-India* Company, having taken on board two Monks who had been Shipwrecked on the Coast of *China*, and having at their Intreaty carried them to the *Philippine* Islands, the Captain on that Occasion desired the Governour of the County to allow him to take in a little Water, of which he had not Store sufficient, because he had gone far about to carry those two Monks whither they had desired, which had retarded his Voyage: But far from obtaining his Request, he received Orders to retire immediately, without being allowed the least Refreshment: Which (setting aside the Ingratitude of the Governour) is an evident Proof, that the Kings of *Spain* have never understood that the resorting to Ports of their Dominions, ought to comprehend their Towns and Harbours in the *Indies*. Wherefore this Article being granted to the Emperour's Ships, is manifestly opposite to the Treaty of *Munster*; as is also the 36th Article of the said Treaty of *Vienna*, by which (besides what has been already alledged above) your Majesty gives to his Imperial Majesty's Subjects not only all that was granted, but even yielded, to the Inhabitants of the Republick, by the Treaty of *Munster*, as well with Respect to the *Indies* as otherwise: Which is also directly contrary to the 5th Article of the said Treaty

Treaty of *Munster*, where it is said, that the *Spaniards* should limit their Navigation within the Bounds it was at the Time of the Treaty, without extending it further in the *Indies*; and this was confirmed by that of *Utrecht* in 1714.

These Articles prove evidently then, that no Change ought to be made in that Navigation on one side or the other; whether by the Party's own Subjects, or by those of any other Power who is not comprehended in the 5th Article of the Treaty of *Munster*, considering further, that the 10th Article of that of *Utrecht* declares, that the Prerogatives, with respect to the Navigation and Commerce of the *East-Indies*, comprised in the said 5th Article of the Treaty of *Munster*, shall have Place solely in what concerns the two high Powers contracting and their Subjects (that is to say *Spain* and the Republick) not others. Accordingly the true Sense and meaning of those Words appear clearly by the Report of the Plenipotentiaries at the said Congress of *Utrecht*, inserted in the Journal which is among the Acts of those Negotiations, where it is said concerning the 5th and 6th Articles of the Treaty of *Munster*, that the Intention of your Majesty's Plenipotentiaries was, that the States General of the United Provinces and their Inhabitants ought, of Right, to enjoy the Advantages stipulated by that Treaty, but that other Nations and particular the *Hanse-Towns* ought not to enjoy them: A certain Mark that the Exclusion (or Non-Admission of other Nations to the Enjoyment of what is settled by the 5th Article touching the Navigation and Commerce to the *East-Indies*) was the only Aim of that Treaty. And seeing those Conventions were inserted at the Requisition and Instances of your Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, and were agreed to on both Sides; one of the two Powers ought

not to transfer his Right by a particular Treaty, or let another Nation participate therein, without the Consent and Concurrence of the other Power, who is so particularly interested in the said Convention.

Besides, *Spain* having yielded to the Republick that Part of the *Indies* which it now possesses, with a Promise that the *Spaniards* should not extend themselves on that Side; that Crown has no Right to yield a second time to other Nations, what it desisted from and yielded by so solemn a Treaty in favour of the Republick.

How is it possible then, that your Majesty's Ministers should permit those Articles to be infringed, by giving an Authentick Permission to the *Ostend-Company*, and by bestowing on them Privileges which there would have been no Right to grant had that Part of the *Netherlands* which they inhabit, remained under your Majesty's Dominion !

And seeing the Kings of *Spain* had antiently the Power, and were in the Possession of excluding all the Subjects of their Dominions (except those of *Spain*) from the Navigation to the *Indies*; the Inhabitants of the *Austrian Netherlands*, who at that time were their Subjects, were excluded. And it was only by the Treaty of *Munster* that the United Provinces obtained the Prerogatives they enjoy, with the mutual Conditions, That the Division of the *Indies* being made, the two Parties were obliged to abstain from the Navigation within each others Limits. Whence it follows that the Republick having engaged that her Subjects should not navigate in the *Spanish Indies*, she at the same time acquired the Right of excluding all the Subjects of the Dominions of *Spain*, and consequently those of the *Spanish Netherlands*, from the Navigation within their Limits.

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For the rest, the Cession which was made of the said *Netherlands* to the Emperour, being such, that his Imperial Majesty should possess them under the same Conditions the Kings of *Spain* had done; it is clear that those Countries by changing their Master could not acquire any Right prejudicial to the Republick, and contrary to all the Treaties: Besides, the express Terms of the 31st Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht* are, That your Majesty promises and engages not to permit any foreign Nation (whatsoever, and for any Reason or under any Pretext whatever) to send Ships, or go to trade in the *Spanish Indies*, but that, on the contrary, your Majesty obliges yourself to maintain things on the same Foot they were during the Reign of the late King *Charles II.* and conformably to the fundamental Laws of *Spain*, which absolutely prohibit and interdict all foreign Nations from entering and trading into those *Indies*; in which even the States General had engaged to support and maintain your Majesty, against all those who should have attempted the contrary. Whether therefore the Subjects of the *Austrian Netherlands* be considered as having been formerly Subjects of the Kings of *Spain*, or whether they be considered as Foreigners, Nothing does authorise the granting them Privileges opposite to the Tenour of the mutual Treaties and Conventions between your Majesty and the Republick.

All these Considerations, Sir, are reducible to the four following Heads, viz.

1. That by the Treaty of Commerce between your Majesty and his Imperial Majesty, the Emperour's Subjects are permitted to trade in the *Indies*; which is entirely contrary to the Aim and Intention of the Treaties of *Munster* and *Utrecht*.

2. That by the said Treaty of Commerce, the Emperour's Subjects have acquired Permission to enter

enter and frequent your Majesty's Towns and Ports in the *Indies*, under Pretext of taking in Refreshments there, &c. a thing which has always been refused to the Ships of their High Mightinesses, and which consequently by Virtue of the Treaties cannot be granted to other Nations, to their Prejudice.

3. That your Majesty supports and authorizes the Establishment of a Company formed by the Inhabitants of a Country which have heretofore been under your Dominion, is specifically under the Prohibitions which were stipulated with regard to all the Subjects of the Crown of *Spain* (the *Spaniards* excepted;) which is very different from the Tenour of the Treaties, wherein it is declared, that your Majesty will not only hinder all foreign Nations from trading in the *Indies*, but likewise that you will support their High Mightinesses in all their Rights and Prerogatives in that Respect. And lastly,

4. That your Majesty and their High Mightinesses standing engaged to assist each other mutually for hindering any other Nation from going to trade in the *Indies*, it is evident, that neither of the two contracting Parties could have a Right to alter or desist from those Articles, without the Participation and Consent of the other Party interested.

Sir, All the Considerations above enumerated, do at this Time form just Ground for the Complaints of their High Mightinesses my Masters, who cannot sufficiently wonder how your Majesty's Ministers (without making due Reflexions on the manifest Contradiction between the Treaty of *Vienna* and those of *Munster* and *Utrecht*) could venture to grant so considerable Advantages to the Subjects of the *Austrian Netherlands*, to the great Prejudice of their High Mightinesses; and if one may be allowed to say

say it, even to the great Prejudice of your Majesty and of your People, who if that continue, will in Time see themselves frustrated of the Advantages of their own Commerce, by that very Company which is now so signally protected.

Their High Mightinesses most earnestly intreat your Majesty therefore, by my Mouth, to be pleased to order, that the most serious Regards and the most suitable to the Importance of the Case, may be had to the present Remonstrances ; well weighing how far these Contradictions to the Treaties of *Munster* and *Utrecht* may in Time lead to ill Consequences and create Troubles in *Europe*.

Their High Mightinesses are thoroughly persuaded, from your Majesty's Zeal and Piety, that it was not your Intention to overturn the Rights and Privileges of the Republick, founded on such authentick Treaties ; so that they can impute only to your Majesty's Ministers, the Attempts made against them by that of *Vienna* : But if your Majesty has not the Goodness to apply in Time the necessary Remedy, this Republick will find themselves frustrated of all the Advantages they had acquired at the Expence of so much Blood, shed for the Support of its Navigation. Whence it is easy to conclude, Sir, that Commerce being, in general, Part of the Basis and Foundation of the State, their High Mightinesses can never desist in the least from the mutual Conventions of the Treaties of *Munster* and *Utrecht* : They therefore flatter themselves, that your Majesty will be pleased to cause the Articles of the Treaty of *Vienna*, which are contradictory thereto, to be reformed ; and will provide, that the *Ostend* Company may not in any Manner, nor under and Pretext, go and navigate in the *Indies* ; to the End their High Mightinesses my Masters may satisfy and calm the alarmed Minds of their People,

ple, who look upon this Treaty of *Vienna* as the intricate Subversion of the Rights and Prerogatives of their Commerce, and claim the Performance of the Treaties of *Munster* and *Utrecht*.

I hope, Sir, and I expect from your Majesty's Piety, that you will be pleased, after having caused all these Points to be examined, to give my Masters a favourable Answer conformable to the Intention and Aim of the Treaties established between your Majesty or your glorious Predecessours and the Republick : which has the better ground to flatter it self with a happy Event of its Demands, because your Majesty yourself, before the Conclusion of the Peace with the Emperour, was desirous that all those Treaties of *Munster* and of *Utrecht* should be observed literally and conformably to what their High Mightinesses do now require.

Done at *Madrid* the 4th of November 1725.

*F. Vander Meer.*

In the foregoing Memorial *M. Vander Meer* mentions a Treaty made between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain* in 1667: Which Treaty was confirmed, and inserted Word for Word in the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce made between Queen *Anne* and his present Catholick Majesty in 1713: The 8th Article of it is in the following Terms.

#### Article VIII.

That the Subjects and Vassals of the most Serene Queen of *Great Britain* may bring and carry to all and singular the Dominions of the King of *Spain*, any Fruits and Commodities of the *East-Indies*, it appearing by Testimony of the Deputies of the *East-India* Company in *London*, that they are of, or have come from the *English* Conquests, Plantations, or Factories; with like Privilege, and according to what is allowed to the Subjects of the United Provinces, by the Royal *Cedulas* of *Contravando*,

*vando*, bearing Date the 27th of June, and the 3d. of July, 1663. and published on the 30th of June, and the 4th of July the same Year. And for what may concern both the *Indies*, and any other Parts whatsoever, the Crown of *Spain* doth grant to the King of *Great Britain* and his Subjects, all that is granted to the United States of the *Low-Countries* and their Subjects, in their Treaty of *Munster*, 1648. Point for Point, in as full and ample manner as if the same were herein particularly inserted; the same Rules being to be observed whereunto the Subjects of the said United States are obliged, and mutual Offices of Friendship to be performed from one Side to the other.

*The States General have lately passed the following Resolutions*

*Thursday the 24th of January, 1726. N. S.*

THE Report was heard of *M. de Heeckeren* and other their High Mightinesses Deputies for foreign Affairs, who by Virtue of their Commissorial Resolution of the 14th of this Month had examined the Memorial of *M. Oliver* Secretary charged with the Affairs of *Spain*, notifying to their High Mightinesses, that his Catholick Majesty is inclined to use his Mediation for accommodating the Differences between the Emperour, and the State, upon the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*. and tending to influence their High Mightinesses not to precipitate their Resolution on the Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover*, but to wait the Arrival of the Marquiss *de St. Philippe* Ambassadour of *Spain* who is on his Way hither; as is more amply set forth in the said Memorial and in the Journal of the Proceedings of the 14th Instant.

Which being taken into Deliberation, it is judged fit and resolved, that it shall be signified to the said Secretary in Answer to his Memorial, That their

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High Mightinesses hold themselves obliged, to his said Majesty for the repeated Assurances of his Friendship, on which their High Mightinesses set a high Value, and will endeavour always to preserve it: That they are also very glad his Majesty is inclined to favour the Commerce and Navigation of the State, and willing to examine and redress their Grievances conformably to the Treaties: That their High Mightinesses will expect the Effects of it, and on their Part will likewise always religiously observe the Treaties: That their High Mightinesses look upon his Majesty's Willingness and Intention to employ his Mediation for composing the Differences between the Emperour and the State, about the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*, as a Mark of his pacifick Temper, proceeding from his Majesty's Affection to the Republick, of which they have a very grateful Sence: But that they could have wished extreemly, his Majesty had thought fit to interpose this his Mediation at a Time when his Majesty stood clear and was more disengaged with respect to the Commerce of *Ostend* to the *Indies*, than it appears his Majesty is by the marine Treaty concluded lately at *Vienna* between his Imperial Majesty and his said Majesty, wherein their High Mightinesses find Articles by which the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* is confirmed, and by which are granted to the Subjects of his Imperial Majesty not only the same, but much greater Advantages than were granted to the Subjects of the State by preceding Treaties: Together with this their High Mightinesses considering, that according to a formal Declaration of Count *Konigseck-Erps* the Emperour's Minister, their Imperial and Catholick Majesties have already agreed to maintain with united Forces the Imperial Company of Commerce in the *Netherlands*, against the

the least Hindrance offered to its Navigation, their High Mightinesses cannot comprehend how his Majesty's Mediation, while such Engagements subsist, can be put in Practice with sufficient Impartiality?

That his Catholick Majesty knows their High Mightinesses were constrained to make Complaint to the Imperial Court against the Commerce and Navigation of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*, as being contrary to what was stipulated with respect to Commerce by the Treaty of *Munster*; which Treaty having been made by the King of *Spain Philip IV.* of glorious Memory, for himself and Successors on the one Part, and by their High Mightinesses on the other, his Majesty now reigning stands obliged to the Observance of it: That the *Netherlands* formerly called *Spanish* and now *Austrian*, were not yielded to the Emperour; nor could be yielded to him; but with the Restrictions those Countries are under, one of the principal of which is the Exclusion from the Commerce to the *Indies*; as was well understood by the Court of *Spain* itself not two Years ago, and expressed in significant Terms in a Memorial presented by the Marquess *de Pozzobuono* to his *Britannick* Majesty the 5th of *April 1724*; for which Reason his Catholick Majesty had an Intention to transmit this Point to the Congress at *Cambray*, as a Point contray to the Treaties, and which ought to be set right: That their High Mightinesses finding themselves much injured, by what is stipulated in the said marine Treaty in favour of the said Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands*, and to the Prejudice of the State, cannot but insist that his Catholick Majesty will be pleased to consider of the Means for removing this Grievance, and that by his effectual Offices he will prevail with his Imperial Majesty that the said Commerce

merce of the *Austrian Netherlands* may cease, for redressing the Grievances of their High Mightinesses on that Account.

That for the rest, their High Mightinesses will always be ready, when the Marquess *de St. Philippe* shall arrive here, to hear the Propositions he may make to them; to which their Resolution to be taken on the Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover*, whatever may be, will not be any Obstacle.

A Copy of this Resolution of their High Mightinesses shall be delivered by the Agent *Van Baarle* to the said Secretary *Oliver*.

And a Copy of it shall likewise be sent to *M. Vander Meer*, their High Mightinesses Ambassadeur at the Court of *Spain*, for his Information.

*Thursday the 24th of January 1726. N. S.*

**T**HE Report was heard of *M. de Heeckeren* and other their High Mightinesses Deputies for foreign Affairs, who by Virtue of their Commisitorial Resolutions of the 21st and 27th of last Month, and of the 17th Instant, had examined the Memorials of the Count *de Konigseck-Erpi*, his Imperial and Catholick Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, by which he again attempts to dissuade their High Mightinesses from acceding to the Treaty of Alliance concluded at *Hanover* between *France*, *Great Britain*, and *Prussia*, and offers anew to enter into Negotiation upon the Difference touching the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*; tending finally to induce their High Mightinesses to accede to the Treaty of Peace lately concluded at *Vienna* between the Emperour and *Spain*; all which is more amply set forth in those Memorials, and in the Journals of the several Days Proceedings.

Which being taken into Deliberation, it is judged fit and resolved, that to the Memorials of the said

said Count *de Königseck-Erps* shall be returned for  
 Answer, That their High Mightinesses are most  
 sensibly touched with the new Assurances which he  
 has been pleased to give them in his said Memorials  
 of the Friendship and Affection of his Imperial and  
 Catholick Majesty towards this State; that by their  
 Resolution of the 8th of the last Month, they de-  
 clared they had his Imperial and Catholick Maje-  
 sty's Friendship and Affection in the highest Esteem,  
 and that nothing will be more agreeable to them  
 than to be able to preserve them; that they are  
 disposed to contribute with all their Power to the  
 maintaining of a good Understanding and Union,  
 repeating what they said on that Subject in their  
 former Resolution of the 8th. past: That they  
 take Pleasure in avowing, that since the Peace of  
*Munster* they have looked upon their Union with  
 his Imperial Majesty and with the Emperours his  
 August Ancestors and Predecessors, united to the  
 Kings of *Spain*, as useful and necessary; and they  
 hope both Sides have found the Benefit of it:  
 That the Business and Aim of that Union has con-  
 stantly been the mutual Preservation of Rights and  
 Possessions founded on formal Treaties, as the most  
 durable Cement of a good Understanding and Har-  
 mony: That this Foundation continuing to sub-  
 sist, the ancient Union and Confidence may also  
 continue to subsist: And that their High Mightines-  
 ses neither wish nor desire any thing more than  
 That. But that they cannot conceal their being  
 extremely concerned, that by the Patent which  
 his Imperial and Catholick Majesty has granted,  
 for authorizing the Navigation and Commerce of  
 the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*, that Founda-  
 tion is widely departed from, seeing their High  
 Mightinesses are thereby molested in their Rights  
 with Respect to the Navigation and Commerce to  
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the *Indies*, obtained by a Treaty so solemn as that of *Munster*, in the Possession of which Rights they have been above 70 Years: That they having often made Complaint of this to his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, without being able to obtain any Satisfaction; Affairs are now no longer on the same Terms they were formerly.

That they must repeat once more, that they cannot but look upon the Treaty of *Hanover*, to be a Treaty purely defensive; and having no Aim or Tendency to the Offence and Injury of any Person: That the Deliberations on this Affair would be very much facilitated, to the Intention of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, could he think fit to cause the Grievance, of which their High Mightinesses complain so earnestly and with so much Reason, to cease; which at the same time would remove all Occasion of new Troubles, seeing it is affirmed in the last of the abovementioned Memorials, that if this State does not accede to the Treaty of *Hanover*, the Crowns in Alliance by that Treaty have no other just or apparent Cause nor could frame any, for troubling the publick Tranquility; which however their High Mightinesses believe is very far from their Intentions.

That their High Mightinesses hope it will not be taken amiss that they do not acquiesce with the Expedients proposed by way of Discourse by the Count *de Konigseck-Exrs*, for-entring into Negotiations upon the Differences about the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*; not only because those Expedients were only mentioned by way of Discourse, but principally because it is supposed, at the same time, that this Commerce shall continue to exist, which is the great Point their High Mightinesses complain of, and which they look upon as a notorious Contravention of the Treaty of *Munster*, to the great Wrong and

and Prejudice of the State ; so that they cannot allow nor acquiesce in such a Supposition ; and besides, they can have but little Hope of a Negotiation, after so formal a Declaration as is made in one of the above-said Memorials, that his Imperial and Catholick Majesty and his Majesty the King of *Spain* have agreed to act with united Forces against every one, and in the most vigorous Manner, upon the least Wrong, Offence, or Damage which may be offered to either of them on Account of Commerce, and that his Imperial Majesty would look upon the least Hindrance which their High Mightinesses might give to the free Navagation of the Company of Commerce of the Imperial Netherlands, as a manifest Infraction of the Treaties. A Declaration which implies, that his Imperial Majesty and his Catholick Majesty have determined to maintain with united Forces, the essential Wrong done to the Commerce of this State.

That the Prejudice resulting from this Declaration being removed, and the Existence of the Navigation and Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies* being not taken for a Preliminary Basis, their High Mightinesses will be ready to hear the Propositions that may be made for terminating the Differences touching the said Commerce, whatever the Issue may be of the Deliberations now held on the Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover*.

And that as to the Accession to the Treaty of *Vienna*, their High Mightinesses cannot yet declare themselves upon it : For, that Treaty being founded upon the Quadruple Alliance, in which their High Mightinesses have no Part ; and besides, the *Marine* Treaty concluded between his Imperial Majesty and his Catholick Majesty being to be considered as a Part or Sequel of that of *Vienna*, and that *Marine* Treaty containing Articles of which their High  
Mightinesses.

*Mightinesses* complain highly; it does not appear that it can be required of them to accede to such a Treaty, to their own Prejudice. That further, Nothing would be more agreeable to their *High Mightinesses* than to have their Grievances on Commerce, which is the Stumbling-Block, removed by proper Means; because the Preservation of the publick Tranquility, as well as their own Safety, joined to the most valuable Friendship and Affection of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, are what they have extremely at Heart.

And *M. Heeckeren* and other their *High Mightinesses* Deputies for foreign Affairs, are required and appointed to signify what is above specified to the Count *de Konigseck-Erps*, and to deliver to him a Copy of this Resolution in Answer to his Memorials.

And a Copy of this Resolution of their *High Mightinesses* shall be sent to *M. Hamel Bruyninx*, their *High Mightinesses* Envoy Extraordinary at the Imperial Court, for his Information.

*Hague, Jan. 29, N. S.* Every one here looks upon the Resolution of acceding to the Treaty of *Hanover* as taken; and those who have always wished well to the Affair, are at present perfectly easy, and seem not to doubt but by *Thursday* next those Towns, which have for some time made Difficulties, will send their Approbation of what their Deputies have done in it.

The Memorials and Resolutions above-mention'd left, indeed, no room to doubt, That, in order effectually to obtain the Redress of the Grievances complain'd of in them, the States General would soon accede to the Treaty lately concluded at *Hanover*; notwithstanding all the Sollicitations and Menaces of the Imperial Court to deter them from such a Step. On the other hand, upon a well-grounded Surmise, that the *Spaniards* had, at this juncture, form'd

form'd a Design, either against *Minorca*, or *Gibraltar*, there was publish'd here, a Pamphlet entitul'd, \* *GIBRALTAR a BULWARK OF GREAT BRITAIN: In a Letter to a Member of Parliament: Containing some Considerations on that Place, in respect to our Trade in general, particularly with regard to Barbary, Spain, France, &c. With Proposals for erecting a Civil MAGISTRACY there, and for Lessening the annual Expence of the Crown, in maintaining that Garrison: By a Gentleman of the Navy.*

The Author having mention'd the Warlike Preparations made in Spain; their building new Ships and refitting their old ones, as if the establishing a Marine was their darling Project; he takes notice of the Report of Capt. Cammock's having been bedeaded (or only confin'd) at *Granada*, which, induced some to conjecture, that he may have suffer'd on account of having made Discoveries in relation to the Designs of the Spaniards on *Gibraltar* or *Port-Mahon*; But, adds he, let that Report be true or no, 'tis certain, that they have run their utmost Stretch, both in War and Politicks to dispossess us of those Places, which Great Britain cannot give up without irreparable Damage: We ought therefore ever to be on our Guard against them, and to act, in this respect, as if we were really let into their deepest Designs. Did not a Spirit of deep Delusion reign over some of our Country-Men, certainly they would not be wanting to estimate the Value of *Gibraltar* and *Port-Mahon* from the Concern which Spain shews at her having parted with them.

*Gibraltar* being, in this Author's Opinion, of greater Importance to us than *Port-Mahon*, he solely confines himself thereto. Some, indeed, who to him appear to be in Spanish Pay, talk of *Gibraltar* being a  
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\* Abstract of a Pamphlet entitul'd *Gibraltar a Bulwark to Great Britain, &c.*

*dead Weight on the publick, when it is so well known, That the Security and Happiness of Great Britain much depends on it ; that there is no Place more happily Seated, or better Defended both by Art and Nature against an Enemy ; That 'tis a Key to the Mediterranean, and entitles us to the Sovereignty of that Sea ; for by Stationing a Squadron of Men of War there, we have it in our Power to suffer few, or no Ships to pass without our Permission.* This being premised, the Auther goes on thus.

‘ I shall first consider the Importance of *Gibraltar* in respect to *Barbary*: When I speak of *Barbary*, I would not be understood to mean the *Moors* in general, but only the Subjects of the Emperor of *Fez* and *Morocco*, since it does not appear, that the States of *Algier*, *Tunis*, and *Tripoli* are so ready to violate their Treaties with us as the Rovers of *Sally*, &c. are, notwithstanding their Ships, both for Number and Force, are much superior to the others. It is too well known how capable the *Moors* are of annoying our *Mediterranean* Trade, as well from the aptness of their Situation, as too frequent a Disregard to their Treaties with Us. ’Tis also too well known, that We scarce ever had a Rupture with that People, wherein they have not plundered Us of Fourscore, or a Hundred Thousand Pounds before our Differences have been composed ; and notwithstanding they have broke the Peace, without so much as assigning any Reason for it, yet so far have We been from obtaining any Restitution, that, after keeping a Squadron to cruize on them many Months, at a great Expence to the Crown, We have been obliged to add valuable Presents to their rich Plunder, before We could bring them to accommodate Matters. These Things fully evidence the absolute Necessity there is of having a convenient Port in their Neigh-

Neighbourhood, 'as well for the Security of our Commerce against them, as the equipping of such a Squadron as may be thought necessary to protect it, and distress a People who will not believe, till they are convinced by more powerful Arguments than Words, that it is their Interest constantly to maintain a fast Friendship with Us: Of such a Port we are, God be thanked, possessed, since *Gibraltar* answers our utmost Wishes in this Respect, for it not only lies near the Ports of the Emperor of *Morocco*, but has Conveniencies for cleaning such a Squadron as would be sufficient to humble the *Moors*, should they ever treat us again in the same manner they have formerly done: Besides, the Ships, as soon as clean, may be on Service without the Loss of any Time.

I speak on my own Knowledge, when I say, that Men of War of the 5th and 6th Rate have cleaned, and refitted in the New Mole at *Gibraltar*: And I cannot help being of Opinion, that it would be no great Charge to render it fit for those of higher Rank to do the same there, more especially should the like Measures be taken as were in making the fine Wharf at *Port Mahon*, where several of our best Ships may careen at one and the same time. In a word, *Gibraltar* is of the utmost Consequence to us in a War with the *Moors*, for it enables us intirely to stop the *Barbary* Trade, which is the only Expedient to make them value our Friendship.

I am not insensible that some, who have never breathed in any Air but that of *England*, and who join in the Cry against *Gibraltar*, will say that *Lisbon* is a proper Place to clean the Squadron in, which may be appointed, in Case of a War with the *Moors*, to cruize against the Rovers of *Sally*. 'Tis granted, that *Lisbon* is a Port capable of receiving,

and resisting Ships of any Rate; however, as it is much farther distant from the Ports of the Emperor of *Morocco*, it ought not to be mentioned, in this Respect, when *Gibraltar* is named, since much Time might be spent in a Ship's Passage thither, much in her cleaving, and so much in her Return to her Station, that it is not improbable to suppose, the Ship she was to relieve might, by some Accident, be forced from the Port where she was cruizing before the other's Arrival, and thereby give an Opportunity to a *Sally* Rover to get out, and snap up some of our Trade in so hungry a Time as an intire Prohibition of their Commerce would infallibly bring on them. Were we at War with the *Moors*, and dispossest of *Gibraltar*, I readily allow that *Lisbon* would be the properest Place to clean the *Sally* Squadron. As we at present stand with the Court of *Portugal*, there is no doubt of our obtaining a Liberty of so doing; but since in Cases of this Nature it is as reasonable we should look on the left, as well as the right side, let us therefore, for once, suppose *Gibraltar* given up, that we have a War with *Spain*, and do not stand so well with the *Portuguese* as to have leave to clean one Ship at *Lisbon*. This certainly is no impossible Supposition, considering the Alliance and Intermarriages between *Spain* and *Portugal*: Both Courts seem now well agreed; and should their Friendship continue till a Difference might happen between *Great Britain* and *Spain*, I cannot perceive but that the *Portuguese* would cease to regard us as they have hitherto done; Nay, 'tis not improbable, in this Case, but they might deny us the Liberty of entering the *Tagus* with our Ships. What then must be done in a War with the *Moors*? Whither would the *Anti-Gibraltarians* send the *Sally* Squadron then? In this Case, had they any good

Wishes

\* Wishes for their Country, they would wish too  
 \* late for *Gibraltar*, and have convincing Proof of  
 \* the Advantages we reap from it, with respect to  
 \* the *Moors* in particular, and to the Trade and Se-  
 \* curity of *Great Britain* in general. 'Tis not im-  
 \* probable, that those on this Side Question may  
 \* talk of *Port Mahon*, as a proper Place to clean the  
 \* *Sally* Squadron in; but the Gentlemen of the Navy  
 \* (who must be allowed to be the best Judges) will  
 \* tell them, that *Port Mahon* is not so proper for it  
 \* as *Lisbon*, since that Place is not only at a conside-  
 \* rable Distance from any of the *Moerish* Ports, but  
 \* the Ships which clean there must pass the *Streights*  
 \* Mouth, before they can enter on Service against the  
 \* *Sally* Rovers; and if they meet not with a strong  
 \* *Easterly* Wind to resist the Current, which sets in-  
 \* to the *Mediterranean* at the rate of 5, or 6 Miles  
 \* per Hour, they may be drove up to *Port Mahon*  
 \* again before a favourable Opportunity offers for  
 \* their getting on their Station, since we are not to  
 \* suppose our Ships can put into *Gibraltar* Bay, should  
 \* the *Spaniards* or *French* ever become possessed of it,  
 \* and be at War with us. In this Case we need not  
 \* doubt but they would improve on our Neglect of  
 \* it, and always have a sufficient Force there, as well  
 \* to prevent our entering that Port, as to annoy our  
 \* *Mediterranean* Trade.

\* This Consideration alone convinces me of the  
 \* Importance of *Gibraltar*; for if we were not pos-  
 \* sessed of it, and could not have the Liberty of that  
 \* Bay for our Trade to stop in, for a favourable Oc-  
 \* casion to pass the *Streights*, What must we do?  
 \* Whither must they go? Into the Ports of *Spain*?  
 \* No, we have already supposed our selves at War  
 \* with the *Spaniards*. 'Tis likely that those who will  
 \* not be brought to see the value of *Gibraltar*, will  
 \* say, that if stormy Weather and Westerly Winds  
 \* hold

' hold so long as to force any of our Trade up the  
 ' *Mediterranean* as high as *Port Mahon*, that they may  
 ' put in there. Admitting this, have they not then  
 ' near 200 Leagues to come back again? And who  
 ' knows what Mischief may happen in such a Run?  
 ' The Wind which brings them from *Port Mahon*,  
 ' downwards, would carry them through the *Strights*  
 ' were they in *Gibraltar* Bay, to embrace the Oppor-  
 ' tunity of it. What Man can say, that the favoura-  
 ' ble Wind they may have from *Port Mahon* shall  
 ' not shift when they most want it, and that they  
 ' shall not be forced upwards a second time? In a  
 ' word, those who argue this Way seem not to be of  
 ' my Opinion, which is, *That whoever can find out our*  
 ' *Weak Side so as to get Gibraltar from Us, will not be*  
 ' *long before they have Port Mahon too.*

' Were we depriv'd of *Gibraltar*, I may venture  
 ' to affirm, that we should not have the *Moors* any  
 ' more at Peace with Us than they are with the  
 ' other States of *Christendom*: 'Tis certain, that  
 ' from our Possession of this Place, and our being so  
 ' powerful at Sea, they regard us something more  
 ' than they do any other People, tho' that regard is  
 ' little enough, considering they are not altogether  
 ' insensible, that we are qualified to put an intire  
 ' Stop to their Commerce. But as we never fully  
 ' shewed our Power on this Occasion, we may thank  
 ' our selves if we should hereafter meet with the  
 ' same Treatment that we have formerly had from  
 ' them. I say, the *Moors* regard us more than they  
 ' do any other Christian State on account of *Gibral-*  
 ' *tar*: And the Reason is plain; for since it has been  
 ' in our Hands Multitudes of *Jews* have past over  
 ' from *Barbary*, and resided there, (which they are not  
 ' admitted to do in any Port of *Spain*) where they  
 ' have been suffer'd to trade, when the other Sub-  
 ' jects of the Emperor of *Morocco* have been taking  
 our

our Ships, and enslaving our People. Nothing is  
 more certain, than that the Indulgence shewn to  
 the *Jews* in that Place, is what prevents it from  
 Thriving, and frustrates the Growth of its Traffick,  
 which would naturally spring from the aptness of its  
 Situation ; for they are a penurious People, and use  
 a different Method of Trading from Others ; and  
 as they live at a cheaper Rate for Provisions, &c.  
 it is no wonder that they become able to ruin the  
 Market by underselling the most moderate Dealers.  
 Therefore should the *Moors* violate the present  
 Peace, and it be thought adviseable immediately  
 to lay a prohibition on the *Barbary* Commerce, it  
 is hoped it will be done by turning the *Barbary Jews*  
 out of *Gibraltar* ; who generally are Agents for  
 some of their Chiefs at *Mequinez* : And as they  
 have reaped great Advantages from its Trade, and  
 have some Influence on the Emperor, it is not un-  
 reasonable to believe they would use all their In-  
 terest to dispose Him to a Peace, and have  
 the Trade open'd again, without which they  
 must starve. There appears no want of any other  
 Argument to induce us to dismiss the *Jews* from  
*Gibraltar*, than the great Advantages which may  
 accrue to the Nation by devolving the whole Trade  
 upon our own People ; Nay, their Removal might  
 very reasonably be enforced by a late Treaty of  
 Peace with *Spain*, in the 10th Article of which the  
 Expulsion of them is so precisely stipulated : And  
 as it is not to be question'd, that a Superstitious  
 bigotted People, as the *Spaniards* are, are very sen-  
 sibly touched by the Infringement of that Article ;  
 so it is highly probable that the Severity and strict  
 Hand they have kept over that Garrison, is in some  
 Measure owing to the disregard we shew them in  
 that Particular. When I speak of the *Jews* as fru-  
 strating the Growth of the Traffick in *Gibraltar*, I  
 would

would be understood chiefly to point at those of *Europe*; since 'tis they who most hurt us; for as they come from *Italy, Holland*, and other Places, they draw thither large Quantities of Goods from those Countries for the Markets of *Spain* and *Barbary*; whereas, were they removed from thence, the like, or larger Consignations would be sent from all Parts by *English* Subjects to their Correspondents there, who certainly have the best Right to any Benefit the Place can afford. But if through any *bye Interest* they should be able to defeat our Attempts to remove them, they would have no reason to murmur if they were forced to purchase a Liberty of remaining there by a yearly Tax, as they did formerly in *England*, and do at this Day in most, if not all, the *Roman Catholick* Countries where they are permitted to inhabit. 'Tis not improbable that a little Severity in this Point, would in Time make them abandon the Place, and, by degrees, effect what cannot be compassed all at once. As for the *Jews* and *Moors* from *Barbary*, who are permitted to trade in, and reside at *Gibraltar*, it appears no less necessary, for the Security of our Dealings, that they should not, in Time of Peace be suffered to remain there continually, but only for such a moderate Term of Time sufficient to conclude and perfect their Business.

It must be granted, that the Trade with *Barbary* is not to be despised, since it already takes off a considerable Quantity of our Woollen Manufactures, and seems capable of a great Improvement. Which alone should render *Gibraltar* very valuable to us, since by our Possession of it, we secure to our selves that Trade, and their Trade to it does again make them more readily enter into Friendship with Us than any other Nation, since

it does not appear that they could ever be induced to cultivate a Peace with any Other.

‘ Having now consider’d the Value of *Gibraltar*, in respect to *Barbary*, let us view the Advantages which accrue to *Great Britain* by it, in respect to *Spain* and *France*. It is an uncontroverted Maxim, That the want of Things most clearly shew the Worth of them. This is verified in the *Spaniards*, who never truly kenw the Value of *Gibraltar* till it came into our Hands. They now regard it as One would a fine Estate, that either a Father, or Grandfather, has lost out of the Family. What is it He would not do to bring it into the Family again, and thereby make amends to his Posterity, for what they might otherwise have cursed some of their Predecessors? So fares it with *Spain* in respect to *Gibraltar*; for notwithstanding it became Ours by right of War, and solemn Treaty, yet have they ever since been using their utmost Endeavours to regain it; This ought to be number’d among the Reasons for our never parting with it; more especially when it is consider’d, that by holding of it we are enabled to command Respect not only from every Power which looks into the *Mediterranean*, but even from those far distant from it, who are in any wise concern’d in Trade that way. Had we in the late War constantly stationed a Squadron of Ships at *Gibraltar*, we should have made both *Spain* and *France* fully sensible of our Power, by our Possession thereof. But alas! so blind were we then to our own Interest, that we neglected it. This our Enemies beheld with Pleasure; for the *Spaniards* expected We should have greatly interrupted their Trade to the *West Indies*, and other Parts; and the *French* were in equal Pain for theirs. Since then it is so well known that we have not made the Uses of *Gibraltar* as we ought,

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‘ it is to be hoped we shall manage more wisely for  
 ‘ the future, and not undervalue what we have so  
 ‘ much neglected.

‘ We have a late Instance further to prove the  
 ‘ Value of *Gibraltar* in respect to *Spain*. ’Tis well  
 ‘ known, that in the late Rupture with that Crown,  
 ‘ our Merchants at *Cadiz*, *Malaga*, and other Parts,  
 ‘ were obliged to leave that Kingdom in great haste ;  
 ‘ Had we not been possessed of *Gibraltar*, I would  
 ‘ fain know whither they must have gone, and where  
 ‘ they would have found an *Asylum* ? *Gibraltar* was  
 ‘ the only Place they had to retreat to ; That was  
 ‘ their Sanctuary, and there it was that they had an  
 ‘ Opportunity to gather in their Effects, and recover  
 ‘ such Debts as might otherwise have been lost. This  
 ‘ ought also to be considered, (more especially since  
 ‘ the same may happen again) and thrown into the  
 ‘ Scale against the idle Clamours of Those who will  
 ‘ have *Gibraltar* to be a Burthen to the Publick. Many  
 ‘ of this Stamp, under a Profession of disinterested  
 ‘ Zeal for our present happy Establishment, are too  
 ‘ too often taken to be Friends to it ; But, I cannot  
 ‘ help treating them as *Romish* Emissaries, since other-  
 ‘ wise they would not go about to make that so use-  
 ‘ less and insignificant, which every true *Protestant*  
 ‘ and *English* Man regards AS A BULWARK OF  
 ‘ GREAT BRITAIN. Let any Rational and Disinte-  
 ‘ rested Person tell me, whether *France* and *Spain*  
 ‘ would have sacrificed so much Blood and Treasure,  
 ‘ in their Attempts to recover *Gibraltar*, if they  
 ‘ had thought it inconsiderable ? Did not those for-  
 ‘ midable Powers bury 12 or 13000 Men under its  
 ‘ Walls, and afterwards find, that, if they continued  
 ‘ their Attacks, it would be only to increase the  
 ‘ Number of their Dead ? Fully convinced, that  
 ‘ all their Attempts that Way would prove fruitless,  
 ‘ at last they drew off, and have ever since been  
 ‘ playing

‘ playing their political Engines to obtain what  
 ‘ those of War could not effect. We are generally  
 ‘ regarded as a good-natured People by Foreigners;  
 ‘ and truly the *Spaniard* seem to think Us so, or o-  
 ‘ therwise they would not, with so much Gravity,  
 ‘ go about to desire *Gibraltar* of Us, after we have  
 ‘ laid out so much Money on it. Sixty thousand  
 ‘ Pounds *per Annum*, is under the Charge which the  
 ‘ Government is at to maintain this important  
 ‘ Place: If so, it has already cost us about a Mil-  
 ‘ lion and a half; A vast Sum indeed! and greatly  
 ‘ too much to compliment any neighbouring Prince  
 ‘ with, even tho’ He was never so much our Friend.  
 ‘ Would not that Person be thought a Fool, or a  
 ‘ Madman, who being possessed of a fine Estate,  
 ‘ and after laying out several Thousands on it,  
 ‘ should give it to a Neighbour; who, as soon as  
 ‘ He had got it, might prove his Enemy, and by  
 ‘ that Gift be enabled utterly to ruin Him? By a  
 ‘ Parity of Reason may we be charged with Folly  
 ‘ and Madness, if we ever part with *Gibraltar*. *Spain*  
 ‘ very nicely weighs the Importance of this Place  
 ‘ to Us, and justly concludes from thence the Ad-  
 ‘ vantages it would be to them could they repos-  
 ‘ sess it, particularly in the Revenue of Tobacco  
 ‘ in that Kingdom, the Farmers of which, I am  
 ‘ told, could never be brought to give any thing  
 ‘ considerable for it in the Province of *Andalusia*,  
 ‘ &c. as believing that by our Possession of *Gibal-*  
 ‘ *tar* we may clandestinely serve the neighbouring  
 ‘ Parts with that Commodity.

‘ Nothing gives me greater Pleasure than to  
 ‘ compare the Condition of our Navy with those  
 ‘ of the other Maritime Powers. Our Fleet, thro’  
 ‘ the prudent Management, and extraordinary Care  
 ‘ of the Gentlemen at the head of Naval Affairs,

' is in its utmost Glory, whilst the Ships of our  
 ' Neighbours are rotting in their Harbours, parti-  
 ' cularly those of *France*, that once seemed to vie  
 ' with Us for the Mastery of the Sea ; which they  
 ' will hardly ever be able to do again if we keep  
 ' *Gibraltar*, and use the same Vigilance and Care  
 ' in our Fleet as at present. For it is well  
 ' known that when their Navy was in the best  
 ' Condition, they could do nothing against Us in the  
 ' *Mediterranean*, without joining the *Brest* to the  
 ' *Toulon* Squadron. By being possessed of *Gibraltar*,  
 ' and keeping a proper Force there in a War with  
 ' *France*, we have it in our Power to prevent those  
 ' Squadrons joining, and, of consequence, to be-  
 ' come as much Masters of the *Mediterranean* as of  
 ' the *English* Channel.

' Since then the Advantages of *Gibraltar* are  
 ' so many to Us, let us consider what it would be  
 ' in the Hands of *France*, or *Spain*, when in En-  
 ' mity with Us. Can any one believe they would  
 ' be wanting to make a proper Use of that which  
 ' we most assuredly have unhappily neglected ?  
 ' No certainly, a small Force well applied would  
 ' soon make Us sensible of its vast Consequence,  
 ' should we ever be so blind to the Happiness of  
 ' our Country as to part with it on any Conditions.  
 ' In this Case, let any one figure out in his Mind  
 ' how greatly our Trade to *Turkey*, *Italy*, and other  
 ' Places must suffer ; for I don't see how it could  
 ' well be carried on without strong Convoys, which  
 ' cannot always be spared from a Fleet, especially  
 ' should *France* and *Spain* unite in a War against  
 ' Us. I come now to consider the Value of our  
 ' *Mediterranean* Trade, the Security of which is  
 ' chiefly owing to *Gibraltar*, from whence, one may  
 ' further see what a Jewel it is in the Crown of  
 ' *Great Britain*. If I am rightly informed, the Ships  
 ' sent

sent by our Turkey Company every Year up the  
*Levani*, may be worth about a Million of Money,  
the Return of which may be well argued to be  
much more considerable. Of such Importance  
is this Trade to the Kingdom, that it ought to  
have all imaginable Encouragement; for as it  
carries out the Manufactures of our Country, it  
brings home that which employs as many Thou-  
sands of our People as their Cargoes outwards  
did. Besides this Trade to the *Levant*, several  
Years ago the Customs of the Trade to *Venice*,  
*Leghorn* and *Genoa* amounted to about 300,000 l.  
*per Annum*: And as our Exports have been more  
considerable since, and are at this time as high  
as they ever were, 'tis not unlikely that this Trade  
may be of much greater Concern than I mention.  
Without naming our Trade to other Places in the  
*Mediterranean*, it must be allowed that all this  
Treasure is worth securing, which is effectually  
done by our holding *Gibraltar*. Let none there-  
fore hereafter talk of its being a Burthen to the  
Publick, since the Expence the Crown is at for  
it, is vastly over-balancc'd by the many Advan-  
tages derived from it. For I believe it not impos-  
sible to bring this important Place under such a  
Regulation, that the Government in Time shall  
not be put to any Charge to keep it: Nothing  
is more certain than that the Welfare and Pros-  
perity of *Gibraltar* depends on protecting a Trade  
in it; and therefore, as soon as it came into  
our Hands, the Government considered, that the  
encouraging Merchants to reside there would be  
a means to render it most beneficial to the Nati-  
on: Accordingly every Thing was done which was  
thought proper at that time of Day, to invite our  
own Traders to settle there, and thereby encour-  
age

‘ rage the Exportation of our own Manufactures.  
 ‘ Notwithstanding this, *Gibraltar* is not without o-  
 ‘ ther Discouragements to Trade, besides what I  
 ‘ have before mentioned in relation to the Indul-  
 ‘ gence shewn to the *European Jews* there, &c. These  
 ‘ may be ranked under three Heads, viz.

‘ 1. The Badness of the Coin current there,  
 ‘ which the *Jews* have counterfeited, and conse-  
 ‘ quently increased.

‘ 2. The Consuls of other Nations settled there,  
 ‘ who make Demands on Goods consigned to his  
 ‘ Majesty’s Subjects as well as to Foreigners. And,

‘ 3. The want of a well constituted Civil Power.

‘ The two former have been sufficiently handled  
 ‘ in a Pamphlet published about six Years ago, by a  
 ‘ Gentleman who stiled himself a *Turkey Merchant*,  
 ‘ who treating of the Importance of *Gibraltar*, in a  
 ‘ Letter to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and  
 ‘ Plantations, chose to write under that Character,  
 ‘ the *Turkey Trade* being the most considerable of  
 ‘ any which we carry up the *Mediterranean*, and, of  
 ‘ consequence, our keeping *Gibraltar* of greater Mo-  
 ‘ ment to the *Levant* Traders than to others.

‘ As to the third Discouragement, that Author  
 ‘ shews the Advantages which would accrue to the  
 ‘ Garrison by establishing a Civil Power there; but  
 ‘ as He does not at all touch on the Office of such  
 ‘ a Magistrate, and seems to be at a Loss on what  
 ‘ Foundation to build, I hope I shall not be con-  
 ‘ strued to dictate to my Superiors, when I offer my  
 ‘ Opinion in this Case, which is, that some credi-  
 ‘ table Person, well experienced in our Trade that  
 ‘ way, may have a Commission from His Majesty,  
 ‘ with Power, when the Weightiness of a Cause  
 ‘ might require it, to call to his Assistance two o-  
 ‘ ther able Persons, by whose Authority should be  
 ‘ judged and decided all Disputes depending be-  
 ‘ tween

' tween Merchants, and such other Controversies  
 ' as relate to Civil Matters. The better to streng-  
 ' then his Authority, He should have Power to  
 ' administer an Oath, to seize and distrain Goods,  
 ' and to imprison in Cases of Contumacy, or ill  
 ' Behaviour ; and the Commander in chief of the  
 ' Forces should be ordered to aid and assist this Of-  
 ' ficer on all lawful Occasions, and not to interfere  
 ' in any Case whatsoever, except where the Mili-  
 ' tary Matters make it necessary, and then only join  
 ' Himself, or any other sufficient Land Officer, to  
 ' be assistant in the Decision of the Controversy.  
 ' It may likewise be a part of this Officer's Charge  
 ' to make useful Observations, as tend to the Im-  
 ' provement of Trade, and which way the Publick  
 ' Charge, in maintaining the Garrison, may be the  
 ' soonest, and best lessen'd ; which He should trans-  
 ' mit home, to the Secretary of State, and Board  
 ' of Trade. To this End He should frame a  
 ' Book, or Register, wherein should be set down,  
 ' in the most compendious manner, every Person's  
 ' Name in the Garrison, his Nation, and Employ-  
 ' ment, and how long He has been an Inhabitant ?  
 ' From whence will naturally arise these following  
 ' Lights. 1. The true Strength of the Garrison  
 ' will thereby be thoroughly known. 2. Some Judg-  
 ' ment may be formed of the proper Use of such  
 ' Inhabitants as are Foreigners in case of any Emer-  
 ' gency. 3. It will be an infallible Way to come  
 ' at the Rents and individual Sums paid as Fines  
 ' for Houses, Warehouses, Shops, &c. 4. It will  
 ' furnish substantial Materials for any Project that  
 ' may be fallen on for improving the Perquisites,  
 ' which certainly would go far towards defraying  
 ' the Expence which the Government is annually  
 ' at for the Garrison.

‘ I am

\* I am not insensible, when I talk of applying the  
 \* Perquisites of the Government of *Gibraltar* to the  
 \* Benefit of the Publick, that some will exclaim a-  
 \* gainst me who are interested therein : For my part  
 \* I am unwilling to give Offence to any, but in this  
 \* Case, my Subject will not allow me to please every  
 \* One. As I am only advancing what may be for  
 \* the Publick Good, I think none ought to be offend-  
 \* ed ; nor do I believe any will but such who post-  
 \* pone the Welfare of the Community to their own  
 \* private Views. That the Perquisites I am speak-  
 \* ing of are considerable is agreed by all impartial  
 \* Men, and notwithstanding some may have endea-  
 \* voured to depreciate and represent them as insigni-  
 \* ficant, yet, they have been swelled to a great  
 \* Bulk by Others.

\* The Register, or General Muster-Roll, propo-  
 \* sed to be framed by this Magistrate, should not  
 \* be taken from any Pattern, or copied from old  
 \* Books and Papers, since to build on a corrupt  
 \* Foundation might be destructive of the Design.  
 \* I allow, that the Method here proposed for this  
 \* Enquiry may at first View appear something harsh ;  
 \* but when the true Design shall be considered, viz.  
 \* *That it is to set Matters on a new footing, to correct*  
 \* *what is defective, and to give the Government a new*  
 \* *and more wholesome Constitution,* surely it will not  
 \* appear strange. By this means hidden Treasure  
 \* may probably be brought to Light, and such In-  
 \* habitants as labour under any Grievances may be  
 \* redress'd ; for when the Fear of their being con-  
 \* tinued is in some Measure removed, People will be  
 \* tempted, either for the sake of Justice or Revenge,  
 \* to lay them open, and discover the naked Truth,  
 \* which is not to be expected as long as the Appre-  
 \* hension of being left to the Mercy of such, as they  
 \* have displeased hangs, threatening over their Heads.

\* I am

‘ I am not here charging any particular Person with  
 ‘ Injustice, and Oppression, I am only arguing what  
 ‘ Advantages will accrue to *Great Britain* in general,  
 ‘ and *Gibraltar* in particular, by erecting a Civil  
 ‘ Power there ; and surely I may then suppose there  
 ‘ may be some Grievances to be redress’d, since we  
 ‘ hardly have a Government abroad where the Sub-  
 ‘ jects of it have not Foundation for Complaint.

‘ Many are the Uses which might be made of  
 ‘ such an Authority, if placed in an honest and well  
 ‘ chosen Person : And as it appears to be the only  
 ‘ Expedient to give new Life and Vigour to the  
 ‘ languishing Commerce of *Gibraltar*, I hope it will  
 ‘ be regarded, and in Time to see as considerable a  
 ‘ Factory of my own Country-Men there as in any  
 ‘ Port abroad. Trade, it must be allowed, cannot  
 ‘ flourish under a Military Power ; for it is of such  
 ‘ a Nature, that it can no more thrive without the  
 ‘ cherishing Warmth of a Civil Government than a  
 ‘ tender Plant, which requires the Influence of an  
 ‘ indulgent Sun, can live in *Greenland*. The Mer-  
 ‘ chant who does Business at *Gibraltar*, assuredly  
 ‘ suffers by the want of a regular Court of Justice  
 ‘ there ; for being sometimes under a Necessity of  
 ‘ trusting Shop-keepers, &c. they don’t all pay so  
 ‘ strict a regard to Honour and Credit, as they would  
 ‘ do was there a Power to frighten them into their  
 ‘ Duty. As for the Commanding Officers there,  
 ‘ they care not (and certainly they are in the right)  
 ‘ to interfere and determine in Disputes between  
 ‘ Merchants, since it is not only out of their Pro-  
 ‘ vince, but their Decision might be censured on a  
 ‘ Complaint at home. Foreigners would certainly  
 ‘ trade more to *Gibraltar*, were there a Civil Power,  
 ‘ that they might apply to in case of any Difference  
 ‘ between them and the Inhabitants.

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‘ I think

‘ I think some Expedient may be fallen on to help  
 ‘ the Government in the Expence it is at for main-  
 ‘ taining *Gibraltar* ; Nay, that in Time it may be-  
 ‘ come so considerable as not to want the least As-  
 ‘ sistance for its Support. Every Thing cannot be  
 ‘ done at once, We must proceed gradually, and  
 ‘ first fix a Civil Magistracy there, from whose fre-  
 ‘ quent Notices to the Secretary of State, and Board  
 ‘ of Trade, such Lights may arise as will be suffici-  
 ‘ ent to induce the Parliament to consider this Affair.  
 ‘ The *Turky Merchant*, before-mentioned, has poin-  
 ‘ ted at some Things, which seem to deserve more  
 ‘ Attention than they met with. His Proposals are  
 ‘ to this Purpose, *viz.* 1. That the House Rents,  
 ‘ and Fines upon Entry, which at present fall into  
 ‘ private Purses, may be applied towards lessening  
 ‘ the Expence in maintaining *Gibraltar*. 2. That  
 ‘ all Ships which go into *Gibraltar* Bay, be obliged  
 ‘ to contribute towards the Crown’s Expence also,  
 ‘ by paying something for Anchorage, as is Custo-  
 ‘ mary in other Ports. 3. That an Acknowledg-  
 ‘ ment may be demanded for all Goods landed at  
 ‘ *Gibraltar*, as hath been done in *Leghorn* and other  
 ‘ Free Ports. 4. That the King might, by Act of  
 ‘ Parliament, be empowered to grant Leases of  
 ‘ Houses and Lands at *Gibraltar* for a certain Term  
 ‘ of Years. 5. That, the better to increase the  
 ‘ Revenue of the Garrison, several Houses given a-  
 ‘ way by the Prince of *Hesse* to the *Spaniards*, during  
 ‘ his Government (and which are larger than is ne-  
 ‘ cessary for bare Habitation) may be reclaimed. 6.  
 ‘ That a moderate Tax may be laid on all sort of  
 ‘ Cattle consumed in the Place ; and also upon Wine,  
 ‘ and other Liquors imported for the Use of the  
 ‘ Garrison.

‘ There will be but few who read these Proposals  
 ‘ that will not immediatly enter into the Reasona-  
 ‘ bleness

' blaneſs of them. As to the firſt, (to which may  
 ' be added the Rents of ſeveral Gardens in and a-  
 ' bout the Town which are too conſiderable to be  
 ' omitted) I am well aſſured, no ſmall Sum would  
 ' ariſe from this Article, altho' it ſhould be pleaded,  
 ' that the Propriety of many Houſes in the upper  
 ' part of the Town has been given away to ſuch  
 ' Spaniards as were Sufferers, and moſt expoſed to  
 ' the Fury of the Siege : Nay, let them further  
 ' plead, that ſome *English* Merchants have all along  
 ' enjoyed their Houſes Rent-free, yet wou'd it ap-  
 ' pear that no ſmall Sum would ariſe from the Rents  
 ' of Houſes, Fines on Entry, &c. When I ſay this,  
 ' I would not have it thought that I am let into the  
 ' Myſteries of the Government of *Gibraltar*, I con-  
 ' feſs I am not ; however, I know enough, as to the  
 ' Point I am ſpeaking to ; for I have ſeen an annual  
 ' Computation of the known Perquiſites, which  
 ' was founded on the moſt ſtrict Enquiries it was  
 ' poſſible to make without publick Authority : And  
 ' ſince thoſe are ſo conſiderable, it is not unreaſona-  
 ' ble to believe, that there are others, which are  
 ' unknown, momentous enough to be regarded, tho'  
 ' not to be diſcovered without much Difficulty, ex-  
 ' cept by ſuch an Officer as I have been ſpeaking of.  
 ' As the 2d Propoſal of Ships paying ſomething  
 ' for Anchorage in *Gibraltar Bay*, it carries nothing  
 ' of Hardſhip in it. Let us remove thoſe Gentlemen  
 ' who ſtile themſelves Conſuls, as the *Turky Merchant*  
 ' propoſes, and let the Duty exacted by them be ap-  
 ' plied to the Uſe of the Crown. I am at a Loſs to  
 ' gueſs how they came firſt to be admitted there,  
 ' ſince, as I apprehend, no ſolid Reaſon can be  
 ' given, why *France*, *Genoa*, or *Holland*, ſhould keep  
 ' ſuch an Officer there. So far are they from having  
 ' any Factory, that when I was in the Place, I did  
 ' not ſo much as know one eminent Merchant in the

‘ Garrison belonging to any of those Nations ; which  
 ‘ leads Many to believe they are continued there for  
 ‘ Purposes quite different from Trade. In a Place of  
 ‘ such Importance as *Gibraltar*, we ought to keep a  
 ‘ vigilant Eye on every One, and even suspect those  
 ‘ most who would appear to give no Cause for Sus-  
 ‘ picion. Since I was on the Spot, I am told a *Spanish*  
 ‘ Consul is fixed there, but to what purpose I will  
 ‘ not pretend to say, tho’ Some consider Him as  
 ‘ littel better than a Spy on our Coast Trade, and  
 ‘ believe He is planted there to make Remarks on  
 ‘ Us more than for any other Purpose. Whether it  
 ‘ be so, or not, it is not my Business to enquire ;  
 ‘ ’Tis certain, that Consuls there are usefess, and  
 ‘ may be dangerous in such a Government as *Gi-*  
 ‘ *braltar*.

‘ The 3<sup>d</sup> Proposition, of demanding an Acknow-  
 ‘ ledgment for all Goods landed at *Gibraltar*, can be  
 ‘ no more objected against than the other two ;  
 ‘ for if the same be done in *Leghorn* and other  
 ‘ Free-Ports, I see no Reason why we should not  
 ‘ do the like at *Gibraltar* ; since it is but reasona-  
 ‘ ble Foreigners should pay in our Ports what We  
 ‘ do not dispute paying in theirs.

‘ As to the 4<sup>th</sup>, That his Majesty should be em-  
 ‘ power’d to grant Leases of the Houses and Lands  
 ‘ at *Gibraltar* for a certain Term of Years, it will  
 ‘ be so far from being prejudicial to the Place, that  
 ‘ it will much encourage Families to go and settle  
 ‘ there, which would soon restore the Town to its  
 ‘ primitive Beauty, make it populous, and thereby  
 ‘ add to its Trade and Security. It wears at present  
 ‘ a dismal Aspect, and still shews the Face of War :  
 ‘ Those who have Houses only repair them for the  
 ‘ Time they may continue in them ; so that if Care  
 ‘ be not taken, they will soon fall into a Heap of  
 ‘ Rubbish, and lie like those which were batter’d  
 ‘ down

down at our taking the Place, which none have yet thought proper to rear from the *Chaos* they are in ; which, no doubt, would have been done, had a Civil Power been established there so early as it were to be wish'd.

The 5th Proposition is supported with equal Reason to the rest ; for it is not to be supposed, that when the Prince of *Hesse* gave several Houses to the *Spaniards*, He gave them to them and their Heirs for ever. 'Twas sufficient to those to whom they were given if they enjoyed them for their Lives. As therefore it is now so long since the Prince of *Hesse* was so liberal in his Favours, and many of Those on whom they were bestowed may be dead, it is not unreasonable they should now revert to the Government ; since I don't find that they were given to them for any other Reason but because they lost their own in the Fury of the Siege. History furnishes Us with many Instances where the Besieged have been cut to Pieces instead of having Houses given them, as in this Case : For my part, I much question whether the *Spaniards* would have treated us with so much Indulgence, had it been in their Power. I am not here pleading against the kind Usage, the *Spaniards* then met with : For it is a Pleasure to me to find my Country-Men of so generous a Disposition, that after they have vanquished an Enemy, they treat Them in the most friendly manner. Nor am I averse to the rewarding of Merit ; however it does not appear to me that the *Spaniards* at that time of Day deserved more of the Crown of *England* than the Subjects of it ; and why they should therefore be tempted to remain in *Gibraltar* by such Gifts I can't conceive ; for they will still be *Spaniards* do all We can, and, were it in their Power, would stick at nothing to

to turn Us out to make room for their own Coun-  
 try-Men. God forbid they should not be rewar-  
 ded, if they can plead any Services done for Us ;  
 But I never yet heard but of One *Spaniard* who  
 signalized Himself on our Side, and that was Mr.  
*Joseph Corrons*, whose Actions have justly merited  
 a handsome Reward ; for I have seen ample Cer-  
 tificates of them from the Prince of *Hesse*, Gover-  
 nor *Shrimpton*, and Governor *Elliot*, notwithstan-  
 ding which the poor Man was in a manner Star-  
 ving when I was at *Gibraltar*. So far has Merit  
 been from meeting Encouragement there : But I  
 find all Places alike on this Account ; for if a Man  
 has nothing else to plead but Merit, He is in a fair  
 Way to Starve.

As to the 6th and last Proposal of laying a  
 moderate Tax upon Cattle, &c. consumed in *Gi-  
 braltar*, it would carry no Grievance with it ; for,  
 if Fame may be credited, such Things have been  
 done in some Governments abroad, where the  
 Publick has been so far from reaping any Ad-  
 vantage thereby, that those Profits have also fal-  
 len into private Purses. Whether this Report  
 be true or no, is not my Purpose to enquire :  
 All I have to argue is, That the Inhabitants of  
*Gibraltar* would feel no great Burthen in such a  
 Tax, even though it should be *Four Dollars* for  
 every Ox, and *One Dollar* for every Sheep, or Hog con-  
 sumed in the Garrison.

I have spoke of the *European Jews*, as a Mischief  
 to our own Traders in *Gibraltar* ; and the Reason-  
 ableness of laying a yearly Tax upon them, in or-  
 der to make them quit the Place. This would not  
 be so inconsiderable but that it would pretty  
 much increase the other Sums proposed to lessen  
 the Publick Charge.

After

After all this, who is not for the Preservation of *Gibraltar*? Surely none but Those who would have their Country fight and conquer, and spend its Blood and Treasure to gain Towns to court our conquered Enemies with, and thereby enable them to give Us such a Blow as perhaps might put it out of our Power for ever to make them such another Compliment, if We had a Disposition to it. Let us not forget our brave Countrymen who fell at the taking of *Gibraltar*, but rather hold it as a lasting Monument to their Memory: Nor let us be so forgetful to our selves as to think that *Spain* will not try every Art to regain what will infallibly make her too considerable for Us. The *Spaniards* are a People close in their Designs, and infinite in their Ambition; We ought therefore to be on our Guard against them, and ever remember, *That England is never secure but when armed and powerful*. Take *Gibraltar* from Us, and our Power must of course lessen; therefore whoever votes it to *Spain* can be no Friend to his Country. If We ever lose it, (which seems impossible by fair Play) or part with it on any Account, I shall date our Ruin from that Day, for Credit will most certainly fall upon it, and We, who are now courted by all the neighbouring Powers, shall cease to have that Respect paid Us, which, in the Condition We at present are, We are qualified to command from them.

Let not any One suppose I harbour the least Thought, that there is any such Thing now design'd as the giving up *Gibraltar*. This is what I cannot think on, without I was at the same time to believe the Ministry wilfully blind to every thing which has a Tendency to promote the Welfare of their Country. The happy Condition We are in at present is, no doubt, owing to the prudent

dent Conduct and skilful Management of Those at the Helm; and sufficiently shews, that they will continue to do all in their Power to keep up the Regard which is at present paid to *Great Britain* by all the States around Us. So far am I then from believing any one would make the least Motion to part with this Jewel, (which I was about to call the brightest in the *British* Diadem) that I persuade my self *All will hold up their Hands for annexing it to the Crown*; and the rather since the People in general have such a Sense of its Importance, that there was not an honest *English Man* but shewed his Opinion of it by the Fears he express'd about it, when parting with it was the Topick of all Companies.

The following Letter from *Madrid*, gives me singular Pleasure: It appears thereby, that the *Spaniards* are not so sanguine in their Expectations of *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon* as they have heretofore been. The Letter runs thus, viz.

*Madrid, October 9th. The Triple Alliance concluded at Hanover between the Kings of France, Great-Britain, and Prussia, makes a great Noise at our Court, and has, in some Measure balked certain Projects which were upon the Anvil. A Copy of this Treaty was read and examined some Days ago in a Privy Council, which the King called for that very purpose at St. Ildefonso: The Results of that Council are not yet perfectly known, but they were sent this Morning by an Express to our Ambassador at Vienna. Mean while the Restitution of Gibraltar and Port Mahon seems now more remote than ever, since the three abovesaid Powers are entered into a mutual Guaranty of the Point uti possidetis: Besides that, the Imperial Court scruples to meddle any more with this Affair, and to interpose its good Offices herein with the King of Great Britain.*

The

‘ The Point *uti possidetis*, mentioned in this Letter, is sufficiently explained by the second Article in the Triple Alliance which runs thus, *viz.*

“ The contracting Princes promise and engage their mutual Guaranty, for all the respective Dominions and Countries, *as well in Europe as the other Parts of the World*, not only to preserve the Advantages, Privileges, and the Trade they are at this Time possessed of, but also Those which they may enjoy hereafter, binding themselves to use their good Offices to see Justice done, in case of need, to the injured Party.

‘ Here we see enough to lessen the Hopes of the *Spaniards*, as to the View they might have of getting *Gibraltar* from Us; for here the Kings of *France* and *Prussia* are Guarantees for it, to preserve its Advantages, Privileges, and Trade to Us. By this we may be fully convinced of the Patriotism of Those at the Helm, in the Care they have taken to preserve this important Acquisition. Since then the Hopes of *Spain* are in so drooping a Posture, I cannot but please my self with the Thought of seeing them soon intirely destroyed, by annexing *Gibraltar to the Crown of GREAT BRITAIN, &c.*

About the Middle of this Month, a Committee of His Majesty’s Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, appointed in their last General Quarter Session, to inquire into the Number of Houses, where *GENEVA* and other Strong Waters are sold, and the MISCHIEFS occasion’d thereby, made the following exact and judicious REPORT, *viz.*

To His Majesty’s Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex in their General Quarter Sessions assembled.

**I**N pursuance of an Order made in the last Quarter Sessions held for this County, whereby it was  
H referred

referred to us, among others, to inquire into the Number of Houses and Places, within such Parts of this Town and County as are therein mentioned, where *Geneva* and other Strong Waters are sold by Retail, and the Mischiefs occasioned thereby: We whose Names are subscribed, do hereby certify, That by the Returns of the High and Petty Constables, made upon their Oaths, it appears, there are within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, and such other Parts of this County, as are now by the Contiguity of Buildings become Part of this Town, (exclusive of *London* and *Southwark*) Six Thousand One Hundred and Eighty Seven Houses and Shops, wherein *Geneva* or other Strong Waters are publicly sold by Retail. And altho' this Number is exceeding great, and far beyond all Proportion to the real Wants of the Inhabitants (being in some Parishes every tenth House, in others every seventh, and in one of the largest, every fifth House) we have great Reason to believe, it is very short of the true Number, there being none returned but such who sell publicly in Shops or Houses, though 'tis known there are many others who sell by Retail even in the Streets and Highways, some on Bunks and Stalls set up for that purpose, and others in Wheelbarrows, who are not returned, and many more who sell privately in Garrets, Cellars, Back-Rooms, and other Places, not publicly exposed to View, and which thereby escaped the Notice of our Officers; and yet there have been a considerable Number lately suppress'd, or obliged to leave off, by the Justices within their Parishes, though this has proved of no Effect, having only served to drive those who before were used to these Liquors, into greater Shops, which are now to be seen full of Poor People from Morning to Night. But in this Number of Six Thousand One Hundred and Eighty Seven, are included such Victuallers who sell *Geneva*  
or

or other Strong Waters, as well as Ale and Beer, though 'tis highly probable from the great and sudden Decay of the Brewing Trade, without any Diminution in the Number of Victuallers, that the Quantities of Strong Waters now drank in Ale-houses, is vastly increased of late, beyond what was formerly usual: And it appears by the Constables Returns, where they are distinguished, that the Number of *Geneva* and other Strong Water-Shops, are fully equal to the Number of Ale-houses, and rather exceed than otherwise.

It is with the deepest Concern your Committee observe the strong Inclination of the inferior sort of People to these destructive Liquors, and yet, as if that were not sufficient, all Arts are used to tempt and invite them. All Chandlers, many Tobacconists, and several who sell Fruit or Herbs in Stalls or Wheelbarrows, sell *Geneva*, and many inferior Tradesmen begin now to keep it in their Shops for their Customers, whereby it is scarce possible for Soldiers, Seamen, Servants, or others of their Rank, to go any where, without being drawn in, either by those who sell it, or by their Acquaintance they meet with in the Streets, who generally begin with inviting them to a Dram, which is every where near at Hand, especially, where of all other Places it ought to be kept at the greatest Distance, near Churches, Work-Houses, Stable-Yards, and Markets.

Your Committee, after having informed themselves, as well as they were able, of the Numbers of these Houses, proceeded to inquire according to your Directions, into the Mischiefs arising from them, and from the immoderate Use of these Liquors, and more especially of *Geneva*. And these appear to be endless and innumerable, affecting not only particular Per-

sons and Families, but also the Trade of the Nation, and the publick Welfare.

With respect to particular Persons; it deprives them of their Money, Time, Health, and Understanding; weakens and enfeebles them to the last Degree, and yet, while under its immediate Influence, raises the most violent and outrageous Passions, renders them incapable of hard Labour, as well as indisposes them to it, ruins their Health, and destroys their Lives; besides the fatal Effects it has on their Morals and Religion. And amongst the Women, (who seem to be almost equally infected) it has this further Effect, by inflaming their Blood, and stupifying their Senses, to expose them an easy Prey to the Attacks of vicious Men; and yet many of them are so blind to these dismal Consequences, that they are often seen to give it to their youngest Children, even to such whom they carry in their Arms.

With Regard to their Families, this pernicious Liquor is still more fatal: Whilst the Husband, and perhaps his Wife also, are drinking and spending their Money in *Geneva-Shops*, their Children are starv'd and naked at Home, without Bread to eat, or Cloths to put on, and either become a Burthen to their Parishes, or being suffered to ramble about the Streets, are forced to beg while they are Children, and learn as they grow up to pilfer and steal; which your Committee conceive to be one of the chief Causes of the vast Increase of Thieves and Pilferers of all kinds, notwithstanding the great Numbers who have been transported by Virtue of the Excellent Law made for that Purpose. Under this Head may also be added, the common Practice of pawning their own and Childrens Cloaths (which exposes them to all the Extortions of Pawnbrokers) and their running in Debt, and cheating by all the Ways  
and

and Means they can devise, to get Money to spend in this destructive Liquor, which generally ends in the Husband's being thrown into a Goal, and his whole Family on the Parish. And this your Committee conceive to be one of the principal Causes of the great Increase of Beggars and Parish Poor, notwithstanding the high Wages now given to all Sorts of Workmen and Servants.

And lastly, With Regard to Trade, and the publick Welfare, the Consequences are yet more ruinous and destructive. It has been already observ'd, that the constant Use of Strong-Waters, and particularly of *Geneva*, never fails to produce an invincible Aversion to Work and Labour; this, by necessary Consequence, deprives us of great Numbers of useful Hands, which would otherwise be employed to the Advantage of the Publick. And as to those who yet do work sometimes, or follow any Employment, the Loss of their Time in frequent Tipling, the getting often drunk in the Morning, and the spending of their Money this Way, must very much cramp and streighten them, and so far diminish their Trade, and the Profit which would accrue from thence to the Publick, as well as to themselves. But it is further to be observed, that although the Retail Trade of Wine and Ale is generally confined to Vintners and Victuallers, this of *Geneva* is now sold, not only by Distillers, and *Geneva-Shops*, but by most other inferior Traders, particularly by all Chandlers, many Weavers, and several Tobacconists, Dyers, Carpenters, Gardiners, Barbers, Shoemakers, Labourers, and others, there being in the Hamlet of *Bathmal-Green* only, above Forty Weavers who sell this Liquor; and these and other Trades which make our Manufactures, generally employing many Journeymen and Artificers under them, who having always this Liquor ready

ready at Hand, are easily tempted to drink freely of it, especially as they may drink the whole Week upon Score, and perhaps without minding how fast the Score rises upon them, whereby at the Week's End they find themselves without any Surplusage to carry home to their Families, which of Course must starve, or be thrown on the Parish. And as this Evil (wherein the Masters may perhaps find their own Account, by drawing back the greatest Part of their Workmens Wages) will naturally go on increasing, and extend to most other Trades where Numbers of Workmen are employed, your Committee apprehend, it may (if not timely prevented) affect our Manufactures in the most sensible Manner, and be of the last Consequence to our Trade and Welfare.

Under this Head, it may be proper also to take some Notice of the pernicious Influence, the permitting of Chandlers, and other inferior Trades, to deal in this destructive Liquor, or any other Strong-Waters, has in this Town on the Servants of the Nobility and Gentry ; it being too common a Practice among Chandlers and others, where Servants are continually going on one Occasion or other, to tempt and press them to drink, and even to give them Drams of this Liquor, which we may reasonably suppose must be paid for by the Masters, either in the Price, Weight, or Measure of the Goods they are sent for, and which, besides the immediate Damage, encourages them to wrong their Masters in greater Matters, and, as we conceive, may be one Cause of the great Complaints that are made against Servants.

And if we may judge what will happen in other Work-Houses now erecting, by what has already happened in that of St. Giles's in the Fields, we have Reason to fear, that the violent Fondness and  
Desire

Desire of this Liquor, which unaccountably possesses all our Poor, may prevent in great Measure the good Effects propos'd by them, and which in all other Respects seem very hopeful and promising; it appearing by the Return from *Holbourn* Division, wherein that Work-House is situate, that notwithstanding all the Care that has been taken, *Geneva* is clandestinely brought in among the Poor there, and that they will suffer any Punishment or Inconvenience rather than live without it, tho' they cannot avoid having seen its fatal Effects by the Death of those amongst them who had drank most freely of it; and 'tis found by Experience there, that those who use this Liquor, are not only the most lazy and unfit for Work, but also the most turbulent and ungovernable, and on that Account several of them have been turned out, and left to struggle with the greatest Wants abroad, which they submit to, rather than they will discover who brought in the *Geneva* to them, tho' they have been offered to be forgiven on that Condition.

Your Committee having thus laid before you the Numbers of the Houses and Places wherein *Geneva* and other Strong-Waters are sold, as also some of the many mischievous Effects derived from them, submit to the Consideration and Judgment of the Sessions, how far it is in their Power, and by what Means, to suppress this great Nuisance; or whether any, and what Application, to our Superiours may be proper in order to a more effectual Remedy.

January 13th, 1725-6.

John Milner,  
Isaac Tillard,  
R. Thornhill,  
Tho. Pindur,

John Mercer,  
Wm. Cotesworth,  
John Ellis.

The

The next Day (*Jan. 14th*) the Grand Jury for the City of *London*, made the following Presentment, about Beggars, Shoe-cleaners, and Wanderers.

**W**E the Grand Jury of the City of *London*, sworn to enquire for our Sovereign Lord the King, and the Body of the said City, at the *Guildhall, London*, on *Wednesday* the *12th* of this Instant *Jan. Anno Domini 1725*. and in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *George*, King of *Great Britain, &c.*

*Imprimis.* We present, as a grievous Nuisance, the great Number of Beggars, Shoe-Cleaners, and other idle and wandering Persons, that daily frequent and pester the Publick Streets of this City, to the great Disturbance of the Citizens, and all other Persons passing to and fro through the said Streets upon their lawful Occasions; the said Beggars, and other idle Wanderers, interrupting and stopping such Persons for to give them Alms, or pretending to sell some trifling Things for to colour their asking an Alms; and who do daily molest the Shopkeepers and Inhabitants of this City, by standing or lying continually at their Doors, and disturbing them and their Customers in their Traffick and Business. Which great Numbers of Beggars, Shoe-Cleaners, &c. both Men and Women, with their young Children, if not timely prevented, may become a heavy Charge to the Inhabitants of this City; the said Numbers having of late greatly increased in this City, as we apprehend, from the Care and Diligence of His Majesty's Justices in the Counties lying round about the Town, by putting the Laws in Execution against such Strollers and Beggars, and in setting them to Work; which so affrightens them, that, rather than comply with the Laws, they quit their Parishes and fly to this City for Shelter; and through the great Remissness and Negligence of the Constables

Men and Beadles in this City, by not apprehending and seizing such idle Vagrants and Wanderers, and not carrying them before the proper Magistrates, to be dealt with according to the Law. We therefore humbly recommend it to this Honourable Court, that such effectual Measures may be taken for obliging the several Parish and Ward Officers in this City to be diligent in the apprehending and seizing all such Beggars and Wanderers, and to carry them before the Magistrates of this City, that they may be sent to their proper Parishes they belong to, or the House of Correction in this City, to be punish'd according to their Deserts. And as we doubt not of the Care and Readiness of the worthy Magistrates of this City to put the Laws in Execution against such Vagabonds, so we hope, from the Methods they shall take to oblige the Inferior Officers in this City to do their Duty herein, the growing Nuisance may be redress'd. Dated at the Sessions-House at Justice-Hall in the Old Bailey, this 14<sup>th</sup> Day of January 1725-6.

Tho. Cartwright,  
Samuel Newey,  
Tho. Dyer,  
John Ellicot,  
Francis Hyde,  
Frampton Guy,  
Rich. Chapman,

Will. Head  
Henry Soames,  
Francis Kingston,  
Tho. Warren,  
Rich. Hamilton,  
John Pre. Senefse,  
Tho. Stevenson.

About this Time, a Subscription was set on foot towards the Building for incurable Lunaticks adjoining to Bebbem-Hospital in Moorfields, and the Book for that Purpose was left with John Taylor, Esq; Treasurer of the said Hospital, at his House in New-street in Shoe-Lane, near Fleet-Street. The Preamble whereof is as follows, viz. \*

I

Whereas

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\* Subscription for an Hospital for incurable Lunaticks.

**W**Hereas the Hospital of *Bethlem, London*, was erected by charitable Contributions, and intended for the harbouring poor Lunaticks, whose Distraction might probably be cured, and the Revenues thereof are appropriated for the providing Diet and Physick for such Patients, and Servants proper to attend them during such Time as there appears any Hopes of recovering them to their former Senses: But when after Tryal made with the greatest Application and Diligence, a Cure is not found practicable, then such are, by the Rules of the Hospital, discharged from thence, to make Room for the Admission of others whose Cure may probably be effected. And whereas these incurable Lunaticks, when discharged, are destitute of Relief, and no Provision has hitherto been made for their Support by the Publick, notwithstanding they are in themselves the most helpless and deplorable objects of Charity, and to their Neighbours most expensive and dangerous: Upon these Considerations, the Governours of *Bethlem-Hospital*, ever ready to promote Acts of Charity, made Application to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, for a Grant of a Piece of Ground in *Moorfields*, part whereof was a common Foot Way, in order to build Appartments for harbouring One Hundred incurable Lunaticks, half Men and half Women, which Grant they have lately obtained; and they have also obtained His Majesty's Royal Licence for inclosing the said Foot Way, for the Purposes aforesaid, and have begun to build thereon out of some Benefactions already given for that Use; but the said Governours cannot perfect the same, and raise a Fund for the Maintenance of such incurable Lunaticks and necessary Attendants, without the Assistance of well-disposed Persons. Now therefore, we whose Names are hereunto subscribed, have voluntarily

trily contracted and paid the several Sums of Money by us respectively underwritten, for and towards the advancing and carrying on of a Charity so great and well designed, hoping that they who enjoy the Blessing of a right Mind, will lend their Assistance to them who are ever like to want it.

On *Saturday, January 8th 1725-6* several Gentlemen came to *Bethlem-Hospital*, while the Treasurer and Committee of Governors were there sitting, and voluntarily subscribed considerable Sums of Money, as their own Donation, towards the additional Building now erecting at the said *Hospital*, for harbouring and maintaining incurable Lunaticks; and others subscribed and paid for Persons who desired their Names might be concealed; particularly, a Lady, who gave Two Hundred Pounds for the Benefit of incurable Women; and lately a Noble Earl subscrib'd and paid Five Hundred Pounds; and a Gentleman has paid an Hundred Pounds down and promised to pay One Hundred Pounds *per Annum* more for Four Years successively towards the said Charity.

About the Beginning of this Month, \* We receiv'd the following publick Papers from the *West Indies*.

The Speech of Sir *William Keith*, Bart. Governor of the Province of *Pensylvania*, and the Counties of *Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex*, upon *Delaware*.

To the Representatives of the Freemen of the said Province of *Pensylvania*, in General Assembly met, *October 15. 1725.*

*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,*

**I**F my Services for some Years have been acceptable to the Country, no doubt but you will think it just and reasonable at this Juncture, to give

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some

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\* *Accounts from the West-Indies.*

some effectual and convincing Proofs of your Satisfaction with my Conduct; and then perhaps some People will have their Pleasure to know, that I never did, nor ever will, use any Means to hold the Administration of this Government longer than will be acceptable and agreeable unto you, and the Body of the People whom you represent.

As to other Business, I am so much interested in, and heartily concern'd for the Publick Good and Welfare of this Province, that I think I ought to lose no Time in laying before you such Matters as seem to call upon your Attention whensoever you think fit to consider them. In the first Place then, it is necessary you should know that I have late and certain Advices from *London*, which assure me, that very restless Endeavours are used by one or two busy Persons now there, to have the two Acts of our Assembly, for omitting a Paper Currency, repealed; and what Confusion and Distraction such an unhappy Event would, at this Time of Day, bring upon the Country, you are best able to judge. However, I conceive it to be my Duty, on this Occasion, to represent unto you, the absolute Necessity that there is for some Person to take care of your Interests at the Court of *Britain*; and that this Province cannot any otherways be defended from the malicious Craft of some underhand Projectors, but by the Assembly's appointing a skilful and active Agent at Home, under their own proper Direction, from whom they may expect to be defended against such Attacks upon the General Interest of the People whom they represent: And this, I judge, will be most effectually done by an Act of Assembly, wherein the Money Yearly to be paid by the publick Treasurer, for the Encouragement and Support of such an useful Officer, ought to be prefer'd to all other Charges of Government whatsoever.

The

The next Thing I shall mention for the Benefit of this Province, is, to provide a suitable Encouragement by Law, for promoting a Fishery; for when we consider the great Variety and vast Quantity of valuable Fish which may so easily be caught at Sea, about the Capes and in the Bay, and River of *Delaware*, it is evident, that an Improvement of that Kind would advance Navigation, force a new and profitable Market Abroad, and enlarge our Commerce every Way: To accomplish which, it will be very helpful that we endeavour to obtain the Concurrence of the neighbouring Provinces with us, in an humble Application to the Crown, that the Act of Parliament which allows the Importation of *European Salt* into *New England*, may be equally and more fully explain'd in our Favour, as in all Probability it was at first intended; for these Parts, at that time, were certainly comprehended under the General Title and Name of *New-England*.

You will find upon the Journals of the last Sessions of Assembly, that I then laid several Things before that House, which they not having Time to enter upon, were pleas'd to referr some of them, as Matters of Importance, to your Consideration; amongst which, I cannot but mention again, the Ease and Advantage that would accrue to our Trading People at this very Juncture of Time, by making the Paper Bills of the latter Part of this Government, equally current with those of this Province.

Gentlemen,

A Course of above eight Years Experience must have confirm'd us all of the Advantages wherewith Unanimity and Concord in the Legislative Power is attended; and as there never seem'd to be more Need of it than at this Time, I shall conclude with observing to you, That an humble, patient, and peaceable

peaceable Deportment, without suffering the good Order and Publick Business to be disturb'd by any passionate Heats or Annimofities, will be the most decent and secure Method of preserving our Liberties, and defeating the Designs of Yours and the Province's Enemies.

W. KEITH.

To Sir *William Keith*, Baronet, Governot of the Province of *Pensylvania*, &c.

*The Address of the Representatives of the said Province in General Assembly met, in answer to the Governor's Speech, of the 15th Instant.*

*May it please the Governour,*

**T**H E Sense we have of the Governour's prudent Administration, obligeth us, on this fresh Occasion, to acknowledge the Benefit this Province has enjoy'd from the same; especially in his ready Concurrence to such Laws, as have been (under Divine Providence) conducive to the Encrease of Trade, and the Peace and Plenty of our Country; which we cannot reflect on without Satisfaction: And as a Demonstration of our sincere Acknowledgment, we beg Leave to assure the Governor, we shall not be wanting to provide him an honourable Support.

Among the many Instances of the Governor's signal Regard to our Welfare, those Matters of Importance which he has been pleased at this Time to lay before the House, We cannot but look upon as further Proofs of his Good will towards us; which we have deliberated upon, and beg leave to acquaint the Governor, that the House is so far of Opinion with him, that it is necessary to have an Agent in *Great Britain* for negotiating the Passing of our Laws; and that we have resolved, so soon as Time will allow, to consider of such proper Ways and Means as may accomplish the same.

And

And as to the second Thing proposed, for promoting a Fishery, and obtaining Liberty to import Salt from *Europe*; as there is great Plenty of Shadd, Herring and Sturgeon, yearly catch'd on this River, as well as great Quantities of Codd and other valuable Fish, which we are creditably informed are to be taken not far from our Capes, we doubt not but by a regular Management far greater Quantities may be catch'd than has ever yet been done, which cannot fail very much to enlarge our Commerce, advance our Navigation and force a new and profitable Trade abroad: But till some more certain Way can be found out to procure Salt, which very often is so scarce with us, as to render the Profit of Curing Fish not worth the Undertaker's Pains; especially in the Spring Season, which is the Time the River Fish are to be catch'd, Salt is sometimes not to be had, which obliges us to send to *Boston*, and other distant Places, to supply our selves at a large Expence: Therefore we earnestly desire the Governor would be pleased to move the neighbouring Governments to join with us in humble Application to *Great Britain*, to obtain the Liberty of importing *European* Salt into our Ports, as they of *New-England* for some Time have done; and we doubt not, with Theirs and the Governor's Assistance, and a regular Application, this Affair, which evidently tends to enlarge the Trade of the *British* Empire in *America*, will induce the Crown to redress us.

As to what the Governor has been pleased to recommend to our serious Consideration, for rendering the *New-Castle* Bills current amongst us, we are of Opinion, that by passing an Act for encouraging the same, may subject us to many Inconveniencies, which ought to be avoided; And the Bills would be render'd more current, if the Persons concerned in the Trade of that Government would unanimously resolve

resolve to take them at the Value at which they first passed among us.

We are so far of Opinion with the Governor, that Unanimity and Concord in the Legislative Power, and an orderly and peaceable Deportment in the Dispatch of Business, is so absolutely necessary, that we shall make it our constant Study to maintain and promote the same.

*Signed by Order of the House.*

David Lloyd, Speaker.

Oct. 16. 1725.

On the 4th of December, the Hon. William Dummer Esq; Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of New England, made the following Speech to the General Assembly then sitting at Boston:

Gentlemen,

**I** Yesterday I received from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle an Explanatory Charter, which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant to this Province, which I shall lay before you for your Approbation; with which his Grace was pleased to inclose a Copy of His Majesty's Order in Council concerning the same; wherein is contained the Report of the Lords of the Committee, with His Majesty's Royal Approbation thereof, which I shall now also deliver to you: By all which you will see what His Majesty expects from you; and I hope, after a due Consideration thereof, you will act as becomes you, and in all your future Proceedings demonstrate the utmost Sense of the Duty and Loyalty

*Loyalty which you owe to His Sacred Majesty*  
King GEORGE.

WILLIAM DUMMER.

About the same Time, Lieutenant Governor *Dummer* coucluded a Peace with the *Eastern Indians*, which was of great Advantage to his *Britannick Majesty's* Subjects in *America*.

Let's now return to *Great Britain*; And in the first Place attend the King in his Passage from *Holland* hither. On *Saturday* being New-Years-Day, the Wind being fair at N. E. His Majesty went on Board the *Carolina Yacht*, at *Helvoetsluys*, about One in the Afternoon. Towards Seven that Evening, there arose a most violent Storm, with Hail and Rain, which separated the Ships one from another except one Man of War, commanded by Captain *Dancy*, who kept Company with the King's Yacht, on board of which was Sir *J. Norris*. The Tempest continued so high, and the Sea so boisterous for above Six and Thirty hours, that the whole Fleet was in the utmost Danger. On *Monday Morning* (the 3d of *January*) the Yachts and the Men of War were near *Dover*, and one of the Yachts, with some of His Majesty's Attendants, enter'd the River; but it was thought more adviseable, that his Majesty should land at *Rye*, where His Majesty arrived about Noon. His Majesty went immediately into the small Boat, the Tide being down, and as soon as He could reach a Horse which Captain *Pigram* had brought Him, His Majesty rode by the Wall, and over the New-  
K Bridge,

*The King embarks in Holland.*

*His Majesty after a most Dangerous Passage lands at Rye.*

Bridge, the Captain Holding the Horse all the Way by the Bridle. The Mayor and Jurats, in their Formalities, with the Neighbouring Gentlemen, attended His Majesty, who alighted, at the Mayor's House, being shouted all the Way with loud Huzza's and Acclamations of Joy. Tho' His Majesty was extremely fatigued, having eat nothing since the Day he embark'd, yet His strong and vigorous Constitution preserv'd him in perfect Health. The *Ld. Townshend* and his Lady, who were in the *Mary* Yacht; kept Company with His Majesty, and having, with some Difficulty, landed near the same Place, took up their Lodging at Captain *Pigram's*.

It being rightly conjectur'd, That the King had embark'd on the first of *January*, and consequently that His Majesty was in the violent Storm that ensued, the Alarm, Consternation, and Uneasiness all the well-affected in *London* and *Westminster* were under, for so precious a Life can hardly be express'd: At last, on *Tuesday*, about two of the Clock in the Afternoon, one of His Majesty's Messengers dispatched by the Lord Vis. *Townshend*, arrived at the *Cockpit*, with the agreeable News of His Majesty's safe Landing at *Rye*, which was immediately communicated to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, their Excellencies the Lords Justices, and soon after, proclaim'd to the City and Suburbs by the firing of the great Guns, which occasion'd an Universal Joy.

The

The vast Quantities of Rain that fell <sup>Great Rain,</sup>  
on the first and second of January, occasi- <sup>Frost, and</sup>  
on'd such Overflowing of Rivers, Floods <sup>Snow.</sup>  
and Inundations, as the like were not  
known in the Memory of the oldest Men  
now a Live; and the intense Frost, that  
began on Monday the 3d, attended, in  
many Places with great Snow, made the  
Roads and By-Ways very unsafe, and al-  
most unpassable. This Calamity did in-  
finite Damage and occasion'd many dis-  
mal and fatal Accidents, of which we shall  
only mention what follows:

*Nottingham, January 13th, Which Occas-  
sions dismal*

**T**HE vast Quantity of Snow that  
hath fallen here of late, hath so  
filled the Roads, that there has been no  
passing for either Waggon or Coaches  
this three Weeks, and the Posts have  
been stopp'd for two or three Days to-  
gether before they could reach their  
usual Stages. We hear of several Per-  
sons that have been found Dead, parti-  
cularly one Mr. Bains, a young Clergy-  
man, who in Company with another Gen-  
tlemen had been to a Funeral; and as  
they return'd, the Snow being very deep,  
lost their Way; when after a long Fa-  
tigue the poor Clergyman finding his  
Strength to fail, desir'd the other Gentle-  
man to make the best of his Way to save  
his Life, for he could have no Hopes of  
his own; so took the Saddle off his Horse  
and laid it upon the Snow, and sat him-  
self down upon it; the other Gentleman  
then endeavour'd to get a little farther,  
but he also finding his Strength began to

K 2

fail,

tail, pull'd off his Riding-Coat, which was a red one, and hung it upon a Tree, in hopes that some might come to his Assistance, or if he dy'd, they might find him. this happily answer'd his Expectations, for some People coming that Way to fother their Sheep, saw the Coat, and going up to it, found the Gentleman Speechless; Upon which they carried him home, and put him to Bed with two Men, which in a little time brought him to his Senses, but not so soon as to save the unfortunate Clergyman, who was found dead upon their Return.—At a little Village in this Neighbourhood, an old Man and his Wife, both above 80 Years old, were found dead, their House being wash'd away. Several others were in great Danger.

*Ely, Jan. 22.* The continual Rain has so swelled the Waters, that we, in these Parts, are surrounded and hemm'd in almost on all Sides; and there is a great deal of Damage done to the Banks which have been made at a vast Expence, to keep in the Waters; particularly the Banks of *Soham-Meer*, belonging to Governor *Harrison*, are so broken and ruin'd that it will be impossible to repair the same.

To return to the King, His Majesty intended to have set out from *Rye* towards *London*, on *Thursday* the 6th of *Jan.* but the Roads, in that part of the Country, being mostly raised between Ditches, which, by this Time, were fill'd with Drifts of Snow, it was found Necessary  
to

to give Orders for the Cleaning of the Ways, so as to make His Majesty's Passage safe. This done, His Majesty begun his Journey on *Friday* the 7th, and having cross'd the Water from *Rye* at a Place call'd the Point, lay that Night at *Hythe*, the next at *Sittingborne*, and, on *Sunday* the 9th, about Ten a-clock in the Evening, arrived in perfect Health, at St. *James's* Place, where His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, the great Officers of State, and several other Persons of the first Rank, waited on His Majesty, and congratulated his Return in Safety. Upon this Occasion, the Great Guns were discharged at the *Tower* and *Whitehall*; there were Bonfires and Illuminations in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*; some fine Fireworks were play'd off at the *Royal Exchange*, and there were all other possible Demonstrations of Publick Joy. The next Day, about Noon, there was a great Concourse of the Nobility, Gentry, and Persons of Note at St. *James's* upon the same Account, and in the Evening there was a Drawing-Room, where their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of *Wales* were present.

On *Tuesday*, the 11th of *January*, about Two a-clock in the Afternoon, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of *London*, with the Sheriffs and Recorder, waited on His Majesty, to congratulate Him on His safe Arrival; and Mr. Recorder made their Compliments to His Majesty, by the following Speech:

*May*

*The King arrives in perfect Health at St. James's Palace*

*The City Recorder's Speech to his Majesty*

*May it please your Majesty,*

**T**H E Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London, most humbly intreat your Majesty's Permission to congratulate Your safe Return to Great Britain; These Your Majesty's most faithful and dutyful Subjects have a just Sense of the many Blessings they enjoy under Your Majesty's mild, prudent, and auspicious Reign.

They beg leave to express their Satisfaction in observing that Your Majesty's Cares (while Abroad) have been extended, not only for the Welfare of Your Subjects of this Realm, but that Your Majesty has shewn a generous Benevolence for the Relief of the Injured, and for the Protection of the Distressed. That Your Majesty has espoused the Cause of Liberty and the Protestant Religion, and exerted Your Vigilance and Zeal for preserving the Tranquillity of Europe.

These Your Majesty's laudable Endeavours for the Benefit of Mankind, proclaim Your Majesty's Goodness and Humanity, and will be lasting Monuments of Your Glory.

Your Majesty's most tender and fatherly Indulgence to Your own People, will be always esteemed their peculiar Happiness, will be always attended with their most grateful Acknowledgments, with their sincere Affection to Your Majesty's Person, their hearty Endeavours for the Support of Your Government, and with their most ardent Wishes for the Continuance

nuaunce of Your Majesty's Health and Prosperity.

To which His Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer.

**I** Take very kindly this Mark of your Duty <sup>The King's</sup> and Affection to Me: You may assure <sup>most gracious</sup> your selves, That My Endeavours shall <sup>Answer</sup> never be wanting to promote the Trade, and Prosperity, and Happiness of the City of London.

His Majesty was pleased to confer the <sup>The Two She-</sup> Honour of Knighthood on <sup>riffs Knighted</sup> Francis Porten, Esq; Alderman and Sheriff, and Jeremiah Murden, Esq; the other Sheriff.

On the 13th of January, his Majesty in Council, was pleased to appoint the following Sheriffs for the Year 1726, viz. †

<b>B</b> erks,	William Bigg of Stanford, Esq;
Bedford,	Joseph Johnson, Esq;
Bucks,	Thomas Uthwart, of Great Linford, Esq;
Cumberland,	Thomas Lutwich of Whitehaven, Esq;
Cantab' & Hunt'	Sir Thomas Hatton, Bart.
Devon,	Thomas Ball, of Mamhead, Esq;
Dorset,	Tho. Gundry, of Dewlish, Esq;
Derby,	Wigley Statiam, Esq;
Ebor'	Thomas Ramsden, of Hawksworth, Esq;
Essex,	Edward Pearson, Esq;
Glocester,	John Sampson, Esq;
Hertford,	Thomas Adams, Jun. of Walkem, Esq;

Here-

† Sheriffs Appointed.

Hereford, Kent,	<i>Herbert Fris, of Hereford, Esq; John Savage, of Boughton Montche- sea, Esq;</i>
Leicester, Lincoln.	<i>Edward Dawson, Esq; James Stovin, Esq;</i>
Monmouth,	<i>Richard Lewis, of Courty-Gallon, Esq;</i>
Northumb'	<i>Carveley Bewick, Esq;</i>
Northampton,	<i>Sir Arthur Heslryge, Bart.</i>
Norfolk,	<i>Rice Wiggess of Gesswick, Esq;</i>
Nottingham,	<i>Beilby Thomson, Esq;</i>
Oxford,	<i>James Croke, of Studley, Esq;</i>
Rutland,	<i>Postponed.</i>
Salop,	<i>Richard Leighton, of Rodenhurst Esq;</i>
Somerfet,	<i>David Tea, Jun. Esq;</i>
Stafford,	<i>Richard Townsend, Esq;</i>
Suffolk,	<i>Thomas Driver, of Earles Stoneham, Esq;</i>
Southampton,	<i>Edward Bathurst, of Ewshof, Esq;</i>
Surrey,	<i>John Palmar, Esq;</i>
Suffex,	<i>James Colebrooke, Esq;</i>
Warwick,	<i>Waldive Willington, Esq;</i>
Worcester,	<i>Edmund Skinner, of Wichenford, Esq;</i>
Wilts,	<i>Henry Long, of Melkisham, Esq;</i>
Brecon,	<i>South-Wales. Richard Wellington, of the Priory at the Hay, Esq;</i>
Carmarthen,	<i>John Lloyd, of Danyrolt, Esq;</i>
Cardigan,	<i>David Lewis, of Gernos, Esq;</i>
Glamorgan,	<i>Morgan Morgan, of Llanrumney, Esq;</i>
Pembroke,	<i>George Owen, of Berllan, Esq;</i>
Radnor,	<i>Robert Lewis, of Llangwiltih, Esq;</i>
Anglesea,	<i>North-Wales. Thomas Rowlands, of Cayrey, Esq;</i>

Car-

Carnarvon,	<i>Humphrey Roberts, of Brynny Nennedd, Esq;</i>
Denbigh,	<i>Edward Salesbury, of Gallswannan Esq;</i>
Flint,	<i>Thomas Lloyd, of Halton, Esq;</i>
Merioneth,	<i>Abeluston Owen, of Tysfymaengwyn, Esq;</i>
Montgomery,	<i>Thomas Owen, of Llunlot, Esq;</i>

To This List, His Majesty, in Council was afterwards pleased to make the following Alterations,  
*viz.*

Pembroke,	<i>David Lewis, of Landewy, Esq;</i>
Monmouth,	<i>Sir John Williams, of Langibby, Bart.</i>
Rutland,	<i>William Algar, of Tixover, Esq;</i>
Hertford,	<i>Samuel Paynter, of Kellishall, Esq;</i>
Northumberland,	<i>Robert Bewick, Esq;</i>
Radnor,	<i>Edward Burton, of Vronlacc, Esq;</i>

Let's now attend the Proceedings of *The British* the *British* Parliament, which being met, *Parliament meets.* on the 20th of January, pursuant to their last Prorogation, the King went to the House of Peers with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty, by the Mouth of the Lord High Chancellor, made the following most Gracious Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

**I** Have had such frequent Experience of *The King's* the Wisdom and Zeal of this Parliament Speech *both* on many important Occasions, that it is *Houses.* with Pleasure I now meet you again, and I make no doubt but that your Endeavours for  
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*the Good and Service of your Country will be as successful, as they have hitherto been.*

*The distressed Condition of some of Our Protestant Brethren abroad, and the Negotiations and Engagements entred into by some Foreign Powers, which seem to have laid the Foundations of New Troubles and Disturbances in Europe, and to threaten My Subjects with the loss of several of the most Advantageous Branches of their Trade, obliged Me, without any Loss of Time, to concert with other Powers such Measures, as might give a Check to the Ambitious Views of those, who are endeavouring to render themselves Formidable, and put a Stop to the farther Progress of such Dangerous Designs. For these Ends, I have entred into a Defensive Alliance with the most Christian King, and the King of Prussia, to which several other Powers, and particularly the States General, have been invited to accede, and I have not the least Reason to doubt of their Concurrence. This Treaty shall, in a short Time, be laid before you.*

*By these Means, and by your Support and Assistance, I trust in God, I shall be able not only to Secure to my own Subjects, the Enjoyment of many Valuable Rights and Privileges, long since acquired for them by the most Solemn Treaties, but effectually to preserve the Peace and Balance of Europe, the only View and End of all my Endeavours.*

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

*I have Ordered the Estimates for the Service of this Year to be prepared and laid before you, which from an Unwillingness I always*

*ways have to put my Subjects to an Extraordinary Expence by any Unnecessary Precautions, are form'd upon the Foot of employing no greater Number of Forces, than was thought necessary the last Year ; for which, if the Supplies you give, shall be fully and effectually raised, I shall be enabled to have a Strong Fleet at Sea early in the Spring : If the Posture of Affairs shall, at any Time, make it necessary to augment our Maritime Forces, I Confide so entirely in the Zeal and Affection of my Parliament, that I assure my self you will enable me to make such an Addition to the Number of Seamen, as shall be found Requisite.*

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

*It is not to be doubted but the Enemies to my Government will conceive Hopes, that some Favourable Opportunity for Renewing their Attempts, may offer, from the Prospect of New Troubles and Commotions : They are already very busy by their Instruments and Emissaries in those Courts, whose Measures seem most to favour their Purposes, in soliciting and promoting the Cause of the Pretender ; But I persuade my self, notwithstanding the Countenance, and Encouragement they may have received, or flatter themselves with, the Provision you shall make for the Safety and Defence of the Kingdom, will effectually Secure Us from any Attempts from abroad, and render all such Projects Vain and Abortive.*

*When the World shall see that you will not suffer the British Crown and Nation to be Menaced and Insulted, those, who most Envy the present Happiness and Tranquility of this*

*Kingdom, and are endeavouring to make Us Subservient to their Ambition, will consider their own Interest and Circumstances; before they make any Attempt upon so Brave a People; Strengthened and Supported by Prudent and Powerful Alliances, and, though desirous to preserve the Peace, Able and Ready to defend themselves against the Efforts of all Aggressors. Such Resolutions and such Measures, timely taken, I am satisfied, are the most Effectual Means of preventing a War, and continuing to Us the Blessings of Peace and Prosperity.*

The King, and the Commons, being withdrawn; the Lords, unanimously, voted an Address of Thanks, and Congratulation; to his Majesty, which was immediately drawn up; and, the next † Day, presented to his Majesty, as follows;

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

*The Lords Address to his Majesty.*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, humbly beg Leave to return your Majesty our most hearty Thanks for your most Gracious Speech from the Throne, and with Hearts full of inexpressible Joy, to congratulate your Majesty upon your happy return in Safety to your Kingdom.

We cannot without the highest Satisfaction reflect upon your Majesty's Concern for our distressed Protestant Brethren abroad; our most zealous Endeavours shall never be wanting, that your Majesty's

Majesty's pious Interposition for them produce the most desired Effects.

We thankfully acknowledge your Majesty's exceeding Goodness and Condescension, in acquainting us with the Defensive Alliance lately made by your Majesty for preventing the ill Consequences, which might otherwise attend the Negotiations and Engagements entered into by other Potentates, to the apparent Prejudice of this Kingdom; and for your Majesty's Gracious Assurance, that it should be soon laid before us. Nothing can be more vain than for any Foreign Powers to entertain the Hopes of rendering themselves Formidable to *Britain*; your Majesty having strengthened your Self by such powerful Alliances, the Resolution and Fidelity of Your Subjects being so well known, and the late Marks of their Valour not yet worn out. We most humbly entreat your Majesty to believe, that our Lives are not dearer to us, than your Majesty's Honour; and that your Majesty may, at all Times, with Certainty depend upon our strongest Efforts, to maintain and defend it against all Powers whatsoever, who can so far delude themselves, as to imagine that they may with Safety Insult or Menace the *British* Crown or Nation.

It is no Surprise to us, that the Enemies to your Majesty's Person and Government are labouring to disturb the Peace of this Kingdom, if they can flatter

ter themselves with the Prospect of any New Troubles or Commotions in *Europe*.

We can easily believe that at such a Juncture New Schemes and Solicitations are daily making by the most profligate and abandoned of them, to revive the Expiring Cause of the Pretender; all which, we assure our selves, can have no other Effect, than to hasten his Destruction, and the utter Ruin of all his perjured Adherents.

Your Majesty's constant and unwearied Endeavours to perpetuate to us the Blessing of that Happy Tranquility we now enjoy, and to maintain the general Peace and Balance of *Europe*, to preserve the Trade of this Nation, and to secure to your People the many valuable Rights and Privileges, to which they are entitled by the most Solemn Treaties; oblige us to all imaginable Returns of Duty and Gratitude, and leave us no Room to doubt, when we consider the prudent Measures your Majesty has taken for attaining those great Ends, but that all your Majesty's Endeavours will, by the Blessing of God thereupon, notwithstanding any Attempts to the contrary, be crowned with Success.

HIS MAJESTY'S most. GRACIOUS ANSWER  
was to this Effect.

My LORDS,

*The King's  
Answer.*

**I** Heartily thank you for this very Affectionate and Loyal Address; the World may be convinc'd by it, how fixed and immoveable all your Purposes and Resolutions are

are to maintain my Honour, and promote the true Interest of your Country: You may be assured of my Constant Endeavours to support the Protestant Religion, to preserve the Peace and Balance of Power in Europe, to prevent any Encroachment on the Trade of my Subjects, and on all Occasions to encrease their Happiness.

The Day before, the Commons being return'd to their House, and Mr. Speaker having reported his Majesty's Speech, Sir Robert Sutton moved, and being Seconded, it was Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to congratulate H. M. upon his safe and happy Arrival in these Kingdoms; To return the Thanks of this House for his Majesty's most Gracious Speech from the Throne: To express our most Dutiful Acknowledgements for His Majesty's tender Regard and Compassion for the distress'd Protestants abroad; for his great Care and Vigilance for the Peace and Prosperity of this Nation, and for the general Tranquillity of Europe, in watching over the Ambitious Views and Designs of those that are endeavouring to render themselves Formidable; and for His great Wisdom in forming and entering into such Alliances as may put a stop to the further Progress of the dangerous Negotiations carrying on by other Powers: And that His Majesty's constant Endeavours for the particular Interest of His own Subjects, and preventing a War, may have their desired Effect; To assure His Majesty, That this House will cheerfully, and with all possible Dispatch, so effectually raise the Supplies for the Service of  
this

this Year, that his Majesty may be enabled to have a strong Fleet early in the Spring, sufficient for the Safety and Defence of the Kingdom, and to disappoint the vain Hopes and Projects of the Enemies to His Majesty's Government: And to assure His Majesty, that how desirous soever We may be of Peace, We will not suffer His Majesty and the British Nation to be Insulted; but, that We will, to the uttermost of our Power, at the Emergency and Necessity of Affairs shall require, stand by and support His Majesty against all Attempts to disturb the Publick Repose. After this a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address upon the said Resolution: Which Address was accordingly the next Day reported to the House by Sir Robert Sutton, and being agreed to, was on Saturday the 22d. of January, presented to His Majesty by the whole House as follows:

*The Commons  
Address to the  
King.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament Assembled, beg leave most unfeignedly to Congratulate Your Majesty's Safe and Happy Arrival in these Kingdom: Nothing can equal the Dread and Anxiety which fill'd the Breast of Your good People, whilst Your Majesty's Sacred Person was exposed to the Perils of Tempestuous Seas; but the universal Joy that was instantly diffused throughout the Kingdom, upon the welcome News of Your Majesty's being safely Landed on the British Shore.

We

We return Your Majesty our humblest Thanks for Your most Gracious Speech from the Throne ; and cannot sufficiently Acknowledge Your Majesty's great Attention and Care for the Preservation of the Peace and Prosperity of this Nation, and the General Tranquility of *Europe*.

The Tender Regard and Compassion which Your Majesty has expressed for the Distressed *Protestants* Abroad, will give great Satisfaction to All, whose Profession of the same Religion must inspire them with a just Resentment of the Injuries and Persecutions which they suffer for the Sake of it.

Your Majesty's Vigilance in Watching over, and Disconcerting the Ambitious Views and Designs of those that are Endeavouring to render themselves Formidable ; Your Wisdom in early Forming and Entering into Alliances with Powers best Able to withstand the Common Danger, and to put a Stop to the further Progress of the Negotiations carrying on by other Powers, and Your particular Concern for the Trade and Commerce of these Nations, call upon us for all possible Returns of Duty and Gratitude.

And that Your Majesty's unwearied Endeavours for the particular Interests of Your own Subjects of these Kingdoms, and for preventing a War may have their desired Effect, We, Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Commons, Promise and Assure Your Majesty, that We will with the greatest Chearfulness, Unanimity and Dispatch, so effectually Raise the

M Supplies

Supplies for this Year, that Your Majesty may be enabled to have a Strong Fleet at Sea Early in the Spring, sufficient to Protect and Defend the Kingdom, to Disappoint the Hopes of the Enemies to Your Majesty's Government, and Relent any Insults and Attempts that may be vainly Projected and Undertaken.

It is not to be wondered at, that in the low State to which the Affairs of the *Pretender* are reduced, his Emissaries and Instruments should be waiting for every Opportunity that has the Appearance of being favourable to their Languishing Cause; and as they have been very busy in Foreign Courts, the Disaffected and Discontented here have not been less industrious, by false Rumours and Suggestions, to fill the Minds of the People with Groundless Fears and Allarms, in order to affect the Publick Credit, and, by Distressing the Government, give Encouragement to the Enemies of our Peace.

But we promise our selves that the Prudence, Temper and Resolution of Those that truly Consult their own Interest, and wish well to their Country, will, on the one hand, prevent and obviate the Mischiefs that, by too great Credulity and vain Fears, they may bring upon themselves; and, on the other hand, We are determined to Convince the World, that if those who most envy our present Happiness and Tranquillity, shall so far presume upon the just Sense and Value

we

we have for these Inestimable Blessings, as still to pursue their Desperate Measures; how desirous soever we may be of Peace, We will not suffer Your Majesty and the *British* Nation to be Insulted; but that we will, to the utmost of our Power, as the Exigency and Necessity of Affairs shall require, stand by and support Your Majesty against all Attempts to disturb the Publick Repose.

To this Address, His Majesty was pleased to return the following most Gracious Answer.

Gentlemen,

**I** Return you my Thanks for this Dutiful and Loyal Address. I make no Doubt but you will soon be sensible of the good Effect of this seasonable Vigour and Resolution. You may be assured, That I will make no Use of the Confidence you repose in Me, but for Preserving to Us the Blessings of Peace, and for Promoting the Honour and Interest of this Kingdom.

On *Thursday*, the 20th, after the Commons had appointed a Committee to draw up the Address before-mentioned, as also the several Days for the Sitting of the Five Grand Committees for Religion, Grievances, Courts of Justice, Trade, and Privileges and Elections: And made the several usual Orders and Resolutions relating to Votes in Elections, regular Sitting of the House, &c. It was order'd, That the Reverend Dr. *Lockier*, Dean of *Peterborough*, be desired to preach before the House at *St. Margaret's Westminster*, on the 31st Day of this Instant *January*.

*Proceedings of  
the House of  
Commons.*

M 2

Then.

*Seven New  
Writs order'd*

Then Mr. *Speaker* was order'd to issue out his Warrants to the Clerk of the Crown for making out Seven New Writs, for electing as many New Members, *viz*, Six Burgesses for *Lewes* in *Sussex*, *Steyning* in the same County, *Tiverton* in *Devonshire*, *Droitwich* in *Worcestershire*, *St. Mawes* in *Cornwall*, and *Haverford-West*, in *Pembrokeshire*, in the room of *Henry Pelham*, Esq; *John Pepper*, Esq; *Thomas Bere* Esq; *Edward Jeffreys*, Esq; *Samuel Travers*, Esq; and *Francis Edwards* Esq; deceased; And a Seventh for electing a Burgess for *Port-Pigam* alias *Westlow* in *Cornwall*, in the room of *Edward Trelawny* Esq; who had accepted the Office of one of the Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy.

† Jan. 21<sup>st</sup>.

*Two other new  
Writs order'd.*

The next † Day, after the reading of several Petitions about controverted Elections, Tow other New Write were order'd, for Electing two Burgesses to serve in Parliament, one for the Borough of *Chipping-Wicombe*, in the County of *Bucks*, in the room of the Hon. *Charles Egerton*, Esq; deceased, the other, for the Borough of *Newport* in the County of *Southampton*, in the Room of the Right Hon. *Charles Lord Whitworth*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, deceased. Then the Commons order'd the proper Officers to lay before the House.

I. An Account of the net Produce of the Land-Tax, from the 25<sup>th</sup> of *March* 1719, to the 25<sup>th</sup> of *March* 1724, with the Yearly Deficiencies within the said time

time, which have been transferr'd from the preceding to the succeeding Years.

II. An Account of the net annual Produce of the Male-Tax, from the 24th of June 1713, to the 24th of June 1714, with the Yearly Deficiencies within the said time, transferr'd from the preceding to the succeeding Years.

The next Day, (*Jan. 12d*) the Commons took into Consideration His Majesty's Speech to both Houses, and a Motion being made for a Supply, the same was referr'd to the Grand Committee, the *Monday* next following; and then it was order'd that the proper Officer do lay before the House, an Account how much of the present Year's Land-Tax has been paid by the respective Receivers into the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer.

On *Monday* the 24th of *Jan.* after Mr. Speaker had reported the King's Answer, to the Address of the House, the Commons went into a Grand Committee, to consider of the Motion for granting a Supply to His Majesty, which was unanimously resolv'd upon; and then it was order'd, That the House be call'd over upon that Day three Weeks, the 14th Day of *February* next. Call of the House order'd.

On *Tuesday* the 25th Mr. Farrer reported the Resolution for granting a Supply to His Majesty, which was agreed to *unanimously*; and then it was also resolv'd to address His Majesty for several Estimates, States, and Accounts, A Supply Voted. Estimates States, and Accounts call'd for.  
viz.

I. An

I. An Estimate of the Ordinary of the Navy for the Year 1726, with the Half-Pay of the Officers of the Navy and Marines.

II. An Estimate of the Charge for Guards, Garrisons, and Land Forces, for the Year 1726.

III. An Estimate of the Charge for the Office of Ordnance, for Land-Service, for the Year 1726.

IV. A List of the Regimental and Warrant Officers that are to be in Half-Pay for the Year 1726.

V. An Account of the Services incurred and not provided for by Parliament.

VI. An Estimate of the Charge of the Out Pensioners of *Chelsea Hospital* for the Year 1726.

VII. An Account how the Money given for the Service of the Year 1725, has been disposed of, distinguish'd under the several Heads.

VIII. An Account of all the Ships in Sea-Pay, that have been employed in the Year 1725, in what Stations, with the several Complements of the Number of Men born or muster'd in the said Ships.

IX. A State of the Debt of His Majesty's Navy, as it stood at *Michaelmas* last.

X. An Account shewing the Moneys arisen within the respective Half-Years ending at *Lady Day*, and *Michaelmas*, last past, as well of or for the Excess or Surplus of the Fund commonly call'd, the *aggregate Fund*, as of or for the Excess or Surplus of the Fund commonly call'd

call'd the *South-Sea Fund*, and of the Fund commonly call'd the *General Fund*.

XI. A State of the Debt of his Majesty's Navy, as it stood on the 25th Day of *December* last.

XII. An Account of the net Produce of the Tax upon Papists, in pursuance of an Act of the 9th Year of his Majesty's Reign.

XIII. An Account of how many of the *Exchequer* Bills created in pursuance of the said Act for laying a Tax upon Papists, have been paid off or cancelled, by the Moneys arisen from the said Tax; and how many of the same have been paid off by the Fund commonly call'd the *Sinking Fund*; and what Interest has been paid thereon; and what has been the Charge of making out the said Bills, and otherwise, according to the Execution of the said Act in relation to the said Bills; and by what Funds the said Charge has been defray'd, and how many of the said Bills remain uncanceled.

The next Day, † several of the Esti-† Jan. 26th mates, and other Papers before mention'd were laid before the House, who, afterwards, resolv'd into a grand Committee, to consider of the Supply, and came to Two Resolutions, viz. 1<sup>st</sup>. That Ten Thousand Men be employed for the Sea-Service for the Year 1726, beginning the first Day of *January* 1725. 2<sup>dly</sup>, That four Pounds per Man per Month be allowed for Maintaining the said 10,000. Men for thirteen Months, inclu-

Including the Ordinance for Sea-Service :  
 \* Jan. 27th Which Resolutions being, the next \*  
 10,000 Sea Day, reported, were agreed to, *Nemine*  
*Men voted for Contradicente.*

*Several Ac-  
 counts and  
 Papers laid  
 before the  
 House.*

On Friday, the 28th some of the Com-  
 missioners of the Customs, presented to  
 the House, pursuant to several Acts of  
 Parliament, four Accounts of prohibited  
 Goods *East-India* Goods, and two Ac-  
 counts of Naval Stores imported from  
*Russia*. Other Papers, that had been call'd  
 for, were also laid before the House,  
 which having resolv'd itself into a grand  
 Committee, consider'd further of the  
 Supply, and, in particular of the Charge  
 of the Guards, Garrisons, and other His  
 Majesty's Land-Forces in *Great Britain*  
 for the Year 1726. Mr. *Pelham*, Secre-  
 tary at War, open'd the Debate, and  
 moved, That provision be made for the  
 same Number of Men, for Guards, Gar-  
 risons and Land-Forces, for the Year  
 1726, as were provided for the last Year.  
 This was oppos'd by Mr. *Sb——n*, Mr.  
*H——n*, Mr. *H——d* and some other  
 Gentlemen, who insist'd on the Redu-  
 cing the four Thousand Men that were  
 rais'd some Years ago, upon an extra-  
 ordinary Occasion, and which were now  
 become altogether unnecessary, since on  
 the one Hand *Great Britain* enjoy'd at  
 present, a happy and perfect Tranquili-  
 ty, which seem'd firmly secured by the  
 late Disarming of the Highlands of *Scot-  
 land*; and, on the other hand, it having al-  
 ready been unanimously resolv'd, to ena-  
 ble His Majesty to have a Strong Fleet at  
 Sea

*Debate about  
 the Land-  
 Forces.*

*Sea early in the Spring, this they thought sufficient for the Safety and Defence of the Kingdom, effectually to secure us from any Attempts from Abroad, and to render all the Projects of the Pretender's Instruments and Emisaries vain and Abortive.* To this it was answer'd by Mr. Pelham, the Honorable Mr. Verney, and others, That it would be highly imprudent to *lessen* the Number of our Land-Forces, at a Time when some foreign Powers, who *endeavour'd to make themselves formidable, and threaten us with the Loss of the most Advantageous Branches of our Trade, were Augmenting* Theirs. That the Alliances his Majesty was lately entred into, to *Check such ambitious Views, and put a stop to the farther Progress of such dangerous Designs,* might make it necessary to send some Land-Forces abroad, in Support of those Alliances; and that in such a Case, the leaving the Kingdom without a sufficient Number of Men for Guards and Garrisons, would be too great a Temptation to the Enemies of the Government who are continually watching for favourable Opportunities for renewing their Attempts, and disturbing the happy Repose we enjoy. Upon this Occasion, there was a smart Skirmish between two Great Men: But the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Jekyl, Master of the Rolls, having declared, 'that he was indeed the last Year 'for reducing Part of the Army; but 'that the Face and Posture of Affairs 'in Europe being since changed, he 'thought it now unsafe'; his Opinion

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had

had a just Weight, and so without any further Dispute it was resolv'd :

*Resolutions about the Land-Forces.*

1<sup>st</sup>, That the Number of effective Men to be provided for Guards and Garrisons in *Great Britain*, and for *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, for the Year 1726, be, (including 1815, Invalids, and 324 Men, which the six Independent Companies consist of for the Service of the Highlands) 18226 Men, Commission and Non-Commission Officers included.

2<sup>dly</sup>, That a Sum not exceeding 655178 *l.* be granted to his Majesty for Defraying the Charge of the said 18226 effective Men, for the Year 1726.

3<sup>dly</sup>, That the Sum of 152637 *l.* 16 *s.* be granted for Maintaining his Majesty's Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, *Minorca* and *Gibraltar*, and for Provisions for the Garrisons of *Annapolis-Royal*, *Placentia*, and *Gibraltar* for the Year 1726.

4<sup>thly</sup>, that the Sum of 14930 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.* be granted upon Account for Out-Pensioners of *Chelsea-Hospital*, for the Year 1726.

5<sup>th</sup>. That the Sum of 15287 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.* be granted for Defraying several Expences and Services incurred, and not provided for by Parliament.

And, 6<sup>thly</sup>, The Sum of 73000 *l.* upon account to reduced Officers of His Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines, for the Year 1726.

\* Jan. 29<sup>th</sup>,

These Resolutions were, the next \* Day, reported to the House, by Mr. *Farrer*, and agreed to ; after which it was resolv'd, 1<sup>st</sup> That upon the *Tuesday* next, the House resolve it self into a Grand

Grand Committee to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Supply ; 2<sup>dly</sup>, That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, That the late Treaties of Peace and Commerce concluded between the Emperor and the King of Spain might be laid before the House. And then they adjourn'd till *Tuesday* the 1<sup>st</sup> of *February*, by Reason that the Martyrdom of King *Charles* falling on a *Sunday*, was to be observ'd on *Monday* the 31<sup>st</sup> of *January*.

Upon this Melancholy Occasion, the *King Charles* Lord Bishop of *Norwich* preach'd before <sup>the First's</sup> the House of Lords, Dr. *Lockyer* before <sup>Martyrdom</sup> the House of Commons, and Dr. *Warren* <sup>observ'd.</sup> before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of this City.

On the 15<sup>th</sup> of *January* Signior *Claudio Ré* Minister from the Duke of *Parma* <sup>Audiences of Foreign Ministers.</sup> had his first private Audience of His Majesty ; as he had the 18<sup>th</sup> of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales* ; and on the 23<sup>d</sup>. of their Highnesses the young Princesses.

The Day before † the Marquis d' *Aix* † Jan. 22<sup>d</sup>. Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *Sardinia*, having had Audience of his Majesty at *Hanover*, had his first private Audience of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales* ; and the next Day of their Highnesses the young Princesses.

On the 25<sup>th</sup> his Excellency *Mohammad Ben Ali Abgali*, Ambassador from the Emperor of *Morocco*, had his first private Audience of his Majesty ; as he

had the next Day of their Royal Highnesses ; and on the 28th of the young Princesses.

*New Members  
of the British  
Parliament  
chosen.*

Monsieur *Thom*, Resident from the Duke of *Brunswick Wolfembutte* had on 26th his first Private Audience of His Majesty, the 28th of their Royal Highnesses, and on the 1st of *February* of their Highnesses the young Princesses.

Since our last, the following Persons have been chosen Members of the *British* House of Commons ; viz. the Lord Marquis of *Carnarvon*, eldest Son to his Grace the Duke of *Chandos*, for the Borough of *Steyning*, in the County of *Suffex*, in the room of General *Pepper* deceased ; Sir *Nicholas Pelham*, of *Westling*, in *Suffex*, for the Borough of *Lewes* in the said County, in the room of *Henry Pelham*, Esq; deceased ; *Thomas Winnington*, Esq; for the Borough of *Droitwich*, in *Worcestershire*, in the room of *Edward Winnington Jefferies* Esq; deceased ; *George Dean*, Esq; for the Borough of *Tiverton*, in the County of *Devon*, in the room of *Thomas Bere*, Esq; deceased ; the Hon. Captain *Collier*, Son to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Portmore*, for the Borough of *Chipping-Wicomb*, in the County of *Bucks*, in the room of the Hon. *Charles Egerton*, Esq; deceased : And *Edward Trelawney*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Westlow*, in *Cornwall*, was re-chosen.

*Ecclesiastical  
Preferments.*

On Sunday, the 16th of January, the Rev. Mr. *Peplow*, Warden of *Manchester College*, and Vicar of *Preston*, who so remarkably distinguished his Zeal for the present

present Government, in the very Town and County which was the chief Theatre of the late unnatural Rebellion, kiss'd the King's Hand for the Bishoprick of *Chester*, vacant by the Decease of the late Dr. *Gastrel*. And, 'tis said, that the Wardenship of *Manchester-College*, will be for ever annexed to the See of *Chester*, as a further Recompense of his Services. About the same time, the Rt. Hon. the Lord Chancellor nominated the Rev. Mr. *Richard Randall*, to be Chaplain of the Free-Chappel of *Minden*, in *Wiltshire*; the Rev Mr. *James Torkington*, was presented to the Rectory of *Ripton Regis*, in *Huntingdonsire*; and the Rev. Mr. *Gilbert*, was made Canon of *Christ Church Oxford*, in the room of Dr. *Gastrel*, late Bishop of *Chester*.

About the Middle of this Month, it was declared, That Colonel *Kane*, Lieutenant Governor of *Minerch*, succeeded Colonel *Orray*, deceased, in his Command of a Regiment of Foot, now garrison'd at *Port Mahon*; That the Lord *Mark Kerr*, succeeded Colonel *Coven* deceased, in his Regiment at *Gibraltar*; That Colonel *Clayton*, was appointed Lieutenant Governor of that Place; That Colonel *Disney*, had the Regiment of the Lord *Mark Kerr*, now in *Ireland*, bestow'd upon him; That Colonel *Montague*, was made Governor of *Fort-Philip* in *Assinica*; And Brigadier *Hobbert*, Governor of *Randennis-Castle*; And that Colonel *Gardiner*, was appointed Agent to Colonel *Kane's* Regiment, and Mr. *Wilson*, to the Lord *Mark Kerr's*.

Military Promotions.

About

George St. About this time, *George St. Amand*, of *Amand Esq*; the *Inner Temple Esq*; was made Judge of made Judge of the Courts belonging to the Tower of Courts of the Tower. *London*, by his Grace the Duke of *Bolton*, Lord Constable of that Fortrefs.

*The following Extract is taken out of a Letter from a Merchant in Kingston in Jamaica, to his Friend in London.*

**O** U R Assembly is now sitting to pass the usual Bills, and however they may differ as to other Matters, you will observe by a Copy of some of their Votes here inclos'd, how unanimous they and the Council are in the Expression as well of their Loyalty to his Majesty, as of their Happiness under the Command of his Grace the Duke of *Portland*.

*Friday the 24th of September, 1725.*

*Edmond Kelly Esq*; from the Committee appointed to meet a Committee of the Council, to prepare an Address to his Majesty, Reported they had met accordingly; and agreed to the Address prepared by the Committee of this House, which he was directed to report. and he read the same in his Place, and after delivered it in at the Table, where the same was again read, and the Question being put, whether the House would agree to the Report? It was unanimously resolved that the House do agree to the said Address, which is as followeth.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the humble Address of the Council and Assembly of *Jamaica*.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

**W**E your Majesties most Loyal and Obedient Subjects, the Council and Assembly of your Island of *Jamaica*, beg leave to approach your Sacred Majesty, with our dutiful Acknowledgments for the manifold Blessings we have enjoy'd, during your most auspicious Reign; such Blessings, for which

which we cannot find words to express the grateful Sentiments of our Hearts.

We have so frequent Occasions administer'd to us by your Majesty for the like Acknowledgments, and receive so many fresh Marks of your Royal Goodness, that we have scarcely time to return Thanks for past Benefits, before new ones are pour'd upon us.

Thus we in this distant Colony feel the happy Influences of the Government of a wise and benovolent King.

Among the many signal Instances, wherein Your Majesty's Care of us hath been manifested, permit us, Sir, to mention with particular Pleasure, your Majesty's late gracious Direction for a Temporary continuance of such of our Laws as are now near their End ; which (from the equal Dispensations of your Princely Justice) we have Reason to hope will be in a proper Season perpetuated, so as your faithful Subjects of this Island may live with regard to their Liberties and Properties, on the same fix'd Foundation, as secures your other Subjects in the Possession of those invaluable Priviledges.

We are so sensible of the Merits of his Grace the Duke of *Portland*, That we cannot in Justice forbear on this Occasion representing to your Majesty, the Satisfaction we have in his Government, since he has thoroughly convinced us, that your Majesty's Honour and the Happiness of this Island, are equally his Wishes and Endeavours.

Bound in Gratitude, as well as Duty, we offer up to Heaven our daily Prayers for Your Majesty's safe Return to your Kingdoms, where, we sincerely wish Your Reign may be long, and uninterrupted by any unnatural Attempts to subvert that Government, which is so rightfully and happily established in your most illustrious Family.

On

Deaths, Births,  
and Marriage  
of eminent  
Persons.

Ch. Clarke  
Esq; married.  
Mrs. Hume  
dies.

And the Coun-  
tess Dowager  
of Denbigh.

And Mr.  
Nutterville.

And Mr.  
Wellstead.

And Capt.  
Saunders.

Capt. Wilson  
married.

Mrs. Monta-  
gue deliver'd  
of a Son.

The King  
stands God-  
father to the  
Mayor of  
Rye's Son.

On the first Day of January, *Charles Clarke of Lincoln's Inn, Esq;* was married to the Second Daughter of the Lord Bishop of Ely.

The same Day, died *Mrs. Rachel Hume* a young Lady, who had a Pension from the Crown, and an Apartment in *Somerset House*; as also the Rt. Hon. Countess Dowager of *Denbigh*. Relict of the late Earl of *Denbigh*, and Daughter to the late Sir *Brasil Firebrace* Kt. and Barr. And *Mr. Nutterville*, Brother to the Lord Viscount *Nutterville*, of the Kingdom of Ireland.

On the 4th died the Rev. *Mr. Wellstead*, one of the Senior Fellows of *Trinity Colledge in Cambridge*, and for above Thirty Years, Reader at the *Charter-House*; As did also *Humphrey Saunders Esq;* formerly Commander of the *Royal Sovereign*.

About the Beginning of this Month, Captain *Wilson* of the Horse-Guards, and only Son to Colonel *Wilson*, was married to a Sister of *Sir William Rich* of *Berkshire*.

Not many Days after, the Lady of *Mr. Montague*, Member of Parliamet for the City of *Westminster*, was deliver'd of a Son.

The Wife of *Mr. Lamb*, Mayor of *Rye*, being brought to Bed of a Son a few Days before the King landed there, his Majesty was pleased to stand Godfather, represented by his Proxy, the Lord Viscount *Townshend*; *Sir John Norris* was the other Godfather, and the Lady

Lady Townshend, Godmother; who both stood in Person.

On the 17th of January. N. S. Her Majesty the Queen of Prussia, Daughter to his Majesty King George, was safely deliver'd of a Prince; who on the 20th was baptized, and named *Frederick-Henry-Lewis*, by *M. Noltenus*, Preacher to the Court, in Presence of the King and the Royal Family, several Foreign Ministers, the General Officers, &c. The Prince Royal stood Godfather, the other Godfathers were the King of Denmark, the Dukes of Orleans, and of Bourbon; and the Godmothers, the Queens of France and Poland.

*The Queen of Prussia deliver'd of a Prince.*

On Thursday the 6th died Dr. Mills, of the Colledge of Physicians, London; as did about the same time the Lady Jefferies, Relict of Sir Jeffery Jefferies, formerly one of the Aldermen of London.

*And the Lady Jefferies.*

On the 11th Romney Diggle, Esq; was married to Mrs. Leonora Frederick of Pall-Mall, a Lady of a great Fortune.

*Romney Diggle, Esq married.*

Some Days before died Dr. Sirrington Savery, an eminent Phyfician at Marlborough.

On Monday the 10th, died the Lady of Thomas Bramston of Sereens, in Essex, Esq; who had a great Fortune with her.

*Mrs. Bramston, dies.*

The next Day, Charles Harrison, of Balls, in Hertfordshire, Esq; died at that Seat in a very advanced Age, leaving behind him Four Sons; Two of whom are Edward Harrison Esq; Member of Parliament for Hertford, and Charles Harrison Esq, his Majesty's Resident at Vienna.

*Ch. Harrison Esq, dies Jan. 11th.*

O

About

Sir John  
Rudd, Bart.  
dies.

About this time, we had Advice, that  
Sir John Rudd, of the County of Car-  
marthen Bart. died last Christmas Day at  
Douay in Flanders.

And Mrs  
Hare.

On Wednesday, the 12th of January,  
died suddenly of an Apoplectick Fit,  
the Lady of the Rev. Dr. Hare, Dean  
of Worcester; as did the next Day, the  
Rev. Mr. Pead, Minister of St. James's  
Clerkenwell, in a very advanced Age.

And the Rev.  
Mr. Pead.

Mr. Pollet  
married.

On Saturday the 15th, John Pollet of the  
King's Bench-Walks in the Temple Esq;  
was married to Mrs. Corneock, a Lady of  
a great Fortune. The same Day, died  
Mrs. Bernard, Mother of John Bernard,  
Esq; one of the Representatives of this  
City.

And Sir Pa-  
trick Stra-  
han.

Some time before, Sir Patrick Strahan  
of Glenkindy, Barrack Master General in  
Scotland, died there; as did Sir Hovenden  
Walker, Admiral in the last Reign, in  
Dublin.

And Sir Ho-  
venden Wal-  
ker.

And Sir Ro-  
bert Thorn-  
hill.

On the 17th died Sir Robert Thornhill,  
a worthy Magistrate in the Commission  
of the Peace, and of distinguish'd Zeal  
for the present happy Settlement.

And Mrs.  
Crisp.

About the same time, died Mrs. Crisp,  
a near Relation of Sir John Crisp Bart;  
as did Sir James Clarke's Lady on the  
18th.

And the Lady  
Clarke.

And Mrs.  
Grove.

On the 23d in the Morning died at  
Hampstead, in a very advanced Age, Mrs.  
Tryphena Grove, a Gentlewoman of an emi-  
nent Character. She was Daughter to the  
excellent Lady Lisle of Ringwood in Hamp-  
shire, who was cruelly beheaded by that  
in-

infamous Judge *Jefferies* after the defeat of the Duke of *Monmouth*, in the Reign of the late-K. *James*, in the 70th Year of her Age. Her Daughter was twice married, 1st. to Mr. *Lloyd* an eminent Citizen; 2dly. to *Robert Grove Esq*; of *Fern* in *Wiltshire*; by the first she had one Daughter married to the Lord *James Russell*, youngest Son to the first Duke of *Bedford* of that Name, and since his decease to Sir *Henry Houghton* of *Houghton Tower* in the Dutchy of *Lancaster*. By the Lord *James* she had one Daughter, a great Fortune married lately to *Thomas Scawen*, one of the Esquires of the *Bath*, Heir to the late Sir *William Scawen Kt.* and Son to the present Sir *Thomas, Kt.* and Alderman of *London*.

On Monday, the 24th of January, died Death and at his House at *Chelsea*, after a long In-Character of disposition of the Gout and Gravel, the Col. *Rieutort*. Hon. Col. *Rieutort*, in the 66th Year of his Age. He was born of a good Family at *Montpelier* in *France*, where he early bore Arms, and having left his Native Country upon Account of the *Protestant Religion*, he attended King *William* of glorious Memory, in the Wars of *Ireland*. He afterwards served the Crown of *Great Britain* in *Piedmont*, and in 1703 assisted Count *de Frise* in the vigorous Defence of *Landau*, then besieged by the *French*. In 1704, he went into *Portugal*, with the Earl *Galway*, who sent him to the Relief of the Prince of *Hesse*, then closely beset in *Gibraltar*, where he contributed

buted very much to the Preservation of that Important Place. That Siege being raised, Colonel *Riantort* attended the Prince to *Barcelona*, where K. Charles (the present Emperor) gave him the Command of a Regiment of Dragoons: But being press'd by Count *Lichtenstein* to change his Religion, he generously chose rather to lose his Preferment, and Hopes of Advancement, than Wound his Conscience. Upon his Return into *Great Britain* through *Germany*, he paid a Visit to the late Elector *Palatine*, who knowing his great Military Merit, and long Services to the Common Cause, retain'd him in his Court, in the Honourable Post of one of his Chamberlains, in which he was continued to his dying Day. He was married to Mrs. *Hamilton*, a Scotch Gentlewoman, but left no Issue by her. He was justly accounted one of the handsomest, most polite, and most accomplish'd Gentleman that ever came out of *France*, and died generally lamented, by all that knew him. His Body was interr'd in *Chelsea Church*.

Sir Rowland  
Gwine's  
Death &c.

On the 25th, Died Sir *Rowland Gwine*, a Gentleman of the Principality of *Wales*, who having distinguish'd his Zeal for the Revolution in 1688, was made Treasurer of the Household to K. *Wm.* and Q. *Mary*, of glorious Memory, but did not enjoy it long. However, all that Reign he was Member of Parliament for *Radnor*; shew'd his publick Spirit in the Prosecution of the *French Smugglers*; and brought in the

the Bill for Settling the *Protestant* Succession in the most illustrious House of *Hanover*. He went to that Electorate in the Beginning of *Q. Ann's* Reign; but having writ a Letter for calling over the Princess *Sophia*, which gave some Disgust to our Court, it was thought fit he should retire from *Hanover*, as he did to *Hamburg*; from whence, upon His Majesty's happy Accession, he came over hither, and was some time at Court; but retired afterwards to the Liberties of the *King's Bench*, where he died.

On the 29th of *January*, the Lord *Bathurst's* Lady was deliver'd of a Son. *The Lady Bathurst deliver'd of a Son.*

Some Days before *Fleetwood Lea Esq.* died at his Seat in *Lancashire*: He had married the only Daughter of *Sir Francis Liecester Bart.* by whom he had one Daughter, and left his Lady with Child. *Fleetwood Lea Esq. dies.*

About the same time, died also *Sir Nicholas Morrice*, of *Worrington* in the County of *Devon*, Bart. and Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Newport* in *Cornwall*; as did on Sunday the 30th of *January* *Mr. Thomas Wright*, Attorney at Law, and Clerk to *St. Thomas's Hospital*, a Place worth about 400 l. per Annum. *And Sir Nicholas Morrice Bart.*

Some Days before, the Lord Viscount *Lisburn*, was married to *Mrs. Waller*, a Gentlewoman of *Cardiganshire*, and a Considerable Fortune. *The Lord Viscount Lisburn marries.*

F I N I S.

PROPOSALS for Printing by Subscription.

A Book entitled, The GRAND THEATRE of HONOUR, NOBILITY, and CHIVALRY. In Six Parts viz. I. The Science of Heraldry, with a compleat Dictionary of all the Terms, proper thereto. II. The Origin of Distinctions of Honour, and the several Degrees of Nobility, in different Countries. III. The divers Orders of Knighthood, Military or Honourable, Antient and Modern. IV. A Treatise of Justs, Tilts, Tournaments, and other Martial Exercises. V. The Pedigrees of the Sovereigns of the World, with their Titles, Pretensions, and Armorial Achievements. VI. The Coats of Arms of the most Illustrious Families in *Europe*, and in particular of the Nobility of *Great Britain*. Both in FRENCH and ENGLISH. Illustrated with above Fourscore large Copper Plates, curiously engraved. In two Volumes in Quarto. By Mr. A. BOYER, Author of the *Royal French and English Dictionary*; and Mr. INNES. This Book is already in the Press; and about 40 of the Plates being already engraved, we reckon the whole will be finish'd towards EASTER. The following Booksellers will receive Subscriptions; W. and J. Innys, in St. Paul's Church-Yard, J. Osborn and T. Longman in Pater-Noster Row, P. and J. Vaillant and P. Dunoyer in the Strand, R. Standfast and J. Stagg in Westminster-Hall, A. Rocayrol in Green-Street, Leicester-Fields, and A. Johnston ENGRAVER in St. Martin's-Lane.



THE  
POLITICAL STATE  
FOR THE  
*Month of* FEBRUARY 1725-6.

London, FEBRUARY 28th, 1725-6.

S I R,

HERE being, at this Time, frequent Occasions of Mentioning, and Recurring to the TREATIES of PEACE and COMMERCE, some Months ago concluded at Vienna, between the Emperor and the King of Spain; and to the TREATY of DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE lately made at HANOVER, between His Britannick Majesty, the most Christian King, and the King of Prussia; I shall here present my Readers with A TRUE \* ENGLISH TRANSLATION of the said Three Treaties, UNCLOGG'd with the long Titles of foreign Plenepotentiaries, and tedious, unnecessary Repetitions;

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\* A True English Translation of the TREATIES of Peace and Commerce made at Vienna, &c.

tions; and free from the many GROSS ERRORS of the other Translations that have hitherto been publish'd; and of which I may take further Notice, in a properer Opportunity. The first of these Treaties is as follows:

TREATY of PEACE between his Imperial and Catholick Majesty *Charles VI.* and his Royal Catholick Majesty *Philip V.* Concluded at *Vienna*, the 30th of *April* 1725.

In the Name of the most holy and Individual Trinity. *Amen.*

Be it known to all and every one whom it doth or may any way concern.

**W**HEREAS towards the End of the Year 1700, when the Catholick King of *Spain* and the *Indies*, *Charles II.* of famous Memory, died without Issue, a long and bloody War arose about the Succession to his Kingdoms, between the most serene and most potent Prince *Leopold*, Emperor of the *Romans*, King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, &c. on the one Part; and the most serene and most potent Prince *Philip V.* Catholick King of *Spain* and the *Indies*, in Assistance of the most serene and most potent Prince *Lewis XIV.* King of *France*, on the other Part; into which War the holy *Roman* Empire, as also the most serene and most potent *William* King of *Great Britain*, and his Successor in that Kingdom the most serene and most potent Queen *Anne*, and the high and mighty the States General of the *United Netherlands*, entred afterwards as Allies: But Peace being made between them at *Utrecht* in the Year 1713, the War which then still continued between the most serene and most potent Prince *Charles VI.* Emperor of the *Romans*, and the Empire, on the one Part, and the aforesaid King of *France* on the other Part, was likewise ended by the Peace of *Baden* which followed in the Year 1714. and at length

length that War also which still remained between his said Imperial and Catholick Majesty and the Catholick King of *Spain Philip V.* was happily brought to an End, by the Accession to the Treaty made at *London* the 2d of *August, N. S.* or 22d of *July, O. S.* 1718, and by the Acceptance of the Terms therein proposed to each of them, and to the King of *Sardinia*; certain Articles still controverted between them being referred to a special Congress afterwards opened at *Cambray*, to be decided through the friendly Offices and Mediation of the most serene and most potent King of *France Lewis XV.* and of the most serene and most potent *George* King of *Great Britain*, The Plenepotentiaries sent by all the Parties to that Place, having for three Years, taken great Pains, under the aforesaid Mediation, but by Reason of various Difficulties, without the expected Effect: And there being no Hope of any happier Success for the future, these Reasons induced the most serene Catholick King of *Spain* to take a Resolution to adjust amicably with his Imperial and Catholick Majesty in the City of *Vienna*, by Ministers provided on both Sides with full Powers for that Purpose, the said Articles yet remaining in Dispute. To this End his Imperial and Catholick Majesty appointed the most high Prince and Lord *Eugene* Prince of *Savoy* and *Piedmont*, &c. as likewise the most excellent Lord *Philip Lewis*, Hereditary Treasurer of the holy *Roman Empire*, Count of *Sinzendorff*, &c. and the most illustrious and most excellent Lord *Gundaccar Thomas* Count *Starhenberg* of the holy *Roman Empire*, in *Schaumburg* and *Waxenburg*, &c. And his Royal Catholick Majesty appointed the most illustrious and most excellent Lord *John William* Baron of *Ripperda*, Lord of *Jensema*, *Engelenburg*, *Poelgeest*, *Koudckente* and *Ferwert*, Hereditary Judge of *Humsterlant* and *Campen*: Who, having had Conferences together,

agreed, at length, upon the following Articles and Conditions, having first exchanged their full Powers.

### Article I.

**T**HAT there be a Christian, general, and perpetual Peace, and sincere Friendship between his Imperial and Catholick Majesty. and his Catholick Majesty the King of *Spain*, their Heirs and Successors, hereditary Kingdoms, and the Subjects and Provinces thereof; the said Peace to be inviolably observed and cultivated, so that each Party shall promote the Interest, Honour, and Advantage of the other, and hinder his suffering any Damage or Injuries.

II. The Basis and Foundation, the Rule and Model of the said Peace, is, and shall be the Treaty of *London*, concluded the 2d of *August* N. S. or 22d of *July*, O. S. 1718; as likewise the Conditions of Peace proposed therein, approved the same Day by his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, and by the Catholick King at *Madrid* the 20th of *January*, and at the *Hague* the 17th of *February*, 1720, and mutually accepted by both Parties to have the Force of a perpetual Compact: By Virtue of which Conditions, the said King, to make good all that had been done contrary to the Treaty concluded at *Baden* the 7th of *September* 1714, and contrary to the Neutrality established for *Italy* by the Treaty of the 14th of *March* 1713, actually restored to his Imperial Majesty the Island and Kingdom of *Sardinia*, in the same Condition it was in when he made himself Master of it; and renounced, in Favour of his Imperial Majesty, all Rights, Pretensions, Demands, and Claims on the said Kingdom; so that his Imperial Majesty might fully and freely dispose of the same, as of his own Property, in such Manner, as he has done for the Sake of the publick Good.

III. Whereas

III. Whereas the only Means that could be found out to establish a lasting Balance in *Europe*, was to settle for a Rule, that the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* should never at any Time be joined and united in one and the same Person, or in one and the same Line; but that the said two Monarchies should in all Time coming for ever remain separated: And whereas, for corroborating this Rule, so necessary to the publick Tranquility, the Princes, who by the Prerogative of their Birth might have a Right to succeed in either of those Kingdoms, have solemnly renounced for themselves, and all their Posterity, one of the two; so that this Separation of the two Monarchies became a fundamental Law, which was passed at *Madrid* by the general Assembly commonly called the *Cortes*, on the 9th of November 1712, and confirmed by the Treaties of *Utrecht* the 11th of April 1713: His Imperial Majesty, to give the last Completion to so necessary and salutary a Law, and being desirous to take away all Occasion of sinister Suspicion, and to promote the common Tranquility, accepts of, and consents to all that was done, established and transacted by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, in Relation to the Right and Order of Succession to the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain*; and renounces, as well for himself as for his Heirs, Descendants, and Successors, Male and Female, all Rights and Pretensions whatsoever in general, without any Exception, to any the Kingdoms, Territories and Provinces of the *Spanish* Monarchy, whereof the Catholick King was by the Treaty of *Utrecht* acknowledged lawful Possessor; as he has already caused to be dispatched, in the best Form, and to be published and registered in the proper Place, his solemn Acts of Renunciation; and has actually delivered the usual Instruments thereof to his Catholick Majesty, and to the Contracting Parties.

IV. By

IV. By Virtue of the said Renunciation, which his Imperial Majesty made for the Sake of the general Safety of *Europe*, and in Consideration that the Duke of *Orleans* had renounced, for himself and his Descendants, his Rights and Pretensions to the Kingdom of *Spain*, on Condition that neither the Emperor, nor any of his Descendants, should ever succeed to the said Kingdoms, his Imperial and Catholick Majesty acknowledges King *Philip V.* for lawful King of *Spain* and the *Indies*; and will likewise let the said King of *Spain*, his Descendants, Heirs and Successors, Male and Female, peaceably enjoy all those Dominions of the *Spanish* Monarchy in *Europe*, in the *Indies*, and elsewhere; the Possession whereof was secured to him by the Treaties of *Utrecht*; and will never molest him in the said Possession directly or indirectly, nor assume to himself any Right to the said Kingdoms and Provinces.

V. In Consideration of the Renunciation and Recognition made by his Imperial Majesty in the two preceding Articles, the Catholick King, on his Side, renounces as well for himself as for his Heirs, Descendants and Successors, Male and Female, in Favour of his Imperial Majesty, his Successors, Heirs and Descendants, Male and Female, all Rights and Pretensions whatsoever, without any Manner of Exception, to all, and every the Kingdoms, Provinces and Dominions, of which his Imperial Majesty is actually possessed in *Italy* or in the *Netherlands*, and which came to him by Virtue of the Treaty of *London*; and renounces, in general, all the Rights, Kingdoms and Provinces which formerly belonged to the *Spanish* Monarchy, either in the *Netherlands* or in *Italy*, among which the Marquisate of *Final*, yielded by his Imperial Majesty to the Republick of *Genoa*, in the Year 1723, is understood to be expressly included; whereupon he has actually caused his solemn

Acts

Acts of Renunciation to be drawu up in the best Form, and to be published and registred in the proper Place, and the usual Instruments thereof to be delivered to his Imperial Majesty and the contracting Parties. His Catholick Majesty renounces likewise all Rights of Reversion to the Kingdom of *Sicily*, which had been reserved to the Crown of *Spain*; and all other Claims and Pretensions, under Colour of which he might directly or indirectly disturb his Imperial Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, either in the abovementioned Kingdoms and Provinces, or in any other Dominions, which his Imperial Majesty actually possesses in the *Netherlands* and *Italy*, or any where else.

VI. His Imperial Majesty, out of Regard to the most serene Queen of *Spain* has already consented, with a Reservatiou of the Consent of the Empire; and that being obtained, does again consent, that if, at any Time, the Dutchy of *Tuscany*, as also the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, which are acknowledged by the contracting Parties in the Treaty of *London* to be undoubted Male Fiefs of the Empire, shall on failure of Male Issue ever happen to become vacant, and be open to the Disposall of the Emperor and Empire; the eldest Son of the said Queen, and his Male Descendants born in lawful Marriage; or those failing, the second or other younger Sons of the said Queen, together with their Male Posterity, begotten in lawful Marriage; shall by perpetual Right of *Primogeniture*, according to the feudal Laws and Customs of the Empire, succeed to the said Dutchies and Territories in *Tuscany* belonging to them. For Security whereof, his Imperial Majesty has caused the promised Letters of Expectancy, containing the eventual Investiture, according to the usual Style; to be forthwith made out for the aforesaid Princes, and to be delivered to the

the Catholick King. This, however, without any Detriment or Prejudice to those Princes who now hold the said Dutchies, and saving to them their quiet Possession in all Respects.

However, it is agreed, that the Town of *Leghorn*, is, and for ever hereafter ought to be and remain a free Port, in the very same Manner it now is.

The Catholick King does, moreover, promise and oblige himself to yield and deliver up the Town of *Porto Longone*, together with that Part of the Island of *Elba* which he possesses, to the aforesaid Prince, his and the Queen's Son, as soon as he shall, in due Time and Order, attain the actual Possession of the Dukedom of *Tuscany*.

And he renounces for himself and his Successors, Kings of *Spain*, all Rights of claiming, acquiring, or ever possessing any Thing in the said Dutchies, or so much as of taking upon him or them, or at any Time administering the Guardianship of that Prince to whom those Dutchies shall fall.

The Emperor and the King of *Spain* promise, *bona fide* and religiously, to observe what is stipulated in the Treaty of *London*, as to their not introducing into the said Dutchies, during the Lives of the present Possessors, either Troops of their own, or hired Forces; with a Proviso, however, that if the Case should happen of the Vacancy of the one or the other of those Dutchies, the Infante *Don Carlos*, pursuant to the Letters of the eventual Investiture thereof, may take Possession of it.

VII. His Catholick Majesty renounces for himself, his Successors and Heirs in the Kingdom, and also for his Posterity of both Sexes for ever, the Right of Reversion of the Kingdom of *Sicily* to the Crown of *Spain*, which by the Instrument of the Cession thereof, the 10th of *June*, 1713, to the King of *Sardinia*, was reserved to him; and shall,  
*bona*

*bona fide*, deliver to his Imperial Majesty, together with the Instrument of Ratification of this Treaty, reversal Letters (as they are called) made out for that purpose; saving to himself, however, the Right of Reversion to the Island and Kingdom of *Sardinia*, belonging to him, pursuant to the 2d Article of the Convention between the Emperor and the King of *Sardinia*.

VIII. The Emperor and the Catholick King mutually oblige themselves, and engage for the reciprocal Defence and Guaranty of all the Kingdoms and Provinces which they actually possess, or of which the Possession belongs to them, by Virtue of the Treaty of *London*, which by the present Treaty is confirmed.

IX. That there be on both Sides a perpetual Oblivion, Amnesty, and general Abolition of all that from the breaking out of the War, either by Words, Writings or Deeds, privily or openly, has been done or committed, by the Subjects of either Side; which general Amnesty and Abolition shall be enjoyed by all and every the Subjects on both Sides, of whatever State, Dignity, Rank, Condition or Sex they be. By Virtue of which, it shall be permitted, and lawful for all, and every of them, to resume full Possession and Enjoyment of their Estates, Rights, Privileges, Honours, Dignities, and Immunities; and to use and enjoy them as freely as they did possess and enjoy them at the beginning of the last War: Also the Dignities conferred on Subjects, during the War, on either Side, shall, in like Manner, hereafter, remain intire to them, and be mutually acknowledged.

X. For adjusting the Disputes, which have been raised, and are still subsisting, with respect to Titles, it is agreed, that his sacred Imperial Catholick Majesty *Charles VI.* Emperor of the *Romans*, and his

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'sacred Royal Catholick Majesty *Philip V.* King of *Spain* and the *Indies*, shall hereafter, during the Life of each of them, respectively use the Titles they have each assumed; but their Heirs and Successors shall take upon them the Titles only of those Kingdoms and Provinces which they possess, and shall abstain from others.

XI. The Duke of *Parma* shall be preserved and maintained in the Possession of all his Dominions, Rights and Claims, in the same Manner he was at the Time of the signing of the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance; and as for the Disputes he has with the bordering Provinces of his Imperial Majesty, they shall be amicably decided by Arbitrators to be chosen on both Sides.

XII. His Imperial Majesty further promises that he will defend, and guaranty; and, as often as there shall be Occasion, maintain, the Order of Succession settled in the Kingdom of *Spain*, and confirmed by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and by the Renunciations which were made in pursuance of the Quadruple Alliance, as also by the present Instrument of Peace. On the other Hand, the King of *Spain* promises likewise to defend and guaranty that Order of Succession, which his Imperial Majesty, according to the Intention of his Ancestors, has declared and established in his most serene House, from the antient Compacts thereof, in Form of a perpetual, indivisible, and inseparable *Feoffment of Trust*, settled with Right of *Primogeniture*, for all the Heirs and Successors of his Majesty of both Sexes. Which Order of Succession has since been received with common Consent, by the several Degrees of People, and States of all the Kingdoms, Arch-dutchies, Dutchies, Principalities, and Dominions belonging, by hereditary Right, to the most serene House of *Austria*; and has been Cheerfully and Dutifully acknowledg'd and entered  
among

among the publick Acts, to have the Force of a Law and pragmatick Sanction of perpetual Validity.

XIII. As to the Dowries of the most serene Infantas *Mary* and *Margaret*, Empreſſes of the *Romans*, it is thus agreed, that the Mortgage given for the ſame, that is to ſay, the Cities, Towns and Lands, from whence the yearly Revenue or Intereſt, according to the principal Sum ſtipulated, was raiſed, ſhall be reſtored; or elſe in Lieu of the ſaid Dowries and Mortgage, the principal Sum it ſelf ſhall, once for all, be paid in ready Money to his Imperial Majeſty, together with the Profits received therefrom, as well before the Death of King *Charles II.* as ſince the Treaty of *London* was accepted.

XIV. As to the Debts contracted on both Sides, it is agreed, that as his Imperial Majeſty has paid his Debts in *Catalonia*, which were contracted by himſelf, or in his Name, and takes it upon him to diſcharge thoſe which yet ſhall appear juſt and unpaid; ſo the Debts contracted by the Miniſters of the moſt ſerene King of *Spain*, *Philip V.* in his Majeſty's Name, in the *Netherlands*, *Milan*, *Naples*, and *Sicily*, his Royal Majeſty will pay, or ſatisfy the Creditors: To which End, Commiſſaries ſhall be appointed by each Party, within two Months from the ſigning of this Treaty, for the ſtating and ſettling the ſaid Debts.

XV. And as there have been many Debates about the Reſtitution of the Palaces at *Rome*, *Vienna*, and *Hague*; It is at length agreed, that the Palace at the *Hague* ſhall be a Compensation for that of *Vienna*; and as for the *Roman* Palace, the Catholick King ſhall pay the Emperor half the Price or Value of it.

XVI. In this Treaty of Peace ſhall be comprehended all thoſe, who within the Space of one Year

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shall, by common Consent, be nominated by either  
Party.

XVII. The Emperor's Commissaries, and the  
King's Ambassadors, being Plenipotentiaries, pro-  
mise, that the Peace in this Manner concluded, shall  
be ratified by the Emperor and the Catholick King,  
according to the Form here mutually agreed on;  
and that the Instruments of Ratification shall with-  
in the Space of two Months, or sooner if possible,  
be reciprocally exchanged here.

XVIII. Moreover, as the Renunciations made on  
both Sides, of which frequent mention has been made  
above, do constitute the principal and most essential  
Part of this Treaty; tho' they are already in full  
Force, as having been ratified in solemn Form on  
both Sides; yet it is thought fit for the greater Con-  
firmation of them, to annex them to this Treaty.

*Here are inserted the said Renunciations of his Im-  
perial, Catholick Majesty, and of his Royal Catholick  
Majesty.*

XIX. In Witness and Confirmation of all which,  
as well the Imperial Commissaries as the Royal Am-  
bassador, Plenipotentiaries, have subscribed this pre-  
sent Instrument with their own Hands, and sealed  
it with their Seals. Done at *Vienna in Austria*, the  
30th Day of *April*, in the Year of our Lord, 1725.

(L. S.) EUGENIUS *à Sabaudia.*

(L. S.) PHILIPPUS LUD. *Comes à Sinzendorff.*

(L. S.) GUNDACCARUS THOM. *Comes à Starhenberg*

(L. S.) J. G. B. de Ripperda.

*Treaty of Commerce between his Imperial and Catholick  
Majesty CHARLES VI. And his Royal Catholick  
Majesty PHILIP V. Concluded at Vienna, May 1.  
1725.*

*In the Name of the most Holy and Individual Trinity,  
Amen.*

WHEREAS, it hath come to pass, by the Will  
of Almighty God, who rules the Hearts of  
Princes

Princes, that the Peace which was renewed and firmly established between the most Serene and most potent Prince and Lord CHARLES VI. Emperor of the *Romans*, always August, King of *Germany*, *Spain*, both *Sicilies*, *Hungary*, *Bohemia*, &c. And the most serene and most potent Prince and Lord PHILIP V. King of *Castile*, *Leon*, *Aragon*, both *Sicilies*, *Jerusalem*, &c. And their Kingdoms, States, Principalities and Dominions, should be thought proper to be more fully and strongly confirm'd on certain Conditions, by a particular Treaty of Navigation and Commerce, whereby all Controversies which might arise out of such a Treaty being prevented, and adjusted, the mutual Advantage and Good of the Kingdoms, States and Subjects of both the contracting Princes, might, with more certainty, be provided for; Therefore We, the underwritten Ministers, Ambassadors Plenepotentiaries of the said most Serene Contracting Parties, having been furnished with full Powers for that Purpose; and having conferred together concerning the said Navigation or free Commerce, have agreed upon the Articles following:

## ARTICLE I.

**B**Y Virtue of the Peace established between his Imperial Catholick Majesty, and his Royal Catholick Majesty, it shall be lawful for all the Subjects, on either Side, of whatever State, Quality or Condition they be, to go into, travel, and stay in each other's Kingdoms, Provinces and Dominions, with all manner of Liberty and Security, without standing in need of any peculiar Letters patent, Safe Conduct, or other special Licence; the Publication of the Peace being alone sufficient for that Purpose, and supplying the place of such like Requisites; and they shall reciprocally enjoy by Land and Sea, the same publick Protection, as well with Regard to their Persons as to their Affairs, as their several natural

natural Subjects do enjoy, in and by all things, without Fear or Danger of any manner of Prejudice or Damage; as it is agreed by this present Treaty.

II. *There shall be from this time full Liberty allow'd as well to Ships of War as to Ships of Burden or Merchant-Ships, belonging to the abovesaid Contracting Parties, or to their Subjects, mutually to frequent the Harbours, Coasts, Bays, and Provinces of each other, without asking any previous Permission; and they shall be freely and amicably admitted into the same, and all Things shall be furnished at a reasonable Price, which they may want either for their necessary Provisions, or for the Repair of their Ships, or for any other Uses; to the End they may be able to put to Sea again with Safety, and no Duties or Impositions of any kind shall be exacted from the said Ships, under any Name or Title whatsoever; which same Privilege is also to take Place in the East Indies, on condition that they do not carry on any Trade there, nor be suffer'd to buy any thing besides Victuals; and such Materials as they want for the repairing and fitting out of their Ships.*

III. *As to Ships of War, since they may more easily afford Cause of Dangerous Suspicions, they shall, not be allow'd to enter into the Ports or Harbours that are unfortified, unless they shall happen to be forced to fly thither to escape a Storm at Sea, or the Attempts of their Enemies; however, as soon as the Danger from an Enemy is over, and the Storm is ceas'd, they shall retire from thence without any further Delay, after having provided themselves with Necessaries; neither shall they send on shore, from the Ship, more Seamen, at one time, than the Magistrate or Governor of the Place shall give them Leave to do, and they shall so behave themselves in all Respects, as that all just Fear, or sinister Suspicion may be removed; which is more particularly to be observed in the East Indies, where there is usually more Distrust than in any other Places.*

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IV. What is premised notwithstanding, the Men of War or Convoy-Ships, shall be allowed to bring into and carry out of the said Ports, with full Security, the Prizes they have taken from their Enemies, without paying any Duties or Custom; unless perhaps they may ask and obtain Leave to sell them, or some part of them in that place; in which Case they shall pay the same Duties that are herein after agreed upon, with Regard to Merchandizes.

V. All Ships for Freight, or Merchant Ships, of whatever Burthen they may be, which shall put into any Port, either by stress of Weather, or the Pursuit of an Enemy, or for any other Cause, shall produce Passes and Bills of Lading, made out according to the Form herein after inserted, to the Chief Magistrate of the Place; which being done, it shall be free to them to go out and depart from thence without any Trouble or Disturbance, nor shall they, by any means, be compelled to unlade their Merchandizes, nor to suffer them to be searched.

VI. Except, nevertheless, that any one of the said Ships should be bound for an Enemy's Port, and should, by the Bill of Lading, appear to carry prohibited Goods; in which Case such Ship is to be subject to searching; which, nevertheless, shall not be done but in the Presence of the National Judge Conservator, if any such there be, and of the Consul; and with such Care and Caution, as that the Merchandizes may not be scatter'd about, or any ways damnified, or their Package be spoiled. Nevertheless the prohibited Goods, found in such Ship, shall in due Form of Law be adjudg'd as forfeited to the Prince's Treasury; saving the Ship herself, with the rest of her Cargo; neither shall any pecuniary Mulct or any Charges, be exacted from the

the Master of such Ship, for or on pretence of such Search or Prosecution.

VII. And to the End all Disputes that might arise about the Term prohibited Goods, commonly call'd, Contraband, may be removed, it hath been judg'd expedient to declare, that under that Appellation are comprehended all Species of every Kind of Goods wrought up or not wrought up, used or useful in War; such as are all Sorts of Arms, Offensive or Defensive, particularly, Cannon, Mortars, Falconets, Patereroes, Fireworks or *Sauvisses*, Shells and Hand-Grenados, Bullets, Molds for Bullets, Muskets, Pistols, Swords, Daggers, Headpieces, Cuirasses or Armour, Belts, Gun-powder, Salt-Petre, Planks, and Timber for building or setting Ships; Sails, Pitch and Cordage, which shall all be forfeitable; but this is to be understood only in Case they shall appear, by the Bills of Lading, to be produced to the Officer, to be designed for the Succour of Enemies; or to be bound to an Enemy's Port. Under the Name of prohibited Goods are also comprehended all Merchandizes of what Country soever, the Exportation whereof is forbidden by the Laws of that Country; except Wheat and other Bread-Corn, Wine, Oyl, Fruits, and other Eatables, Copper, Iron, and Steel; likewise, whatever may serve for the Habits of both Sexes, even ready-made Cloaths; provided they be not design'd for cloathing whole Regiments or Companies.

VIII. If one of the Emperor's Men of War meets in the high Seas a Merchant Ship belonging to the Subjects of the King of Spain, or *vice versa*; then the Man of War shall not approach the Merchant Ship nearer than Reach of Cannon Shot, but shall send out the Boat with only two or three Men, to whom the Master of the Merchant Ship is to produce his Bills of Lading, whereby it may be understood from  
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what Place she came, to whom she belongs, and with what Goods she is laden; and in case she be found to carry; among others, any prohibited Goods designed for the Enemy of the Prince to whom the Man of War belongs, in that Case, and not otherwise, such Goods are to be condemned and confiscated; but the Ship, Men, and other Goods shall remain safe; and Credit shall be given to the Bills of Lading produced by the Master of the Ship; and when it shall be found necessary, a mutual Agreement shall be made concerning a certain Mark to be affixed upon all such Bills of Lading, to give them the better Credit.

IX. Moreover, it is agreed, That the Liberty of Navigation and Commerce on both Sides, shall be so full and unmolested, that altho' either of the most serene Contracting Parties should happen to be at War with one or more Princes or States, the Subjects of the other most serene contracting Party, may nevertheless continue their Navigation and Commerce, with all kind of Security, in the same manner as before the War was begun, whether that be done directly, or from one Hostile Port to another Hostile Port, and that as well in going as returning, without any manner of Trouble, Disturbance, or Hindrance; except, nevertheless, when the Port to which they are bound is actually besieged, or beset and block'd up toward the Sea. And for removing all manner of Doubt, as to what may be understood hereby, it is declared, that no Sea-Port ought to be deem'd to be actually besieged, unless it be so shut up by two Ships of War at least in the Sea, or by one Battery of Cannon at the least on the Shore, as that its Entrance cannot be attempted, without being exposed to Cannon-Shot.

X. It is furthermore stipulated and agreed, That all Merchandizes, of any kind whatever, belonging to the  
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Subjects

Subjects of either of the most serene Contracting Parties, if found in an Enemy's Bottom, shall be confiscated, together with the Ship, tho' the said Merchandizes be not of the Sorts that are prohibited.

XI. The Subjects of the abovesaid most serene Contracting Parties shall mutually enjoy, in their respective Dominions, the same Immunities, as to Tolls and Customs, as they peaceably were in Possession of in the Time of King *Charles II.* But that is to be understood in the Sense hereunder more fully explained in the 13th Article.

XII. Every Ship belonging to his Imperial Majesty and coming into any *Spanish* Port, on the Account of Trade, shall be obliged to exhibit two Declarations of the Goods which are intended to be unloaden and sold there, one to the Farmer of the Customs, or to the Collector of the Duties, and the other to the Judge of Goods liable to Confiscation; neither shall the Ship break bulk, before Leave be given for that purpose, and the Officers sent from the Custom-house shall be come on Board; nor shall any of the Goods be at any time unladen, without Licence first obtained in Writing to carry them to the Custom-house; on the other hand, the Fiscal Judges and Officers of the Customs, are forbidden to open, either in the Ship or on the Shore, any Bales, Chests, Boxes, or Casks, or any sorts of Bundles, Packs or Coverings belonging to the said Goods, until the Goods have been brought into the Custom-house; and even when the said Goods shall have actually been deposited there, it shall not be lawful to open them, unless in the Presence of the Proprietor or his Factor; to the End the Merchant himself may the better be able to look to his Affairs and Accounts, pay the Customs, and demand Certificates or Acquittances for the same, and pack up his Goods again, and get them mark'd with the Seal of the Custom-

Custom-house of the Place ; which being perform'd, it shall be lawful for the Merchant safely to carry his Goods to his own House, without being subject to any further Search. It shall also be free for him to remove his said Goods from one House or Warehouse to another, within the Walls of the same City, provided it be done between the Hours of Eight in the Morning and Five in the Afternoon, having first given Notice to the Farmers of the *Alcavalas* and *Cientos*, with what Intention he does so, viz. whether he designs to sell his Goods; in which Case, the Duties not yet paid are to be all paid down ; or not to sell them, in which Case the usual Certificate or Testimonial shall be deliver'd out for them to the Merchant.

XIII. And whereas nothing is more detrimental to mutual Commerce than the Diversity of Duties wherewith Goods are excessively burthened, his Royal Catholick Majesty being desirous to remedy this Evil throughout all his Kingdoms in *Europe*, consented and agreed some Years ago, in favour of the *British* Nation, That all the antient Duties which used to be demanded upon Goods imported or exported, or that had been lately laid thereon since the decease of King *Charles II.* should be suppress'd ; and that all the Duties should every where be reduc'd to one equal Sum, viz. to a Custom of 10 per Cent. upon the Value, to be paid, as well for importing as exporting Goods ; and this not only at *Cadiz*, *St. Mary*, and other Ports of *Castile*, but also in those of *Aragon*, *Valencia* and *Catalonia* ; excepting only the Provinces of *Biscay* and *Guipuscoa*, where the Customs on Importation and Exportation shall be paid as the *French* hitherto have done, and as the *English* and *Dutch* do at present ; so that the 10 per Cent. once paid, upon the importing of the Goods into *Spain*, the Merchants, or those to whom the

Goods belong, may freely transport the same any where by Land or by Sea, or by Means of the Rivers carry them thro' all Parts of *Spain*, without being obliged to pay any other new Duty or Impost, into whatsoever Port or Place the said Goods shall be carried; and it shall be sufficient for that Purpose to produce the Certificates or Acquittances for the said first Payment, and the Bales or Bundles marked with Lead, and the usual Marks of the Custom-house. Nevertheless, the Duties of *Alcavalas*, *Cientos*, and *Millones*, are excepted, concerning which a separate Regulation hath been made. And as it has been expressly agreed, between his sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty, and his sacred Royal Catholick Majesty, that their respective Subjects in all their States, Territories and Provinces, in whatever Part of the World they are situate, shall enjoy all the Rights, Liberties, Favours and Immunities which have been, are, or shall hereafter be ever granted to the most favoured Nations, and namely to the Subjects and Inhabitants of *Great Britain*, *Holland*, and the *Hans Towns*; therefore his Royal Catholick Majesty hereby declares and promises, that he gives to the Subjects of his Imperial Majesty, the full Use and Effect of all those Things contained in this Article; so that throughout all *Spain* they shall not be obliged to pay for the Importing, and Exporting, or Transit of their Marchandizes, any more Duties than the above-mentioned 10 per Cent. in the very same manner as the *English* use to do; except, nevertheless, the Duties of *Alcavalas*, *Cientos* and *Millones*, concerning which it has been agreed as follows,

XIV. His Imperial Majesty's Subjects may defer paying the Duties call'd *Alcavalas* and *Cientos*, as long as they let their Goods and Merchandizes remain in the Custom-house, where great Care shall be taken of them; but if they have a mind to take the

the said Goods from thence, in order to carry them to some other Place in the Kingdom, or even to sell them in that Place, or to remove them to their own House, they shall be permitted so to do, provided they give sufficient Security in Writing to pay the Duty, two Months after the Sale of the Goods; which being performed, a Discharge shall be given them, which having been received, they may carry elsewhere their Goods mark'd and leaded, and may sell them in any Port or Place of the *Spanish* Dominions in *Europe*, by Wholesale, commonly call'd (in *French*) *en Gros*; and if any Officer of the Customs after having had deliver'd to him, and seen the Acquittances for the first Payment, and the Marks and Lead, should presume to exact the Duties again, or even to oppose the removing of the said Goods, such Officer shall pay a Fine of Two thousand Crowns to the King's Treasure; all which, nevertheless, is only to be understood of the first Sale; but if the Merchant would sell his Goods by Retail, or in Parcels, he shall be obliged to pay the particular Duties according to the Royal Edicts; but it shall not be lawful for the Officers to take more than Fifteen *Reals de Billon*, for Dispatching the Certificates or Acquittances above-mentioned.

XV. The same Regulation shall be observed in regard to the Duty call'd *Millones*, which is collected on Fish and other Provisions; that is to say, that the same shall not be demanded upon their being imported, so long as their Owners shall suffer them to lye deposited in the publick Ware-houses; but as soon as they shall be desirous to send them into the inland Places of the Kingdom, or to sell them in that very place, or to remove them to their own House, then they shall oblige themselves in Writing, and shall give sufficient Security to pay the said Duty, call'd *Millones*, two Months after the Date of such

such Obligation ; which being done, the necessary Letters shall be given to them without Delay ; and the Goods being seal'd, mark'd with Lead, and distinct Marks, by the Farmers or Officers of the said Duty, may be carried to any Places whatsoever in which they used to be consumed, and may be sold, without being charged with any new Duty of *Mil-lones* : And if any Officer, or Receiver of the said *Mil-lones*, after the Acquittances of the Office, and the said Marks and Seals shall have been shewn to him, shall presume to exact the said Duty again, or even to oppose the transporting or selling of the Goods, such Person shall forfeit Two Thousand Crowns, to be paid into the Royal Treasury as afore-said.

XVI. As to the Ports of *Guipuscoa* and *Biscay*, which are not subject to the Laws of *Castile* ; the Regulation about paying the Duties that are above prescribed in the 13th Article with Respect to other Nations, shall be observed in those Ports.

XVII. Whereas Masts, Yards, and all Timber used in the building of large and small Ships are most necessary Commodities ; it hath been thought expedient to except them out of the general Rule ; so that the Importation thereof may be free from all Payment of Duties by whatever Name or Title they may be called.

XVIII. To remove all Occasion of Disputes which might arise between the Farmers of the Duties and the Owners of Goods, about rating the said Goods, it hath been agreed, that the Book of Rates, commonly called the *Tariff*, and the Treaty of Commerce made between his Catholick Majesty and the King of *Great Britain*, in the Year 1716, in execution of the third Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, shall be deemed a true Regulation in this particular, between the Subjects of his Imperial Majesty and the Farmers,

Farmers, or Officers of the Duties; and that therefore 10 *per Cent.* shall be paid universally.

XIX. As to the several Species of Goods which may not be expressed in the said *Tariff*, it hath been judg'd proper to stick to the antient Custom, according to which, they are to be valued by the Farmer of the Customs or his Substitute: Upon this Condition, however, that it shall be lawful for the Owner of the Goods to yield them up to the Farmer for the Price at which he hath valued them, which the Farmer shall be obliged to pay down forthwith.

XX. *Hungarian Salt* shall pay the same Duty as *Spanish Salt*; the same Equality shall be observed as to *Spanish Salt*, in his Imperial Majesty's Dominions.

XXI. His Catholick Majesty gives Permission to his Imperial Majesty's Subjects, living in the Ports and Cities of the Kingdoms of *Andalusia, Murcia, Arragon, Valencia* and *Catalonia*, as likewise in the Provinces of *Biscay* and *Guipuscoa*, to hire Dwelling-Houses and proper Store-Houses for their Merchandizes; and grants them the same Privileges, Rights and Immunities with the *English* and *Dutch*. His Imperial Majesty grants the same Right and mutual Privileges to the *Spanish Subjects* in his Kingdoms and Provinces.

XXII. The chief of those Privileges, are the following, a Liberty to change their Abode at their own Pleasure, and without any previous Leave from any one; an Exemption from all Inquiry, Search and Molestation in their Dwellings and Warehouses, on Account of their Merchandizes, except in Case of a well-grounded Suspicion, or an evident Proof of their having defrauded the King's Customs; in which Case they shall be liable to be searched; but nevertheless, with this Proviso, that it shall not be done but in the Presence of the Consul, who shall be

be expressly called in for that purpose ; nor shall any other Trouble be given to the Merchant or his Goods ; and if the Merchant shall be convicted of having run imported Goods fraudulently, they shall be confiscated, and he shall pay the Charges of the Search ; but his Person, and the rest of his Goods shall remain free. His Imperial Majesty promises the same Liberty and Privileges to his Catholick Majesty's Subjects in all his Dominions.

XXIII. The Subjects of the abovesaid Contracting Parties, who have settled Habitations in the Dominions of either for the Sake of Trade, shall not be obliged to produce their Books of Accounts to any one, unless it be to draw some Proof out of them ; neither shall it be allowable for any one, under any Pretence whatsoever, to seize the said Books, or to take them out of their Hands ; and they may write them in what Language they please, without being forced to write them in any other.

XXIV. The Subjects of both Crowns, of whatsoever Quality or Condition they may be, shall not be arrested in their Persons, neither by the Governors, nor Officers of Justice, by Reason of any publick or private Debts, not contracted by themselves, or for which they have not been bound ; neither may their Goods and Merchandizes be seized and attached for the like Causes, either during the Peace or even in Case of a Rupture ; and in this Article, Masters of Ships, their Officers and Seamen, and Ships both large and small, with their whole Cargoes, are specially comprized.

XXV. In like Manner there shall be no Imbargo laid upon Men of War, Merchant Ships, Transports, or any other sort of Ships, whether by a general or special Order, to make use of them either for War or for Transports ; unless by Virtue of a particular, free, and spontaneous Agreement, first made

made with the Commanders, or Proprietors thereof; much less shall it be permitted to force the Officers, Masters, or Seamen to desert their Ships, and enter into any Service, in any Fleet which may be then fitting out, or in any other military Service which may be preparing; altho' it might be for a short Time, and should happen on the most pressing Occasions; but it shall be lawful to hire such Men, if they offer to enter into the Service of their own Accord.

**XXVI.** As to the personal Immunity granted by the present Treaty to each other's trading Subjects, and their Families, it shall extend to exempt them not only from military Service, but likewise from Guardianships, Care of others Estates, and the Administrations of any Kind of Goods, Effects and Persons; unless they should be willing to charge themselves with such Offices.

**XXVII.** They shall be freely allowed to appoint for themselves Counsellors, Doctors, Agents, Attornies and Sollicitors, whensoever they shall have need of them; and if they should desire to have particular Brokers of their own, they may chuse to themselves one or two such out of the Number of those that are in the Place; who being presented, shall be approved of, and alone assigned particularly to look after the Affairs entrusted to them.

**XXVIII.** In all the Ports and chief trading Cities where the Emperor and the King shall think fit, national Consuls shall be established to protect the Merchants on both Sides; and they are to enjoy all the Rights, Authorities, Liberties and Immunities which other the most befriended Nations use to enjoy.

**XXIX.** These Consuls shall have a particular Power and Authority at their Pleasure to take Cognizance of the Disputes that may arise between the

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Merchants and the Masters of Ships, or between the latter and the Crews ; and to decide the same ; whether they arose on Account of Freight and Wages, or from any other Cause ; from whose Sentence it shall not be lawful to appeal to the Judges of those Places ; but to those who have been appointed by the Prince, whose Subjects they are.

XXX. As to the Judges Conservators, who in the former Reigns were a considerable Magistracy in *Spain*, and which the most favoured Nations were by the Kings formerly allowed to chuse for themselves, with a Power to take cognizance, and to judge peremptorily, in all civil and criminal Cases, among those of their own Nation : It is agreed, that in Case his Royal Catholick Majesty grants for the future this Privilege to any other Nation whatsoever, the same shall be likewise understood to be granted to his Imperial Majesty's Subjects. In the mean while, strict Order shall be given to all the Judges and ordinary Magistrates to administer speedy Justice to them, and immediately to put the same in Execution without Partiality, Favour, or Affection. His Catholick Majesty further consents, that Appeals may be made from the Sentences pronounced in Causes touching any of his Imperial Majesty's Subjects, to the Council of Commerce at *Madrid* only, and not to any other Tribunal.

XXXI. The Right of inheriting Aliens Estates, or any Right of the like Nature, shall not be made use of, with respect to the Subjects of either of the most serene Contracting Parties ; but the Heirs of the deceased, wherever they died, or whatever Country or Province they are of, shall succeed them without any Hindrance, in all Goods, as well moveable as immoveable, whether they died Testate or Intestate, according to the Rules of Succession or Inheritance, in the Places where such inheritable Thing

Things are; and in Case two or more dispute together concerning such Inheritance, then the Judges of the Places are peremptorily to decide such Dispute by their Sentence.

XXXII. If a Merchant, or other Subject of either of the abovesaid contracting Parties, should happen to die within the other's Dominions, then the Consul or some other their publick Minister, if there be any at that time, shall repair to the House of the deceased, and take an Inventory of all his Merchandizes and Effects, as likewise of his Books and Papers, and shall faithfully keep them all, for the Heirs according to the Charge given him for that Purpose; but if any such Merchant, or other Subject shall happen to die upon a Journey, or in any Place where there is no Consul, nor any other publick Minister of his Nation, in that Case, the Judge of the Place, shall in the Presence of Witnesses, at the least Expence possible, make such Inventory, and shall deliver to the Master of the Family, or Owner of the House, all the Things inventoried, to be by him faithfully kept; which being done, he shall give Notice of the whole Matter to the publick Minister then residing at Court, or to the Consul of the Place where the House and Family of the deceased are, to the end they may send somebody to take into their Custody the Things inventoried, and pay the Debts.

XXXIII. If any Ship belonging to either of the most serene contracting Parties, or their Subjects, should be wreck'd upon the other's Coasts, in such Case the Domain or Fiscal Officers shall claim no Right to it; and all Plundering shall be severely forbidden to all private Persons whatsoever; and moreover, the Lord and Magistrate of the nearest Place shall be obliged to assist the shipwreck'd Persons with all possible Help, and to save all they can out

of the wreck'd Vessel, and to dispose of it in a Place of Security, for which they shall be paid, in right of Salvage, five *per Cent.* according to the Value of the Goods, and to be re-imburfed their Expences in that charitable Work ; but if the Ship, how much soever it may be damaged, shall nevertheless remain entire, and neither the Mariners nor the Passengers shall be lost, it shall be incumbent upon them to take Care of saving the Things ; to whom, however, speedy Help and Assistance shall be given, by furnishing them, at a reasonable Price, with whatever they shall stand in need of.

XXXIV. His Catholick Majesty shall not suffer that, under Pretext of Policy, or any other whatsoever, a limited Price be set upon the Merchandizes belonging to his Imperial Majesty's Subjects ; but they shall be at Liberty to sell them at as high a Price as the ordinary Course of Trade permits. The same Liberty shall likewise be enjoyed by the Catholick King's Subjects in his Imperial Majesty's Dominions.

XXXV. If the Effects of any *Spanish* Merchant, or Subject of his Imperial Majesty, should be confiscated, and that some Goods belonging to any other Merchant, or private Person, should happen to be among them, they shall be restored to the Owner ; altho' they may have been sold already, provided the Money, either in the Whole, or in Part, hath not been paid : And in Case the like Effects or Goods were only deposited with the Merchant whose Goods were seized, and he shall have sold them without the Permission of the Depositor, then the Value of such Merchandises shall be considered as a true Deposit, and shall be paid to the said Depositor in Right of Preference.

XXXVI. *It shall be allowed to his Imperial Majesty's Subjects and Ships to carry and import from the East-Indies,*

dies, into any of the King of Spain's States and Dominions, all sorts of Fruits, Things, and Merchandizes : Provided it appear from the Certificates of the Deputies of the India Company, erected in the Austrian Low Countries, that they are the Produce of the Places conquered, the Colonies, or the Factories of the said Company, or that they came from thence ; and in this Respect they shall enjoy the same Privileges, that were granted to the Subjects of the United Provinces, by the Royal Cédulas of the 27th of June, and 3d. of July 1663, and which were published on the 30th of June, and 4th of July, the same Year. Moreover, His Catholick Majesty declares, that he grants to his Imperial Majesty Subjects all those things which were granted to the Lords the States-General of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, by the Treaty of the Year 1648, as well with Respect to the Indies, as to all other Things which are applicable to the said Treaty, and shall not be repugnant thereto, as well as to the Peace concluded between their Majesties.

XXXVII. As to what relates to the Commerce of the Canary-Islands, his Imperial Majesty Subjects shall enjoy therein the same Advantages as the English and Dutch enjoy.

XXXVIII. All the Goods and Effects which, for fear of Confiscation, were kept concealed during the War, shall of right remain to the Proprietors ; Nor shall any Body be molested for having concealed them contrary to the Prohibitions.

XXXIX. The Debts likewise contracted by the Subjects on either Side in Trade or otherwise, (provided they have not been confiscated in the mean, time,) are to be paid in full, but without Interest ; notwithstanding the War that hath intervened.

XL. On the other Hand, the Merchandizes and other moveable Goods, which were confiscated on either Side, before the Conclusion of the Peace, shall

shall not be restored ; and this to avoid the infinite Disputes which might arise on that Account.

XLI. Letters of Reprisal which, in Time past, have been granted on either Side, for any Cause whatsoever, are declared to be void ; and their Majesties mutually promise not to grant any more for the future, to the Vexation and Damage of the Subjects ; unless it be in a Case where it is manifest, that Justice hath been denied ; which, however, shall not be taken as proved, unless after a Delay of two Years, from the Time of exhibiting the first Libel ; which being expired, the Plaintiff shall present to his own Prince, an humble Petition for obtaining Letters of Reprisal, which shall be communicated to the Minister of the other Prince, if there be any such at Court, or else to the Person that transacts his Affairs there ; after which the definitive Sentence shall still be deferred for six Months ; which being elapsed, Letters of Reprisal may at last be decreed.

XLII. The Subjects of his Imperial Majesty, and of his Royal Catholick Majesty shall be strictly forbidden to take Commissions from any other Prince for fitting out Privateers, or Letters of Marque, in order to cruize against the Subjects of the other ; and the Infringer of this Article, shall be treated as a Pyrate, not only in the Provinces against which he accepted such Commissions, when, being taken in the very Act of such Cruising, he shall have been carried thither, but also in all the Dominions of the Prince, whose Subject he is : Therefore such a one shall, upon the first Complaint, be proceeded against criminally, even to Execution.

XLIII. It being the real Will of his sacred Imperial Catholick Majesty, and his Royal Catholick Majesty, that Peace, Concord, and Amity may be so sincerely cultivated by the Subjects on both sides, that upon all Occasions they may mutually help and assist

assist each other ; It is agreed, that if at any Time a Ship belonging to his Imperial Majesty's Subjects be taken by any common Enemy, and afterwards retaken by a *Spanish* Man of War, or other armed Ships, the Retaker shall be allowed, as a Reward, the 5<sup>th</sup> Part of the Value of the Ship and Lading, provided the Ship be rescued within the Space of forty eight Hours after her falling into the Enemy's Hands ; but if the Ship taken be rescued within the second forty eight Hours, the Retaker shall have one third Part ; and if at any time after the said last forty eight Hours, the said Ship be retaken, one half of the Ship and Cargoe shall be due to the Retaker, and the other half shall return to the Owners. The same to be observed in case any Ship retaken should belong to the Subjects of his Royal Catholick Majesty, and the Retaker should be a Man of War, or armed Ship, of his Imperial Majesty's.

XLIV. And altho' there is room to hope that the Peace which by God's Favour hath been lately established between his Imperial Catholick Majesty, and his Royal Catholick Majesty, and their Successors, Kingdoms and Dominions will be of very long Continuance and not be infringed by any Injury given, or offence taken, on either side ; yet because all worldly things are subject to unforeseen vicissitudes, it is agreed, that in case a new War (which God avert) should break out between them, the Merchants and Subjects who shall then live in each other's Ports, Cities, Dominions, and Provinces, shall be allowed the Space of six Months, within which Times they may with all manner of Security withdraw themselves, their Families, Goods, Effects, and Merchandizes, together with their Ships and Cargoes, with the Masters of the Ships, Officers, and all things belonging to them ; and may also gather in all their just Debts, and prosecute their other

other Rights and Actions, (with regard to which speedy Justice shall be administred to them) and return to their own Country.

XLV. To the end that the preceding Article may not be liable to any Ambiguity, it is by this Article explained in the manner following, *viz.* that it be permitted to the said Merchants within the Space of the said six Months, to carry on their Commerce, and to sell, buy and barter, and to remove all their Effects, as well as themselves, their own Families, and those of their Factors and Domesticks, without the least Trouble or Obstruction, by Land and Sea, with the same Liberty, to all Intents and Purposes as they might do during the Peace, and as if no War had intervened ; provided they behave themselves peaceably and quietly, and abstain from all manner of clandestine Practices against the publick State. They may likewise within the said Space of six Months, sue their Debtors at Law, and Justice shall be so speedily done them, that they may obtain Judgment before the Expiration of the said Term ; and if it be possible that they shall have Execution thereupon ; but if, notwithstanding all diligence be used, either final Judgment cannot be given, or Execution thereof be made, before the expiration of the said Term, it shall be permitted to the said departing Subjects to prosecute and follow their Actions, and Suits, whether they be Plaintiffs or Defendants, by their Attornies ; and to procure the Payment of what shall be adjudg'd to them, or is due to them by Virtue of any Judgment already given, the Pretence of the War at that time raging between the said Princes in any wise notwithstanding.

XLVI. It is moreover agreed, with regard to the said respective Subjects, Merchants, and others, who ought to withdraw within the said Space of six Months,

Months, that Passports shall be granted to such of them as shall desire the same; wherein the Place from whence they depart, and the Place to which they are bound, and also the Number of Persons, together with the things which they carry with them, shall be particularly Specified and set down; to which Passports, due Honour and Respect shall be paid by Land and by Sea, during the whole Time of their Duration, which shall be extended to double the Time that the Journey from the Place from whence they depart to the Place to which they are bound, would otherwise require, altho' it should be certain that no Delay or Impediment could possibly be given to them in their Return: The like Passports shall also be furnished to the Ships remaining in the Ports, to the end they may safely and securely return Home with their Ladings.

XLVII. Lastly, it is agreed, that generally all things that have been stipulated for the Benefit of the British Nation, in the Treaties made at Madrid the 23-13 of May 1667. and 18-8 of July 1670; and also in the Treaties of Peace and Commerce made at Utrecht in the Year 1713, and lately in the last Treaty or Convention, and which are not herein expressed Word for Word, or sufficiently explained, shall, in favour of the Subjects of his Imperial Majesty, and as far as they can be applied to them, be deemed and taken to be expressed and inserted herein by name, which is likewise to be understood of all the Advantages that have been granted to the Subjects of the United Provinces, by the Treaty of Peace of Munster in the Year 1648, the Maritime Treaty of the Hague in the Year 1650, and the Treaty of Peace and Commerce of Utrecht in the Year 1714, so that if any Doubt should happen to arise in any Case whatever, about what ought to be observed in Spain, or the rest of his Catholick Majesty's Kingdoms, with Regard to the Subjects of his Imperial Majesty, the above-mentioned Treaties, and

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all

all those things which have therein been granted by the former Kings of Spain, and by his Royal Majesty now reigning, to the two Nations aforesaid, under the Dates before Specified, shall serve as a Rule and Precedent in all Doubtful Cases, or Cases omitted out of this Instrument.

This present Treaty shall be ratify'd by his Sacred Imperial Catholick Majesty, and his Sacred Royal Catholick Majesty, and the Instruments of Ratification shall be exchanged within the Space of three Months, or sooner if possible.

In Witness whereof We the underwritten respective Commissioners and Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial Catholick Majesty, and of his Royal Catholick Majesty, have to this present Treaty of Navigation and Commerce, subscribed our Names and affixed our Seals, at *Vienna in Austria* the first Day of *May* in the Year of our Lord 1725.

(L. S.) *Eugenius à Sabaudia.*

(L. S.) *Philippus Ludovicus Comes à Sinzendorff.*

(L. S.) *Gundacarus Comes à Starhenberg.*

(L. S.) *J. G. Baro de Ripperda.*

THE TREATY OF DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE, made at *Hanover*, is as follows:

TREATY between the King of *Great Britain*, the most *Christian King*, and the King of *Prussia*, made at *Hanover* the 3d of September 1725.

THEIR Majesties, the King of *Great Britain*, the most *Christian King*, and the King of *Prussia*, having, with Pleasure, observed how much the strict Union subsisting between them has contributed, not only to the Happiness of their own Kingdoms and Subjects, but also to the publick Good and Tranquility; being likewise perswaded that there is not a more proper Means of securing and strengthening the said Advantages against all Events that

that may happen, than to cultivate the said Union more and more, and to make it indissoluble; and having maturely considered all the Treaties that subsist between their said Majesties, (from which they declare that they do not intend any Way to derogate by this present Treaty) they have thought fit to take, before hand, new Measures, in Case any Disturbances should arise in *Europe*, by agreeing among themselves upon what may be necessary, not only for the Security and the most essential Interests of their own Kingdoms, but also with Regard to the general Good and Tranquility. Upon these Considerations, and with this View, their said *Britannick*, most *Christian*, and *Prussian* Majesties have given their full Powers; that is to say, his *Britannick* Maj. to *Charles Viscount TOWNSHEND*, Baron of *Lynn*, his Lieutenant in the County of *Norfolk*, Knight of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*, and his Secretary of State; his most *Christian* Majesty, to *Francis Count de Broglie*, Lieutenant General of his Armies, Director General of his Horse, and of his Dragoons, Governor of *Mont-Dauphin*, and his Ambassador to the said most serene King of *Great Britain*; and his *Prussian* Majesty, to *John Christopher de Wallenrodt*, his Minister of State, and his Envoy Extraordinary to the said most serene King of *Great Britain*; who, by Virtue of the said Full Powers, having with all possible Attention weighed the most proper Measures to attain the End which their said Majesties propose to themselves, have agreed upon the following Articles.

I. There shall be now, and in all Time coming, a true, firm, and inviolable Peace, the most sincere and intimate Friendship, and the most strict Alliance and Union between the said three most serene Kings, their Heirs and Successors, their Dominions, Countries and Towns situate in their respective

Territories, and their Subjects and Inhabitants, as well in as out of *Europe*; and the same shall be preserved and cultivated in such Manner, that the contracting Parties may faithfully promote their reciprocal Interests and Advantages, and prevent and repel all Wrongs and Damages, by the most proper Means they can find out.

II. As the true Aim and Intention of this Alliance, between the said Kings, is mutually to preserve the Peace and Tranquility of their respective Kingdoms; their abovesaid Majesties do promise to each other their reciprocal Guaranty for the protecting and maintaining generally all the Dominions, Countries and Towns both in and out of *Europe*, whereof each of the Allies shall be actually in Possession at the Time of the signing of this Alliance; as also all the Rights, Immunities and Advantages, particularly those relating to Trade, which the said Allies enjoy or ought to enjoy respectively; and to this End the said Kings have agreed that if, out of Resentment on Account of this Alliance, or upon any other Pretext, any one of the said Allies should be attacked in hostile Manner, by, or should suffer any wrong from any Prince or State whatsoever, the other Allies shall employ their good Offices to procure Satisfaction to be given to the injured Party, and to engage the Aggressor to forbear any further Hostility or Wrong.

III. And if any of the contracting Parties should be openly attacked, or molested in the abovesaid Cases, and that the good Offices abovementioned should not be effectual, so as to procure a just Satisfaction for the Wrongs and Damages done to the injured Party, then the other Parties, within two Months after Requisition, shall be made to them, shall furnish the following Succours; that is to say,

His Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, shall furnish eight Thousand Foot, and four Thousand Horse.

His

His most Christian Majesty shall, in the like Case, furnish eight Thousand Foot, and four Thousand Horse.

And His Majesty, the King of *Prussia*, shall furnish three Thousand Foot, and two Thousand Horse.

But if the Party attacked should rather desire to have Men of War, or Transport Ships, or even Subsidies in Money, which shall always be left to His Choice ; then the other Parties shall supply him with Ships or Money, in Proportion to the Expence of the Troops to be furnished as above. And to remove all Manner of Doubt with Regard to this Expence, the contracting Parties do agree, that one Thousand Foot shall be valued at ten Thousand *Dutch* Guilders by the Month ; and one Thousand Horse, at thirty Thousand Guilders of the same Money also by the Month, and the Computation shall be made in Proportion as to the Men of War and Transport Ships. If the Succours above specified do not prove sufficient to cause Satisfaction to be made to the injured Party, then the contracting Parties shall agree together upon the further Forces to be furnished ; and finally, in Case of Need, the said Allies shall assist the injured Party with all their Forces, and shall even declare War against the Aggressor.

IV. And as the said three most serene Kings are resolved to bind more and more closely the strict Union that Subsists among them, by all possible Tokens of good Faith and mutual Confidence, they have reciprocally agreed, not only to enter into no Treaty, Alliance or Engagement whatsoever, that may, in any manner whatever, be contrary to the Interests of each other ; but even faithfully to communicate to each other the Proposals that may be made to them, and not to take, upon what may be proposed,

proposed, any Resolution, otherwise than in concert together, and after a joint Examination of what may conduce to their common Interests, and proper for maintaining the Balance of *Europe*, which is so necessary to be preserved for the Good of the general Peace.

V. His most Christian Majesty, being particularly interested as Guarantee of the Treaties of *Westphalia*, in the maintaining of the Privileges and Liberties of the *Germanick* Body, and their *Britannick* and *Prussian* Majesties, as Members of that Body, observing with equal Concern Seeds of Division and of Complaint, that may at Length break out, and bring on a War, which, by fatal Consequences resulting from it, might set all *Europe* on Fire; their said Majesties being ever attentive to what may one Day disturb the Tranquility of the Empire in particular, and that of *Europe* in General, do engage and promise to help each other mutually in maintaining, and causing to be observed the abovesaid Treaties, and the other Acts, which having settled the Affairs of the Empire, are looked upon as the Basis and Foundation of the Tranquility of the *Germanick* Body, and the Support of its Rights, Privileges and Immunities, which their abovesaid Majesties are truly desirous to secure in a solid Manner.

VI. The present Alliance shall subsist during the space of fifteen Years, to be computed from the Day of the Signing of these Presents.

VII. Their *Britannick*, most Christian and *Prussian* Majesties will invite the Princes and States, which shall by them be agreed upon, to accede to the present Treaty; and they have now agreed to invite particularly the Lords the States General of the United Provinces.

VIII.

VIII. This present Treaty shall be approved and ratified by their Majesties the King of *Great Britain*, the most *Christian* King, and the King of *Prussia*, and the Ratification shall be delivered in the space of two Months, from the Signing of these Presents, or sooner if possible.

*In Witness whereof we have signed this present Treaty, and caused the Seals of our Arms to be affixed thereto.  
Done at Hanover, the 3d. of Sept. 1725.*

(L. S.) TOWNSHEND.

(L. S.) BROGLIE.

(L. S.) WALLENRODT.

*First Separate Article*

**W**HEREAS the Affair that lately happened in the City of *Thorn*, and what has ensued thereupon, have alarmed many Princes and States, who apprehend that, to the prejudice of the Treaty of *Oliva*, Disturbances may on this Occasion arise, not only in *Poland*, but also in the neighbouring Countries, their *Britannick*, most *Christian* and *Prussian* Majesties, who as Guarantees of the said Treaty of *Oliva* are obliged to see it maintained and observed to all Intents and Purposes, do engage to employ their Offices the most effectually they can, to cause Reparation to be made for what may have been done contrary to the said Treaty of *Oliva*; and in Order thereunto, their said Majesties will, in concert together, inform themselves by their Ministers in *Poland*, of the Infractions that may have been made of the said Treaty of *Oliva*, and of the Means by which the same may be redressed in such way as may entirely secure the publick Tranquility against the Dangers to which it might be exposed, should so solemn a Treaty, as that of *Oliva*, be infringed.

*Second*

*Second Separate Article.*

**I**F out of Resentment, on Account of Succours which his most Christian Majesty may furnish to his *Britannick* Majesty and to his *Prussian* Majesty, to secure them from the Disturbance, which they might suffer in the Territories they possess, the Empire should declare War against his said most Christian Majesty; as in this Case such a Declaration would as well affect the most serene King of *Great Britain*, and the most serene King of *Prussia*, whose Interests would be the Occasion of such a War, as his most Christian Majesty; they not only will forbear to furnish their *Quota* in Troops, or in any other kind of Succours whatever, even though their said *Britannick* and *Prussian* Majesties should not be comprehended and named in the Declaration of War, that the Empire should make against *France*, but they will even act in concert with His most Christian Majesty, untill the Peace disturbed on that Occasion be restored, his said *Britannick* Majesty expressly promising, moreover, to execute in such Case the Treaties he has concluded with his most Christian Majesty, who on his part promises faithfully to observe the same.

*Third Separate Article*

**I**F it should happen, that, notwithstanding his most Christian Majesty's firm Resolution to observe exactly all his Treaties with regard to the Empire in those Things in which there has been no Derogation therefrom by the present Treaty, it should be attempted on the Part of the Empire to take any Resolution against *France*, to the Prejudice of the general Guaranty of Possessions, as it is stipulated by the Treaty signed this Day, His *Britannick* Majesty and His *Prussian* Majesty promise in such Case to employ their good Offices, Credit and Authority, the most effectually they shall be able, either

ther by their own Votes, and those of the Princes in Friendship with them at the Diet, or by all other proper Means to prevent any thing being done contrary thereto; and if against all Expectation, and notwithstanding all their Endeavours, War should be declared against *France*, on the Part of the Empire, altho' in this Case the same being no longer a defensive one, they might not by its Constitutions be obliged to furnish any *Quota*; yet to remove all Doubt among their said Majesties, if they should think they could not be dispensed with from performing their Duty as Members of that Body, their said *Britannick* and *Prussian* Majesties, do reserve to themselves the Liberty of furnishing their *Quotas* of Foot or of Horse, of their own Troops, or of such as they shall take into their Pay from any other Prince, at their own Choice; yet their *Britannick* and *Prussian* Majesties shall not, on Account of such furnishing their *Quotas*, be deemed to have acted contrary to the Treaty signed this Day, which shall continue in all its Force: Their *Britannick* and *Prussian* Majesties promising not to furnish in such Case any other or greater Number of Troops against His most Christian Majesty, than what they are obliged to find for their *Quotas*; and that they will in other Respects perform, in the Cases fore-  
 Teen, their Engagements to His said most Christian Majesty, who on his Part shall not on Account of the said *Quota* exercise any Hostility against the Territories and Subjects of the said most serene King of *Great Britain*, and the said most serene King of *Prussia*, in the Empire, or elsewhere; nor demand, or pretend to any Contributions, *Forrage*, *Quarters*, *Passage*, or other things at the Charge of the said Countries and Territories, on any Pretence whatsoever. In like Manner it shall also not be lawful for the said Territories, Places, Countries and  
 U. Subjects

Subjects to furnish any of the said Things to the Enemies of His most Christian Majesty, who does also oblige himself and promise on his Part, that if in the Empire Resolutions should come to be taken, like to those that are mentioned in this Article, to the Prejudice of the Kings of *Great Britain* and *Prussia*, his most Christian Majesty will openly take their Part, and will not fail to assist them with all necessary Vigour, in pursuance of this Treaty, until the Disturbances, Wrongs, and Infractions shall intirely cease.

These separate Articles shall be of the same Force, as if they had been inserted Word for Word in the Treaty this Day concluded and signed: They shall be ratified in the same Manner, and the Ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at the same Time as the Treaty.

*In Witness whereof, we have signed these Articles, and have set thereto the Seals of our Arms. Done at Hanover, the Third of September 1725.*

(L. S.) TOWNSHEND.

(L. S.) BROGLIE.

(L. S.) WALLENRODT.

In Order to justify this Treaty of Defensive Alliance, it may here suffice to take \* Notice, That the II<sup>d</sup>. III<sup>d</sup>. XXXVI<sup>th</sup>. and XLVII<sup>th</sup>. Articles of the foregoing Treaty of Commerce concluded at *Vienna*, are diametrically opposite to several Treaties subsisting between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, and particularly to the VIII<sup>th</sup> Article of the Treaty of Peace between *Q. Anne* of *Great Britain*, and *King Philip V.* of *Spain*, concluded at *Utrecht* the 13<sup>th</sup> of *July* 1713. which runs thus :

ART.

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\* *Just Grounds for the Treaty of Hanover.*

**T**HAT there be a free use of Navigation and Commerce between the Subjects of each Kingdom, as it was heretofore, in time of Peace, and before the Declaration of this late War, in the Reign of Charles the Second, of glorious Memory, Catholick King of Spain, according to the Treaties of Friendship, Confederation, and Commerce, which were formerly made between both Nations, according to ancient Customs, Letters Patents, Cedula's, and other particular Acts; and also according to the Treaty or Treaties of Commerce which are now, or will forthwith be made at Madrid. And whereas among other Conditions of the General Peace, it is by common consent established as a chief and Fundamental Rule, that the exercise of Navigation and Commerce to the Spanish West-Indies should remain in the same State it was in the time of the aforesaid King Charles the Second; That therefore this Rule may hereafter be observed with inviolable Faith, and in a manner never to be Broken, and thereby all Causes of distrust and suspicion concerning that matter may be prevented and removed, it is especially agreed and concluded, that no Licence, nor any Permission at all, shall at any time be given, either to the French, or to any Nation whatever, in any name, or under any pretence, directly or indirectly, to sail, to Traffick in, or introduce Negroes, Goods, Merchandizes, or any things whatsoever, into the Dominions subject to the Crown of Spain in America, except what may be agreed by the Treaty or Treaties of Commerce aforesaid, and the Rights and Privileges granted in a certain Convention, commonly called el Asiento de Negros, whereof mention is made in the Twelfth Article; except also whatsoever the said Catholick King, or his Heirs or Successors, shall promise by any Contract or Contracts for the Introduction of Negroes into the Spanish West-Indies, to be made after that the Convention or the Asiento de Negros abovementioned shall be determined.

And that more strong and full Precaptions may be taken on all Sides, as abovesaid, concerning the Navigation and Commerce to the West-Indies; it is hereby further agreed and concluded, That neither the Catholick King, nor any of his Heirs and Successors whatsoever, shall sell, yield, pawn, transfer, or by any Means, or under any Name, alienate from them and the Crown of Spain, to the French, or to any other Nation whatever, any Lands, Dominions, or Territories, or any Part thereof belonging to Spain in America. On the contrary, that the Spanish Dominions in the West-Indies may be preserved whole and entire, the Queen of Great Britain engages, that she will endeavour, and give Assistance to the Spaniards, that the antient Limits of their Dominions in the West-Indies be restored, and settled as they stood in the time of the abovesaid Catholick King Charles the Second, if it shall appear that they have, in any Manner, or under any Pretence, been broken into, and lessened in any Part, since the Death of the aforesaid Catholick King Charles the Second.

The Treaty of Commerce, concluded at Vienna between the Emperour and the King of Spain; is also directly contrary to the 1st, 26th, and 28th Article of the Treaty for settling the Barrier in the Netherlands, between the Emperour Charles VI. King George of Great Britain, and the Lords the States General, concluded at Antwerp the 15th of November 1715.

## ART. I.

THE States General of the United Provinces shall deliver up to his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, by Virtue of the Grand Alliance in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and One, and of the Engagements into which they have since entered, immediately after the Exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty, all the Provinces and Towns of the Netherlands with their Dependencies, as well those which were possessed

seised by the late King of Spain Charles II. of glorious Memory, as those which have not long since been yielded by his late most Christian Majesty also of glorious Memory; which Provinces and Towns together, as well those which shall be delivered up by this present Treaty, as those which have been already delivered, shall for the future make and compose, in all or in Part, but one sole and indivisible, inalienable and unexchangeable Demesne, which shall be inseparable from the Dominions of the House of Austria in Germany, to be enjoyed by his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, his Successors and Heirs, in full irrevocable Sovereignty and Propriety, that is to say, with respect to the former Provinces, as they were enjoyed or ought to have been enjoyed by the late King Charles II. of glorious Memory, conformably to the Treaty of Ryswick, and as to the other Provinces, in the Manner, and on the Conditions upon which they were yielded and delivered up to the said Lords the States General, by the late most Christian King of glorious Memory.

A. R. T. XXVI.

**A**S for what relates to Commerce, it is agreed, that the Ships, Merchandises, and Goods coming from Great Britain and from the United Provinces, and entering into the Austrian Netherlands; as also the Ships, Merchandises, and Goods going out of the said Netherlands for Great Britain and the United Provinces, shall pay the Duties of Importation and Exportation upon the same Foot on which they are collected at this Time, and no other; and particularly in such Manner as they have been regulated before the signing of the present Treaty, according to the Requisition made to the Council of State at Brussels by the Ministers of the two Potentates, Dated the 6th of November; and so the whole shall remain, continue, and subsist in general on the said Foot, without any Alteration, Innovation, Diminution, or Augmentation, under any Pretext whatever, till his Imperial and

and Catholick Majesty, his Britannick Majesty, and the Lords the States-General shall agree otherwise by a Treaty of Commerce to be made as soon as may be; Commerce and every thing depending thereon between the Subjects of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty in the Austrian Netherlands, and those of the United Provinces, remaining in whole, and in part, on the established Foot, and in the Manner specify'd by the Articles of the Treaty made at *Munster* the Thirtieth of January One Thousand Six Hundred Forty Eight, between his Majesty King Philip the Fourth of glorious Memory and the said Lords the States General, concerning Commerce, which Articles are now confirmed by this present Article.

## ART. XXVIII.

And for the greater Security and fuller Execution of the present Treaty, his Britannick Majesty promises and engages to confirm it, and to Guarantee it in all the Points and Articles thereof, as by this Article he does confirm and guarantee the same.

Altho' the Court of *Vienna* had first Infringed this Solemn Treaty, by the fore-mention'd Treaty of Commerce concluded there, yet they raised a great Clamour † against the Treaty of *Hanover*. For about the Beginning of this Month, the Emperor's Ministers at the *Hague*, handed about there, the following Paper, which had been transmitted by the Imperial Court to Baron *Kirchner*, the Imperial Commissary at *Ratisbon*.

*Some Reflections for a Representation against the Treaty of Hanover, or Herenhausen, made the 3d of September, 1725.*

1. **T**HIS Treaty was made and concluded in the Empire by two Electors and Princes of

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† Clamour raised by the Imperial Court against the Treaty of *Hanover*.

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of the Empire with a foreign Power, against his Imperial Majesty's and the Empire's Peace with Spain.

2. It is contrary in *Formalibus & Materialibus*, both in Matter and Form to the solemn Oath of Investiture, and the Duty of a Member of the Empire.

3. It is likewise contrary to the Peace of *Westphalia*, Art. 8. Sect. 2. and to the Tenour of the 10th Article of the Capitulation made with the Emperor *Joseph*, and the 6th of that made with the present Emperor, at their Elections; And for the same Reason it is contrary to the *Sect Gaudant*, &c. And more particularly, for that.

4. In the 2d Article of this Treaty the Contractors have mutually engaged to give their general Guaranty to each other, for all Countries and Towns which they have and possess, as also for all their Rights, Privileges and Advantages: By which means, Justice, and the Administration which is put into the Hands of his Imperial Majesty, according to the Capitulation at his Election, and the Laws of the Empire, have no farther Place or Consideration with these contracting Parties. And therefore all and singular whose Countries and People have been forcibly and unjustly seized by the aforesaid two Kings of *England* and *Prussia*, as Electors and Princes of the Empire, or who still are at Law with them, for their rightful Demands, can never more obtain any Right; and therefore with respect to these two Members of the Empire, all Right and Justice in the said Empire is wholly destroyed, and consequently they may act and do according to their own Will and Pleasure with every one, and even with his Imperial Majesty. With this View it is

5. Stipulated in the 3d Article of the Treaty, what Assistance in Men or Money one Ally is to send to the other, when any one of them is disturbed in the present

present Possession of all Countries and Rights, without specifying whether justly or unjustly possessed.

6. As this *Article* has broke thro' that Bond which according to the Law of the Empire ought to last for ever between his Imperial Majesty, as supreme Head of the Empire, and the Members thereof, as likewise between the said Members one with another; and, as was said before in the 3d *Article*, is made contrary to those solemn Oaths of Fidelity, which the Kings of *England* and *Prussia*, as Electors and Princes of the Empire, swore openly and with a loud Voice before the Imperial Throne, and in the Presence of the All-knowing and Almighty God, to his Imperial Majesty, and to the Holy Roman Empire at their Investiture:

7. So it is farther specified in the 2d separate *Article*, That in Case the Empire should, out of Hatred to their Treaty, and the Assistances therein promised, declare War against the Crown of *France*, neither *Brandenbourg* nor *Brunswick*, would then furnish for such War the Contingent they ought to send to the Empire and the Circle; but would, on the contrary, do every thing in Conjunction with *France*, till Peace should be restored: Which dissolves the whole Bond of the Empire, and rejects all dependance and Obedience with respect to his Imperial Majesty and the Empire.

8. This is not only an actual Separation from the whole Empire, and an Union with those, who in such Case are declared Enemies of the Empire; both which are manifest Contraventions to the Peace of the Country, and to the other fundamental Laws of the Empire, which have been sworn to, and which subject the Transgressors to the Penalties therein mentioned;

9. But also in the 3d separate *Article* likewise the following Words are contained, among others, That  
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in case on the Part of the Empire a Resolution should be taken in Manner as is mentioned in that Article to the Prejudice of the Kings of *Great Britain* and *Prussia*, the Crown of *France* should openly take their Part, till the Trouble, Injury and Offence should wholly cease. By this Means the Recourse of the Joint States to his Imperial Majesty, and to the supreme Judicatories of the Empire, is intirely put an End to, with respect to the contracting Members of the Empire; and consequently all Rights, Assistance and Protection, together with all Jurisdiction and Power of Judging; 2. Likewise the Peace of the Country is at an End; 3. And the bringing in of Foreign Troops, which is not allowed even to the Emperor himself, according to the Capitulation at the Election: On the contrary, 4. These said contracting Parties may, at any time, according to their own Will and Pleasure, seize by Force the Rights they have or pretend to have, and secure them by foreign Nations against the Majesty of the Emperor, against the supreme Judge and Lord, and against their Fellow States.

10. In this Manner every one may see, that a formal Offensive and Defensive Alliance has been concluded against his Imperial Majesty and the Roman Empire; which as has been said before, is contrary to all the Oaths, and to the Duty of a Member of the Empire, and consequently cannot pass without great Disturbance in the Empire, and likewise without the Danger, Damage, and oppressing of all the Rights and Justice belonging to the States thereof, with their Countries and People: And therefore, to omit many other things for Brevity sake, Nothing remains to be done, or is more advisable, than to oppose it honestly like Patriots with his Imperial Majesty, and not to accede to such a Treaty, and to the other dangerous and precipitate

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Views concealed therein, but rather to contribute, in time, all that is possible towards maintaining the publick Tranquility in the Empire, and in all Christendom.

In Answer to this Paper, the following Observations were publish'd at the *Hague*, Feb. 13th 1725-6, N. S. viz.

‘ It is thought here, that the Princes of the Empire will not much relish the Doctrine contained in these Reflections, which endeavours to deprive them of their Right of making defensive Alliances, so solemnly settled by the Treaty of *Westphalia* (after so many Years Struggle, and so great an Expence of Blood and Treasure, in the Defence of the Liberties of the *Germanick* Body,) and confirmed by the Capitulation of the late and present Emperor, to which this very Paper of Reflections appeals.

Sect. 2. *Of the 8th Article of the Treaty of Westphalia.*

**T**HAT the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire shall enjoy, without Contradiction, the Right of Suffrage in all Deliberations concerning the Affairs of the Empire, especially in what relates to the making or interpreting of Laws, the resolving upon a War, the imposing of Tribute, the ordering of Levies or Quarters for Soldiers, the building in the Name of the Publick new Fortresses in the Territories of the States, or the reinforcing of antient Garrisons; and also on Occasion of making a Peace, or Alliances, and treating of other Affairs; and not any of these or the like Things shall be done or received henceforward without the Advice and Consent of a free Assembly of all the States of the Empire: That above all, each of the States of the Empire shall enjoy freely and for ever the Right of making among themselves, and with Foreigners, Alliances, for their respective Preservation and Security, provided how-  
ever

*ever those kinds of Alliances be not against the Emperor and Empire, nor against the publick Peace, nor principally against this Transaction, and that they be made without Prejudice in all things to the Oath by which every one is bound to the Emperor and to the Empire.*

*The Tenth Article of the Capitulation of the Emperor Joseph.*

**N**either will we for ourselves, as elected King of the *Romans*, make any Confederations or Unions with foreign Nations or others in the Empire, without having first obtained for that Purpose the Consent of the Electors, Princes, and States; but if the publick Safety and Good should require more Dispatch, we shall then content ourselves herein, as in all other Affairs which concern the Security of the Empire, to have the Consent of the Seven Electors assembled in College at a convenient Time and Place, till a General Assembly of the Empire can be convened. And when for the future we shall make any Alliances on Account of our own Territories, it shall be without Prejudice to the Empire, and agreeable to the Contents of the Treaty of Peace. For what concerns all the States of the Empire in general, it shall be free to all and every one of them, for his Defence, Security, and particular Benefit, to make Alliances among themselves, or with Foreigners; provided those Alliances be not made to the Prejudice of the Emperor reigning, the publick Tranquility, the Peace of Munster, the Oath which they have taken to the Emperor and Empire; and that the Succours which shall be drawn from foreign Powers, be demanded in such Manner, that no Damage may ensue to the Empire.

*The Sixth Article of the Capitulation of the present Emperor Charles VI.*

**W**E will not make either Confederation or Union with Foreigners, whether within or out of the Empire, as elected Emperor of the *Romans*,

without having first obtained for that purpose in the Diet the Consent of the Electors, Princes and States ; but if the publick Safety or Advantage should require greater Dispatch, in that Case, as in all others relating to the Security of the Empire, we will procure in proper Time and Place, the Consent of the Electors ; and that in a Collegial Assembly, not by separate Declarations, till such time as a common Assembly of the Empire can be had. Moreover if henceforward we should make any Alliance in the Name of our hereditary Provinces, it shall be without Prejudice to the Empire, according to the Instrument of Peace, and not otherwise. *It shall likewise be lawful to all and every the States of the Empire, as often as the Necessity, or the Interest of their Affairs may require, to make Alliances between themselves, or with Foreigners ; in such manner however that they be not contrary to the Emperor of the Romans, the Empire, the publick Peace, and to that of Munster and Osnabrug ; and without Prejudice to the Oath by which the whole State is bound to the Emperor of the Romans and to the holy Roman Empire ; and that the Succours required by the foreign Princes, be not given or lent to them, but so far as they may without Prejudice to the Empire.*

‘ The Way of Reasoning in the foregoing Paper of Reflections, is thought still the more surprizing here, because no Objection of that Nature was offered at the Time of making the Triple Alliance between *Great Britain, France, and the States-General* ; and that of Quadruple Alliance, between the *Emperor, Great Britain, and France* ; in one of which the *Emperor* was not a Party, and in the other was a Party.

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The 5th Article of the Treaty of defensive Alliance, between the King of Great Britain, the most Christian King, and the Lords the States General, concluded at the Hague the 4th of Jan. 1717.

ART. V.

**A**S the End and genuine Design of this Alliance between the said King and States General, is, to preserve mutually the Peace and Tranquility of their respective Kingdoms, States and Provinces, which was established by the last Treaties of Peace between the most Serene Queen of Great Britain, the most Serene most Christian King, and the said High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Provinces, concluded and signed at Utrecht on the Eleventh Day of April in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirteen; it is agreed and concluded; That all and singular the Articles of the said Treaties of Peace, so far as they relate to the Interests of the said three Powers respectively, and each of them in particular, as also the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant Line, and to the Crown of France, according to the said Treaties, shall have their full Force and Effect; and the said most Serene Kings, and the Lords the States General, promise their mutual Guaranty for the intire Execution of all that is stipulated in the said Articles, so far as they relate (as is aforesaid) to the Successions and Interests of the said Kingdoms and Provinces; as also, for the maintaining and defending of all the Kingdoms, Provinces, Territories, Rights, Immunities, or Advantages which each of the said Allies respectively shall actually possess at the time of signing this Alliance: For which end the said Kings and States General have consented and agreed, that if any one of the said Allies shall be hostily attacked by any Prince or State whatever, the other Allies shall immediately interpose their good Offices with the Aggressor, to procure Right to be done to the

*the Party injured, and to induce the said Aggressor to abstain intirely from all farther Hostility.*

The 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Articles of the Quadruple Alliance, concluded at *London* the 22d of July 1718.

### ART. III.

**H**IS Sacred Britannick Majesty, as likewise his Sacred most Christian Majesty, and the Lords the States General of the United Netherlands do covenant for themselves, their Heirs and Successors, that they never will directly or indirectly disturb his Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, in any of his Kingdoms, Dominions and Provinces, which he possesses by Virtue of the Treaties of Utrecht and Baden, or which he shall gain Possession of by Virtue of this Treaty. On the contrary they both will and ought to defend and guarantie the Provinces, Kingdoms, and Jurisdictions, which he now possesses, or which shall accrue to him by Virtue of this Treaty, as well in Germany as in the Netherlands and in Italy; and they promise that they will defend the said Kingdoms and Provinces of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty against all and singular who may attempt to invade the same in a hostile Manner.

### ART. IV.

On the other Hand his Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty, his Sacred Royal Britannick Majesty, and the States General of the United Provinces promise for themselves, their Heirs and Successors, that they never will directly or indirectly disturb his Sacred most Christian Majesty in any of his Dominions to the Crown of France now belonging. On the contrary they will and ought to guard and defend the same against all and singular who may attempt to invade them in a hostile Manner.

### ART. V.

His Sacred Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, as also his Royal most Christian Majesty, and the States General

*ral of the United Provinces do bind themselves, their Heirs and Successors, to maintain and guarantie the Succession in the Kingdom of Great Britain, as established by the Laws of that Kingdom in the House of his Britannick Majesty now Reigning, as likewise to defend all the Dominions and Provinces possessed by his Majesty.*

A R T. VI.

*His Imperial and Royal Catholick Majesty, and their Royal Britannick and most Christian Majesties do bind themselves, their Heirs, and Successors, to protect and guarantie all the Dominions, Jurisdictions, and Provinces, which the Lords the States General of the United Provinces actually possess, against all Persons whatsoever who may disturb or invade them.*

‘ From whence People here imagine, that no Ob-  
‘ jection would have been made to the *Hanover*  
‘ Treaty; and the Guaranty given in it, had not the  
‘ said Guaranty been extended to both the *Indies*,  
‘ for the necessary Security of the Trade of *Great*  
‘ *Britain* and *Holland* in those Parts. And whoever  
‘ will compare the 5th Article of the fore-menti-  
‘ oned Triple Alliance with the 2d Article of the  
‘ Treaty of *Hanover*, will plainly see that the Va-  
‘ riations of the latter from the former relate par-  
‘ ticularly to the Preservation of the Rights and  
‘ Privileges of the Maritime Powers in Point of  
‘ Trade.

See the 2d Article of the Treaty made at *Han-  
over* the 3d of September 1725.

A few Days before, the States of the Province of  
*Holland*, thought fit to come into the Treaty of  
*Hanover*, of which We receiv'd the following  
Account.

*Hague, February the 8th, N. S.*

**T**HE States of *Holland* having been assembled  
these Three Days, did this Day resolve, *Ne-*  
*mine Contradicente*, to accede to the Treaty of *Hano-*  
*ver.*

ver. A Letter (which was read in their Assembly Yesterday) writ to the States-General by the King of Spain, brought by Express on Tuesday last, and delivered by the *Spanish* Secretary, is thought to have had a great Influence in determining those few Towns which had stood out, to concur in that Resolution. This Letter is in the Style of Count *Konigsack's* third Memorial, and is as follows,

*Most Dear and Great Friends,*

**T**O give a new Proof to the Republick and its Subjects of the sincere Affection and true Friendship which I profess to have for them, I would not conceal from your Lordships the great Desire I have to preserve and maintain, as much as in me lies, the desired Tranquillity, and the Peace so necessary to all *Europe*. Having to this End instructed my Minister residing at the *Hague* to propose to your Lordships my Royal Mediation, for adjusting amicably the Differences which have risen between the Emperour and your Republick about the Commerce of *Ostend*: Representing at the same time to your Lordships, that the Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover* may one Day produce an Alteration in the good Correspondence and strict Friendship which have hitherto so happily subsisted, to the Benefit of the Subjects of my Kingdoms and of your Dominions. And as I am desirous to preserve on my Part so strict and valuable a Friendship, founded on mutual Advantages in Commerce, I think it proper to acquaint your Lordships, that I stand obliged to assist his Imperial Majesty in Case of a War or Insult, and to revenge the Wrongs his Imperial Majesty may receive from his Enemies: Which I will perform intirely and exactly in all Cases, making it a common Cause with his Imperial Majesty, in all things and by all things; declaring

‘ claring War against those who shall declare it a-  
 ‘ gainst him, and holding for Enemies those who  
 ‘ shall be Enemies of his Imperial Majesty. Being  
 ‘ assured, as I am, that the Emperour will do the  
 ‘ like on his Part; that by our so doing a safe and  
 ‘ lasting Peace may be obtained throughout *Europe*,  
 ‘ and a just Balance kept between its Powers, for  
 ‘ the true Security of the Liberty of all their Peo-  
 ‘ ple, so much sought and valued. Hoping your  
 ‘ Lordships, as being so greatly interested in, and  
 ‘ loving so much the publick Tranquility, will on  
 ‘ your Part contribute all you can possibly towards  
 ‘ the Preservation of so estimable a Good; by con-  
 ‘ certing and adjusting with me for this End Trea-  
 ‘ ties and Alliances the most proper and beneficial  
 ‘ to each other’s Subjects. I conclude, beseeching  
 ‘ God to have your Lordships, most dear and great  
 ‘ Friends, in his holy Keeping. From the *Pardo*,  
 ‘ the 23d of *January* 1726.

*Your Lordships very good Friend,*

*I the KING.*

‘ Since the Receipt of this Letter, the Memorial  
 ‘ delivered to the Court of *Great Britain* by the  
 ‘ *Spanish* Minister the 5th of *April* 1724, to which  
 ‘ the States General refer in their Resolutions of  
 ‘ the 24th of last Month, is handed about here:  
 ‘ It is as follows.

‘ **T**HE Kings of *Spain* had of old the Power,  
 ‘ and have been in Possession of excluding  
 ‘ from the Navigation of the *Indies*, all  
 ‘ the Subjects of their Dominions, except those of  
 ‘ *Spain*.

‘ By Consequence the Inhabitants of the *Nether-*  
 ‘ *lands* were excluded, as well as all the rest: The  
 ‘ Kings of *Spain* have asserted it in the Negotiations  
 ‘ of Treaties of Peace or Truce with the United  
 ‘ Provinces: At length those Provinces agreed to

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‘ it

it by the Treaty of *Munster*; so that the Division of the *Indies* being settled, the two Parties were obliged to abstain from Navigating within the Limits of each other.

It then, follows that the United Provinces having obliged themselves not to navigate to the *Spanish Indies*, did at the same Time acquire the Right of excluding the Subjects of the Dominions of *Spain*, as also those of the *Spanish Netherlands*, from navigating within their Limits.

Things remaining in this State, at the Time the *Spanish Netherlands* were yielded to the Elector of *Bavaria*, that Cession could not produce any Alteration to the Prejudice of the Right of the United Provinces: There being no Ground to presume that the Intention of the King of *Spain*, was to deprive himself of his Right, by leaving to the said yielded *Netherlands* the Liberty of navigating to the *Indies*.

The Cession which the King of *France* made in the Name of the King of *Spain*, to the States General of the United Provinces, in Favour of the House of *Austria*, was on the same Foot. *France* having engaged to cause the said *Netherlands* to be yielded by the Elector of *Bavaria*, as possess'd by the States General, in Favour of the House of *Austria*; that Cession not having been made directly, but by the Intervention of the States General, as appears by the Treaty of Peace between *France* and the United Provinces (Art. 9.) the Intention was not in any Manner to do any Prejudice to the said United Provinces; the rather because by the same Treaty the States General engaged, that the House of *Austria* should perform all the Conditions which were otherwise stipulated: It is likewise evident, that the King of *France* interposing for the King of *Spain* his Grandson and Ally

Ally, had no Intention to do Prejudice to *Spain* in Favour of the House of *Austria*, with which he was then at War.

Besides all this, the 32d Article of the said Treaty declares sufficiently, that the Intention was, that the Navigation to the *Indies* should remain on the same Foot as formerly.

Which is proved yet more evidently, by the Treaty since made between *Spain* and the United Provinces, by which (Art 30.) the Treaty of *Munster* is made the Basis, more particularly (by the 33d. and 34th Articles) with respect to the *Indies*.

By the Treaty of Barrier (Art. 5th) it has expressly declared, that the House of *Austria* should possess those *Netherlands*, as the late King *Charles II.* had possessed and ought to possess them.

If after all that has been represented to his Imperial Majesty, on the Part of the States-General of the United Provinces, seconded in the strongest Manner by the High Allies, the Cession of the *Netherlands* should come to be confirmed by *Spain*, without reserving expressly to it self the Exclusive Right on the Navigation to the *Indies*, in general and without Exception, the Consequence would be, that the States-General would be rightly intitled to demand Satisfaction of *Spain*, for having thereby made a great Infraction of the Treaty of *Munster*; and further, being not able to enjoy the Effects of the said Treaty in this Particular, they would be disengaged from the reciprocal Obligation to abstain from the Navigation of the *Spanish Indies*.

Moreover, *Spain* it self is at least as much interested for the future, as the United Provinces: For on the Foundations laid by the Emperour, the Inhabitants of those *Netherlands* might as law-

fully navigate within the Limits of *Spain*, as within those of the *United Provinces*.

There needs no more than to reflect, on one Side on the great Extent of the Permission given by the Grants to the *Ostend Company*, with the Manner in which the Emperor has explained himself touching the pretended Liberty, and on the other Side on the vast Extent of the *Spanish Indies*, to be convinced how necessary it is to provide, that Traders so supported may not make Settlements there, which in Time might ruin those of *Spain*.

About the same time, we receiv'd the following Accounts of the Transactions in *Poland*: \*

**T**H E King, and the Prince his Son, having, by extraordinary Diversions and Entertainments, endeavour'd to soften the natural Fierceness and Indocility of his Polish Grandees, assembled a Congress of the Senate towards the End of *Jan. last*, *N. S.* at the opening of which there were Nine Prelates, and Twenty Eight Temporal Senators. Several others were daily expected there, but the Crown General excused himself for not attending this grand Council, on account of his Indisposition. On the 25th of that Month, (*January*) they read in the Congress the Imperial Ambassador's Memorial concerning the Differences about the Limits. The 26th, the *Czarina's* Pretensions, and the Republic's Reply thereupon were read, together with what had passed in the Conferences with Prince *Dolhorocki*, the late *Czar* pretending then to be acknowledged by the Republic Emperor of Great *Russia*, and that whatever had been taken from the *Greek* Clergy should be restored to them. The 28th and 29th, they read the Pretensions and the Complaints of the Court of *Berlin*, as likewise the Replies

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‡ *Affairs in Poland*

plies the Republick made thereupon. The 31<sup>st</sup>, they read, 1. The King of *Sweden's* Instances made to the Emperor in Behalf of the Dissenters in *Poland* and *Lithuania*, and especially about restoring to the City of *Thorn* its ancient Rights and Privileges, with the Emperor's Answer thereupon. 2. The Emperor's Letter to his *Polish* Majesty. 3. The Speeches of Mr. *Finch*, the *British* Minister, and the Letters to the King of *Great Britain*. 4. The Representation of the Affair of *Thorn*, and the Reply thereupon. 5. The King of *Denmark's* Instances directed to the King in Favour of the Dissenters, and the Answer sent to him thereupon.

On the 4<sup>th</sup> of *February*, the Assembly was pretty numerous, when they read some printed Papers relating to the Affair of *Thorn*: After which, the Primate desired the Assembly to re-assume their Conference at Eight next Morning, in order to give their Opinions about the Propositions made to his Majesty; adding, that the Chancellour would, at the same time, communicate to them the Letter from the Court of *Berlin*, delivered to his Majesty by the *Prussian* Minister the 3<sup>d</sup> Instant. On the 5<sup>th</sup>, the Conference began early, and lasted till Noon. They read in the first Place, the Letter above-mentioned, the Style whereof was approved. Then the Primate invited again the Senetors to speak their Sentiments, reserving to deliver his own last of all: Whereupon, the Bishop of *Cracow*, began with thanking the King for his Paternal Care towards the Republick, and having complimented the Senators present, spoke to the Effect following:

‘ That with Regard to the Tranquility at Home,  
 ‘ as the Republick had left the Care thereof to the  
 ‘ King at the Limitation of the last Dyet, he thought  
 ‘ it was proper his Majesty should still be intrusted  
 ‘ with the publick Welfare, as likewise with the  
 ‘ Writs

Writs or Summons for the *Rospolite* or *Posse* of the Kingdom, in case of Need. That it being necessary to take some Resolutions upon the Differences with foreign Courts, his Opinion was, That as for the *Jus Patronatus*, contested by the Court of Rome, some Person ought to be commissioned to treat of this affair with more Vigour than ever: That as to what relates to the Emperor, he thought that Count *de Wratislaw*, the Imperial Ambassador, should be let know, that the Republick would not engage in any thing with the Court of Vienna, till the Commissaries for terminating the Difference about the Limits be appointed, and Mess. *Zakycowski* be set at Liberty. As to the Proposals of the *Czarina's* Minister, he was of Opinion, that the Crown Marshal should be charged to enter into Negotiation with the said Ministers, especially since he had not yet finished his Embassy at the *Czarina's* Court: That the Differences with the Court of Berlin, could not be better managed than by the High Treasurer, who for these 12 Years past had been appointed for it by the Republick, and that he should receive Instructions accordingly: But as to what relates to the Affair of Religion, it ought to be treated secretly, as being a Matter of the nicest Nature; and that the Affair of *Thorn* could not be more happily terminated than by his Majesty's Paternal Care, and that they should most humbly beseech him so to direct Matters, that the *Romans* may likewise enjoy, in the *Protestant* Dominions, a free and peaceable Exercise of their Religion. That lastly, as to the resuming of the Dyet, it should be left intirely to the King's Will and Direction, who should be intreated to cause the Dyet to be re-assumed out of Hand if there should be Occasion for it.

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The other Bishops and Senators were intirely of the same Sentiments, save that the Bishop of *Cujavia* added to the Article concerning the Emperour, That the Court of *Vienna* was much more tractable at the Time he was sent thither, than it is at present ; for which Reason, he would have the Emperour reminded of the Promises and Declarations he had given to the Republick. The other Senators observed moreover, that the Affair of *Livonia* and *Riga* ought not to be neglected, in order to have them restored to the Republick, and Satisfaction made for the Losses and Damages sustained on that Occasion. When all the Senators had done voting, which lasted till Seven a-Clock, the Primate thanked them for their Advice, as very wholesome and conducive to the publick Good ; and last of all, delivered his own Opinion in such the same Terms the Bishop of *Crimin* had done, and desired the Senators to repair to his House on the 8th, the better to concert their Advices, in order to deliver them in Writing to his Majesty, and to beseech him, at the same time, to be pleased to continue to them, as well as to the Republick, his Royal Favour and Benevolence, and return him their most humble Thanks for having called them together to know their Sentiments.

It is observable, that the good Dispositions the Primate of *Poland* brought to this Congress of the Senate, were, in some Measure, owing to a Civil and condescending Letter, which the King \* of *Prussia*, wrote, some time before, to that Prelate, in the following Terms:

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\* The King of Prussia's Letter to the Primate of Poland.

S I R,

‘ **I** was not without a sensible Mortification,  
 ‘ that I perceiv’d, by the Memorial you late-  
 ‘ ly deliver’d to the King of *Poland*, a Copy where-  
 ‘ of his Majesty was so good as to communicate to  
 ‘ me, the wrong Impressions which some Peo-  
 ‘ ple have been endeavouring to give you, with  
 ‘ regard to my Sentiments, and to the Conduct I  
 ‘ have hitherto observ’d toward the Crown of *Pol-  
 ‘ land*. My greatest Comfort upon this Occasion is,  
 ‘ that after the strictest Examination of the Matters  
 ‘ insinuated to my Prejudice, I find very little  
 ‘ Ground for any of them; and the Facts whereof  
 ‘ they accuse me to you, are so very distant and  
 ‘ contrary to the true State of things, that it mani-  
 ‘ festly appears they were invented only to rob me  
 ‘ of your Love and Friendship, and perhaps to  
 ‘ open thereby a Way to embroil Affairs between  
 ‘ me and *Poland*, and so to fish in Troubled Wa-  
 ‘ ters, and compass with greater Facility their  
 ‘ Views of Private Interest, by no means consistent  
 ‘ with that of the Republick.

‘ It rejoices me, on the other hand, that these  
 ‘ People apply’d themselves to you, Sir, with their  
 ‘ *Finesses*; whose Prudence, Integrity, and sound  
 ‘ Judgment are known to all *Europe*, and will en-  
 ‘ able you to distinguish, better than any other  
 ‘ Person, the True from the False in all these  
 ‘ Matters, and to make a just and equitable De-  
 ‘ cision. And to assist you as much as I can here-  
 ‘ in, I have done what I ought, and what you de-  
 ‘ manded of me in your Memorial; name-  
 ‘ ly, to represent all the Articles whereof, I am  
 ‘ accused to you, in their natural Colours, and to  
 ‘ answer them without Gloss or Artifice, to the  
 ‘ end that you and all the Reasonable Part of  
 ‘ Mankind may see and perceive, that I have been  
 ‘ misrepre-

' misrepresented to you, and that I am uncapa-  
 ' ble of taking any Step derogatory from the Ho-  
 ' nour and Rights of the *Polish* Nation, for which  
 ' I would yet sacrifice my dearest Interest, and  
 ' do with Pleasure all that is in my Power to pre-  
 ' serve their Friendship, and the good and perfect  
 ' Harmony wherein I am still desirous to live with  
 ' them. My Intention is not, however, that in  
 ' case you think you have ought to reply to my  
 ' Answer, I will not hear or admit it. I rather  
 ' propose in my Answer, and I am glad to repeat  
 ' it here, that if the Reasons I alledge to justify  
 ' my Actions, do not give you all the Satisfaction  
 ' you may take to be your Due, I am ready not  
 ' only to make use of the Way of Commissions  
 ' prescribed in the Treaty of *Velau*, but also to  
 ' employ, for the entire Redress of the Grievances,  
 ' the Interposition of any impartial Powers, chosen  
 ' for that purpose by you and me, by which it  
 ' will be impossible for us not to terminate the Af-  
 ' fair. There remains only one thing more for me  
 ' to ask of you ; and that is, that till such time  
 ' as his Majesty the King of *Poland*, and you shall  
 ' let me know your Sentiments and Resolution in  
 ' Answer to the just Demands I make you, you  
 ' will be pleased to alter the Opinion that at pre-  
 ' sent seems to be predominant among you ; to  
 ' wit, that I or some other Protestant Power mead  
 ' to proceed to a War, or some such violent Me-  
 ' thod against *Poland*, which I protest to you was  
 ' never in the Thoughts of any of those Powers,  
 ' who are fully perswaded that in the Affairs of  
 ' *Thorn*, and others wherein Religion is concern'd,  
 ' the King of *Poland*, you, and so great a number  
 ' of wise and illustrious Senators, will not fail  
 ' to pitch upon just and reasonable Expedients,  
 ' whereby neither the Glory of the Nation, nor

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‘ the Constitutions of your Crown may suffer, but  
 ‘ yet such as I and the whole Protestant Party may  
 ‘ find Opportunities of requiring, and of redou-  
 ‘ bling our Endeavours to do all we can for the  
 ‘ Good of the Country, and the invaluable Preser-  
 ‘ vation of your Liberties. This is what I shall  
 ‘ always most seriously endeavour, and at the same  
 ‘ time declare to you, once for all, that no one can  
 ‘ be with greater Esteem and Sincerity, than I  
 ‘ am, &c.

The Sermons preach’d before either House of Parliament, on the Anniversary Fast for the Martyrdom of King *Charles I.* are, generally, political Discourses suited to the prevailing Humour and Temper of the Times they are deliver’d in; and therefore Abstracts of them have, almost Yearly, been inserted in this *Historical Collection*. Upon the same Consideration, we shall now give our Readers a *Taste* of the Sermon preach’d before the Honourable House of Commons, on *Monday* the 31<sup>st</sup> of *January* † last, by the Reverend *Francis Lockier* Dean of *Peterborough*, and one of his Majesty’s Chaplains, on this Text, out of *Lam. of Jer. V. 7. Our Fathers have Sinned, and are not, and we have born their Iniquities.*

**I**N the *Exordium*, or Entrance upon his Discourse, our Reverend Divine Observes, ‘ That as some  
 ‘ have endeavour’d to discard God’s Immediate  
 ‘ and continued Concourse, with respect to the  
 ‘ *Material World*, by supposing it at first made, and  
 ‘ set a going, and ever since going of it self, by  
 ‘ the meer Laws of Motion that were originally  
 ‘ impress’d on it; so likewise, with regard to the  
 ‘ *Moral World*, it has been pretended, that there needs  
 ‘ nothing

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† *Abstract of Dr. Lockier’s Sermon on the 31<sup>st</sup> of January.*

‘ nothing else to guide and govern it; but the eternal Reasons and Differences of Things; and that Providence has little more to do with the Government of Societies here below, than to look on, and let them shift for themselves. But, adds he, as the Material World would fall into a lumpish Heap of dead and unactive Matter, so the Moral World would run riot into Confusion, and every evil Work, without a continued CONCOURSE of Providence. And 'tis a general Happiness, that in the midst of our Troubles and Adversities we can have Recourse to a Throne established in Justice, and Judgment, to one that is righteous in all his Ways, and holy in all his Works.

As to the Handling of his Text, Dr. Lockier, First inquires, what Account the Scripture gives us of this Dispensation of Providence, viz. Of the *Fathers Sinning* and their *Posterity bearing their Iniquities*, 2dly, He Shews the *Reasonableness and Justice* of the Scripture Account of it. And 3dly, he draws some *Inferences suitable to the Occasion*.

He owns, in the first Place, That in the *Mosaical Law* God, in some Places, (Exod. xx. and Levit. xxvi.) threatens to *visit the Sins of the Fathers upon the Children*; That in others (Deut. xxiv.) he establishes for a Law, That every Man shall be put to Death for his own Sin; That the Prophets *Jeremiah* and *Ezekiel* declare, That the Son shall not bear the Iniquity of the Father, neither shall the Father bear the Iniquity of the Son. And that all those who have consider'd this Matter have been aware of these two seemingly repugnant Accounts of this Dispensation of Providence, and have try'd several Ways to reconcile them.

Thar St. *Austin* would have God's visiting the Sins of the Fathers upon the Children, to relate to those only who are born of Adam, and not regenerated: But this

this *Imputation of Original Sin*, our Author explodes, as a *forced Interpretation*, which increases *Difficulties*, instead of *Solving* them.

That others restrain this *Visiting of the Sins of the Fathers on the Children*, to those Children only that follow their Fathers Steps, and are guilty of their Crimes: Which Solution, if it would hold, would make the matter very easy; But that it disagrees with the Words and Intention of the Law, to prevent *Idolatry*.

That others allow indeed, That *no Man can be punish'd beyond his own Demerits*; but then they say, that the *wicked Children of wicked Parents* shall be sooner, more certainly, or more severely punish'd, than other *wicked Men* are; so that the Iniquities of their Fathers are the Cause of God's proceeding with them in so extraordinary a manner. But that this will not help us out of the Difficulty: For if a Man is not punish'd farther than his *own Demerits*, he is not punish'd for his *Father's Sins*, but *his own*; and to pretend that God would not have punish'd him quite so much, or so soon, i. e. would have given him more time to repent in, or dealt more favourably with him, if his Father had not sinned, is to attribute to God a kind of *Humour* or *Peccishness*, as as if he were *harsh* or *hasty* with one, because another had vex'd him; which is a way of Proceeding altogether unworthy of God: For this would make him withhold his Mercy and Goodness from a Man, or hasten and increase his Punishment upon no just Grounds, for a thing which a Man could not help, and was no way necessary to: And by how much more, or sooner, God punishes a Man for what he never consented to, nor ever had a hand in, just so far he punishes him for NOTHING. Besides, if this way of Reasoning could account for God's visiting the Sins of the Fathers upon the Children,

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it does by no means reconcile it with God's disclaiming this way of Proceeding by the Prophets *Ezekiel* and *Jeremiah*.

That a fourth sort cut the Knot, by supposing God so act in these Dispensations as *absolute Master*, who has a Right to take back all, or any Part of what he has given us ; either utterly to destroy our Being, or deprive us of so many Comforts of Life, and inflict on us so many Calamities, as shall leave us in a Condition only preferable to Non-Existence; because all that we have to render our Condition better than the not being at all, is the free Product of the Divine Power and Beneficence. 'Tis, say they, a certain Truth, that every superior Authority has Power to revoke all its Grants, unless it has abridg'd it self of the Exercise of that Power, by Compact or Promise, otherwise, the Donor has the same Right to withdraw, which he had to give them ; and therefore God, who has given us our Beings, has full Power to destroy them. That tho' with Man 'tis the highest Crime to take away the Life of an Innocent Person, yet God's Relation to the Creatures being infinitely different from the Relation they bear to each other, God may have a Right to do that which no Creature can do without the most exorbitant Injustice, for God can cancel or reverse the Right a Man has in himself, whenever he pleases, only by taking back what he has given. Now (as they urge) this Dominion that God has over an innocent Man's Life, and all its Privileges, may be exercis'd on Occasion of another Man's Sin : For what God has a Power to do absolutely, he can certainly do occasionally ; and God may visit the Iniquities of the Father upon the Children, since he might have done the same things to them; tho' both they and their Parents had been faultless. In short, God, by Virtue of his absolute Power, may

may visit, or not visit, according to his good Will and Pleasure, without any Shadow of Injustice. In Answer to this, *Dr. Lockier* owns, that without doubt, God has Supream Dominion over all his Creatures ; but then we are assur'd that his *Throne is establish'd in Justice and Judgment*. 'Tis true, we had no Right to our Beings; but after God has given them to us, it is a sure Hardship to have them cut off, or to be depriv'd of the Comforts of them, for no other Reason at least with respect to us, than because he had given them to us : This *he urges*, seems not consistent with God's Wisdom, Goodness, or Justice : Had he not given us a Being, we then could have had nothing to complain of ; but since we have received our Beings, and enjoy'd them, to have them imbitter'd or destroy'd by an arbitrary Act of Power, can't well be reconcil'd with the natural Notions we have of God : And to have this done because our Fathers finned, and not for any Fault of ours, is such a *Caprice of Power*, as can never be charged upon him, who is *righteous in all his Ways, and holy in all his Works*. Tho' no Injury can be done to that of which we are Masters, as far as we are absolute Masters; yet it may happen that a Person that is another's, may, in some Respect, be his own too, and in that Respect has a *Claim of Right*, and is capable of being injur'd : And this is the Case of all that are endued with Reason and Choice, even with Regard to God himself, unless by their own Sins they have forfeited this Right and Privilege. We hold these Privileges, indeed, from God's pure Gift; but after we have receiv'd them, we can't be justly depriv'd of them without our Fault. For the Relation between Sin, and a Desert of Punishment, is no Result of God's arbitrary Will, but founded on the Nature of Things ; and as it is just to punish Offenders, so it would be unjust to punish

punish an innocent Person, without Respect to Sin, which he has some Way or other, made his own. And tho' none can put a Restraint upon God, yet he is so far restrain'd in his Dealings with his Creatures, by the moral Rectitude of his Nature, as that he will never act against the Principles of Wisdom, Goodness, and Justice; God is the great King of all the Earth, but he is a good King too; and we are his Subjects as well as his Creatures; so that could we pay him a perfect Obedience, we should have a Claim of Right to be well us'd, and God's Justice and Mercy could not permit him to exert his Power in depriving us of the Comforts we enjoy, but upon our Demerits.

These Solutions not proving Satisfactory, Doctor Lockier makes use of a plain and easy Account, (perhaps for that very Reason, overlook'd or slighted by Learned Men) to extricate us out of these Difficulties. We may, says he, consider then the Matter in this Light; That when God threatens to visit the Sins of the Fathers upon the Children, and to punish succeeding Generations for the Crimes of the foregoing, God declares, that he will deal thus with Bodies Politick, or Communities of People. And when God assures the Jews by the Prophets, that the Son shall not bear the Iniquities of his Father, nor the Father bear the Iniquity of the Son, but that the Righteousness of the Righteous should be upon him, and the Wickedness of Wicked upon him, it is meant of Men consider'd as particular Persons, whom God never punishes but for their own Sins. And if those Places of Scripture, wherein we have these different Accounts, are well considered, it will be found that the Punishment of the Children for their Fathers Sins, when a real and proper Punishment for Sins wherein the Children could have no hand, when a divine Chastisement, and not a political Sanction, relates wholly

ly to National Crimes, publick Idolatries, Breaches of Faith, Transgressions of King or People, Governours or Governed, which two Parts constitute a Society; and are often punish'd for each others Faults : which is no more absurd and unreasonable in the Body Politick, than that one Member should suffer for another in the Body Natural. On the other hand, when we look over the Account which the Prophets give us, of God's *disclaiming the punishing the Sins of the Fathers upon the Children*, it will appear plainly, that this Method of Proceeding relates wholly to particular Men, and not to Communities. For when God, by the Prophet, tells the *Jews* that they should not have Occasion to use this Proverb, *The Fathers have eaten sawre Grapes; and the Children's Teeth are set on Edge*, 'tis evident it must be meant of particular Persons, it being very plain, that the *Jews*, as a Body and Community, had occasion to use this Proverb, both before and after; but as particular Men they never had, nor could have Occasion to use it.

Having thus stated and cleared from Difficulties the Scripture Account of this Dispensation; he endeavours to shew the *Reasonableness* of the Account the Scripture gives of it: Nothing, *says he*, can be more just than that every Man should bear his own Iniquity; for no Man can be punish'd for the Transgressions of another, unless he consents to it, and so makes it his own, or voluntarily agrees to take it upon himself, and stands good for it, to answer the Ends of Government in the Punishment, as our Saviour did, when he bore the Iniquities of us all; or as in the Case of Hostages: but then it was all along suppos'd, that it was not the Hostage properly, but the Society which broke Faith and Treaty, that was punished. For *Punishment supposes a Transgression of the Law*, and a free Agent who had Power not to have transgress'd it: Now  
a Man

a Man could have no Power to hinder a Crime that was committed before he was born, and therefore can't justly be punish'd for it. Man, indeed, may be consider'd as a particular Person, or as a Member of Society, and in both Respects may be said to be punish'd: As a particular Man, no Man can be punish'd but for Personal Guilt, but as a Member of Society he must lie under the Inconveniencies, that Society is liable unto; as he shares in its Protection, so he does in its Difficulties and Dangers; and as he is subject to the National Debts, which the Community has contracted, so he is to the Judgments that hang over it, tho' that Community was under both these Debts and Judgments before he was born: But the Man, as a particular Person, is not properly punish'd by one more than by the other. He may look out for a Society (if such an one is to be found) that is liable to none of these Inconveniencies; but whilst he continues in a Society that is liable to them, he is upon the same Bottom with his Fellow-Members, and has no just Reason of Complaint for bearing his share in the Debts or the Punishments, which the former Generation had contracted.

Now it is highly reasonable and necessary, for the present Vindication of the Honour and Majesty of the Divine Government, that such publick Bodies and Communities as join hand in hand to do wickedly, and (as it were) establish Iniquity by Law, should be punish'd. For there is (as has been observ'd) a *Relation* founded upon the Nature of Things *between Sin and Punishment*; and in what Capacity soever Mankind may act, in that they may Sin: Now Men may act as a Body or Society, and may Sin as such, and consequently may be punish'd as such: But no Nation or Body can be punish'd as a Nation or Body but in this World; and if they

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are not punish'd and rewarded here, it is hard to say what God's Providence has to do with them.

In the third Place our Rev. Divine proceeds to some *Inferences suitable to the Occasion*, which Nice Task he manages with great Skill and Dexterity.

He tells us, That ' with respect to particular Persons, Men may be assured that God's Anger is appeased towards them, when they have repented of their Sins, and lead a new Life; And with regard to *Communities*, tho' we have not such *absolute Assurances*, whether God's hand is not still Stretch'd out against them, yet *then*, and *then only* can we have *reasonable Hopes* that a Nation is return'd in favour, when the *Crimes*, which, according to all *Appearances*, drem on them the *Judgments* they have deprecated, 'are no longer visibly general - - But if the former Crimes and Immoralities are yet flagrant; if the same *Murmurings* and *Repinings*, *Perjuries* and *Rebellions*, still grow and spread; a Nation should be so far from giving over its Humiliation, that the Inhabitants should make themselves yet *more vile* before God, and have more Reason to expect greater Judgments.

To this purpose, the Dr. observes, First, That Men do not either testify their abhorrence of, or atone for their *Fathers Sins* by running riot against the present times; for as a *furious declaiming* against the Vices of the Times is not the way to reform them, so fierce *Invectives* against the present Men and Things, do as little Service (A) to the World,

- (A) *This ought to be taken cum micâ Salis, and with an Exception to some particular Cases, wherein it is not only lawful, but even a Duty incumbent on particular Members of a Society, to exclaim against and oppose publick Measures visibly Destructive and Pernicious to that Society. Such was the late wicked, and Villainous South-Sea Project, against which some Patriots had the Spirit and Courage to write: See the Political State for May, 1729.*

as, 'tis probable, the Authors of those Invectives designed to do - - - That the best Way to cure the present Diseases, is *not to call them hard Names*, but to study to apply such Remedies as every Man has at hand. That 'tis in each Man's Power to endeavour to be better, and then we need not fear but the Times will mend.

II<sup>dly</sup>, That much less should Men think to appease the *Wrath of God*, which hangs over them, by exercising the *Wrath of Man*; by marking out a Set or Party, which they don't like, for the *Children of Disobedience*, and then, as it were, offering them up to God for Sacrifices: For when the succeeding Generations of a People bear the Iniquities of their Fathers, the whole is concern'd, no Man has a Right to draw his Stake, or cry out, it was not he; and as nothing but a National Frugality can put a Stop to a National Luxury and Ruin, so nothing but a *National Humiliation* and Amendment, can put a Stop to a *National Judgment*.

III<sup>dly</sup>, That if National Sins do in the Course of Providence, and in the Nature of Things, draw down National Judgments, no Man can be a *true Patriot* that is not a *good Man*; that does not by his Example, Industry and Encouragement, endeavour to promote that *Righteousness which exalteth a Nation*, and to prevent those Sins that are the Ruin of a People: The right Spirit of *Patriotism* does not consist in popular Clamours, or railing Accusations, in distinguishing a Man's self in Party Feuds, or heading a Faction, but in virtuous Actions; in the moral Perfections of the Mind, in a due Obedience to Government and Laws, in a religious Behaviour towards God, and a just and human Deportment towards all Mankind. The true Temper of a Patriot is as far from a *rugged*

' *Fierceness*, as a *base Servility*; will make equitable  
 ' Allowances both for publick and Private Miscar-  
 ' riages; and use its utmost Efforts to deliver Men  
 ' from the Bondage of Sin and Corruption, as well  
 ' as to rescue them from the Slavery of Tyranny  
 ' and Oppression: And a true Lover of Mankind,  
 ' as much dreads the Mischiefs that are entailed on  
 ' Societies by *Immorality* and *Wickedness*, as those  
 ' that rush in upon it by *illegal and arbitrary Power*.  
 ' That there is nothing that has brought more dis-  
 ' credit on the Noblest of all social Virtues (*viz.*) Love  
 ' of our Country, than the seeing so many that set  
 ' up for it, severe and unindulgent to all but them-  
 ' selves; so Zealous in reforming every thing but  
 ' their own Lives; and under such Impatiencies, as  
 ' shew rather an Uneasiness at their own Disappoint-  
 ' ment, than an Exertion of a Publick Spirit.  
 ' And that a vicious private Life is the very worst  
 ' Preparative for a Publick Station; and he that  
 ' acts wickedly as a Man, has lost the best Security he  
 ' can give to any Community, that he will act ho-  
 ' nestly as a Patriot.

In the *Fourth Place*, Dr. *Lockier* justly inveighs a-  
 gainst the *Authors* and *Actors* of this Day's Tragedy:  
 who, *says he*, contrary to all the Laws; to their own  
 Remonstrances and Protestations, wherein they so-  
 lemnly profess'd, that they never intended the least  
 Hurt, Injury or Violence, to the King's Person,  
 Crown, or Dignity, audaciously presum'd to usurp  
 to themselves the Title of the supream Authority  
 of the Kingdom, against the Majority of the House of  
 Commons, and the unanimous Votes of the Peers,  
 and most wickedly erected an *execrable Crew* into what  
 they call'd a *High Court of Justice*; wherein a set of  
 Men, who had vow'd his Majesty's Destruction, and  
 thirsted after his Blood, not only refus'd to admit  
 his just Reasons and Exceptions against their usurp'd  
 Jurisdiction, but proceeded traiterously to condemn  
 and

and murder him, and Sacrific'd to their Lusts, Ambition and Cruelty, their King and Country, our Religion and Laws, Liberties and Properties, and all Duties divine and human. A Fact, that as it has no Example, so it admits of no Aggravation !

But here the learned Doctor falls upon an untoward and ungracious Reflection: ' Some indeed, *says he*, there are, who are very fond of running a PARALLEL between the Crimes of which we now declare our Abhorrence, and the late GLORIOUS REVOLUTION: But, *adds he*, if this Parallel were a true one, it would be a better Apology for the Evil of the Day, than the Wit and Malice of *Adulation*, or the Rage and Impudence of the *Regicides* could invent; it would confirm the Jealousies and Distrusts, Reports and Calumnies, of King *Charles's* worst Enemies, and leave the Steadiness and Loyalty of his best Friends defenceless. I shall not enter into the Absurdity of so injurious a Parallel, but shall only say, if it did hold, it would follow that *K. Charles* design'd to destroy the Establish'd Religion, and introduce Popery; that he resolv'd to dispense with the Laws, that is to over-rule them; that he was a fast Friend to our greatest Enemies, and a sworn Enemy to our best Friends; in a word, if this were a just Parallel, it would follow, that all that enter'd into *K. Charles's* Measures were Traytors to their Country, and they that oppos'd them so many Patriots: Let none then, who pretend to a just Sense of the Horrour of this Day's Fact, any longer compare a Day of Gladness and Triumph, to a Day of Blackness and Darkness for ever.

In the Fifth and last Place, our Divine tells his Auditory, that the best way to deprecate God's Judgments, on this Occasion, is to avoid those *Leading Steps* which involv'd this Nation in Blood, and ended so fatally in the Ruin of Church and State: The

The two chief of which he assigns to have been, 1st. an Industrious Care in some ambitious Spirits to possess the People with a Dislike of the King and his Government, and by false Insinuations to render his Honour and Sincerity suspected: For when Men have once lost all Love and Respect, or Trust and Confidence in their Ruler, they lie open to the Snares of designing, Crafty, and ambitious Men. *Secondly*, an Irreligious Contempt for the sacred Bond of Oaths, and the making no Account of the horrid Crime of Perjury: For what Society or Government can be kept up, where there is no Trust to be put in one another? and what Trust can be put in any Man that makes no Conscience of an Oath or Vow? &c. &c.

*Further Proceedings of the British Parliament.*

*The Commons return their Thanks to Dr. Lockier for his Sermon.*

*Resolution on Ways and Means.*

Let's now resume the Proceedings of the *British* Parliament. On *Tuesday* the 1st of *February*, after several Papers that had been call'd, were laid before the House, the Commons order'd their Thanks to be given to the Reverend Dr. *Lockier* Dean of *Peterborough*, for the Sermon by him preached before their House, the Day before, and that he be desired to Print the same. Then the House having resolved itself into a grand Committee, consider'd of Ways and Means for raising the Supply, and resolv'd That the Sum of Two Shillings in the Pound, and no more, be raised in the Year 1726 upon Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Pensions, Offices and Personal Estates, in *England* and

and *Wales*, and a proportionable Cess in *Scotland*: Which Resolution being the next † Day, reported, was agreed to by the House, and a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon. The same † Day

† Feb. 2d.  
*Land-Tax*  
Voted.

the Commons resolv'd to address his Majesty, for an Estimate of the Rebuildings and Repairs of his Majesty's Ships of War for the Year 1726. The same † Day also, a Petition of several Freeholders, Leaseholders and others, Inhabitants of the Parish of *St. James's* in the Liberty of *Westminster*, in behalf of themselves and others of the said Parish, concerning his Majesty's *Land-Tax* Revenue: setting forth, ' That there has ' been for some time, and is still continued a fraudulent Management in ' keeping up a *Bank*, with Part of the ' *Land-Tax* Money after it is Collected, ' by the Collectors paying part of it into ' the Hands of an Officer, called a Treasurer, who is also an acting *Land-Tax* ' Commissioner; and praying the House ' would please to direct these Grievances ' to be examined into and redressed in ' such manner as to them should seem ' meet': was presented to the House, read, and referr'd to a Committee, who were empower'd to send for Persons, Papers, and Records.

Petition about  
about some  
pretended Abuses, relating to  
the *Land-Tax*.

On *Thursday* the 3d. Mr. *Farrer* presented to the House the *Land-Tax* Bill, which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time, as it was accordingly, the next \* Day, and committed \* *Febr. 4th.* to the grand Committee, for the *Monday* following. Then the House went into a grand

*Resolutions on  
the Supply.*

a grand Committee, and having consider'd further of the Supply, Resolv'd, to grant the following Sums, viz. *First* 74564 l. 16 s. 3 d. for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land-Service, for the Year 1726.

2dly, 4847 l. 18 s. for defraying the extraordinary Expence of the Office of Ordnance for Land-Service, not provided for by Parliament.

These Resolutions were not reported till *Monday* the 7th of *February*, when they were agreed to ; and the same Day, upon a Motion made by Mr. *Pelham*, Secretary at War, a *Bill* was order'd to be brought in, for punishing *Mutiny and Desertion*, and for the better Payment of the *Army and their Quarters*.

A Petition of *Harry Waller Esq;* complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Borough of *Chipping-Wycomb* in the County of *Bucks*, being presented to the House, and read, after some Debate, it was order'd, that the Matter of the said Election be heard at the Bar of the House, upon *Tuesday* the 22d Day of *February* instant ; And then, in a Committee of the whole House some Progress was made in the *Land-Tax Bill*.

† Febr. 8th

The next Day †, the Commons order'd the proper Officer to lay before the House, an Account of the *Exchequer Bills* remaining uncancell'd of the one Million in Bills, which were issued in pursuance of the Act pass'd in the 11th Year of His Majesty's Reign, for Redeeming the  
the

the Annuities of 25000*l.* per Annum, charged on the Civil List Revenues.

The Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion &c. was presented to the House, read the first and order'd to be read a 2<sup>d</sup> Time; and then, in a grand Committee, some further Progress was made in the Land Tax Bill to which a Clause of Credit was added.

On Wednesday the 9<sup>th</sup> Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrant for a New Writ for electing a Burgess for the Borough of Newport in Cornwall, in the room of Sir Nicholas Motice Bart, deceased.

The Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, was read the 2<sup>d</sup> time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House;

*Debate upon Motion for a Committee to State the publick Debt*

and then the Right Hon. Mr. William Pulteney (late Cofferer to his Majesty) moved, 'That a Committee be appointed to state the publick Debt as it stood

' on the 25<sup>th</sup> of Dec. 1714, with what Debts have been incur'd since that Time, till the 25<sup>th</sup> of Dec. 1725 distinguishing how much of the said Debts hath been provided for, and how much remains unprovided for by Parliament.

He was seconded by his Cousin, Mr. Daniel Pulteney, late one of the Lords of the Admiralty; and this being a popular Motion. at a time especially when there appear'd to be great Deficiencies in the former Funds, and several Debts yet unprovided for, it was back'd by the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Jekyl, Master of the Rolls, a Person who always Speaks with great Weight. But the Rt.

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Honourable

Honourable the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, being justly apprehensive, that the said Motion was levell'd against him, exerted his Eloquence to shew, ' How unreasonable and preposterous such an Inquiry was, and what a dangerous Wound it might give to publick Credit, at this critical Juncture, when Money'd-Men were already but too much alarm'd, by the Appearances of an approaching War; urging, That in the present Posture of Affairs, they could not better express their Love to their Country, than by making good their Promises and Assurances to His Majesty at the Beginning of this Session, and, with the greatest Dispatch, raising the necessary Supplies, to enable his Majesty to make good his late Engagements, for the Welfare of his Subjects, to disappoint the Hopes of the Enemies to his Government, and to resent any Insults that may be offer'd to his Crown and Dignity'. Mr. *Bernard*, one of the Members for the City of *London*, confirm'd what *Sir Robert Walpole* had said, as to the Danger of increasing the Alarm of Money'd-Men, which had already so much affected publick Credit, that the Stocks were within a few Weeks, fallen twelve or fourteen *per Cent*. But *Sir Thomas Pengelly*, Premier Sergeant at Law, and some others having spoken for the Motion, the Chancellor of the *Exchequer* answer'd them all with great Vigour and Applause. His chief Antagonist, foreseeing how the

Debate

Debate was like to end, declared, That he made this Motion with no other View, than to give that great Man an Opportunity to shew his Integrity to the whole World, which would finish his Sublime Character: To which Sir Robert, wittily reply'd, that this Compliment would have come out with a better Grace, and appear'd more sincere, when that fine Gentleman had himself a Share in the Management of the publick Money, than now he was out of Place. Upon the whole, the Question being put upon Mr. Rulteney's Motion, it was carried in the Negative by *The Motion carried in the Negative.* a Majority of 262 Votes against 89; and what was most remarkable on this occasion, was, that most of the *Tories* then in the House voted against the Motion.

This Debate being over, the Commons went into a Grand Committee to consider further of the supply, and *Resolv'd*, That *Resolution on the Supply.* the Sum of 990000 l. be granted for the

*Paying off* and Cancelling the like Sum in *Exchequer* Bills, being the remaining Part of the *Exchequer* Bills for one Million, which were made forth in pursuance of an act of Parliament of the 11th Year of this Reign: Which Resolution being the next \* Day reported, \* Febr. 10th was agreed to by the House. The

same Day Mr. *Treasurer* acquainted the House, That he had received His Majesty's Commands to lay before this House, the Treaty between his Majesty, *Treaties of Vienna and Hanover laid before the Commons.* the most Christian King, and the King of *Prussia*, made at *Hanover*, the Third of September 1725; and that his Majesty

had likewise commanded him to lay before this House (pursuant to their Address to his Majesty,) the late Treaties of Peace and Commerce concluded between the Emperor and the King of Spain. And he presented Copies of the said Treaties, with Translations of them, to the House; together with a List of the said Treaties, which List being read, it was *resolved*, that this House would, on that Day Seven-night, take the said Treaties into Consideration. Then in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the *Land-Tax Bill*, to which, among other Amendments, a Clause was added, to make good the Deficiency of the Land-Tax for the Year 1724, out of the Loans on this Act.

*Resolution on  
Ways and  
Means.*

*A Million  
Lottery voted.*

On the 11th two Petitions, for repairing Roads and High-Ways, being read, and *referr'd* to a Committee, the Commons in a Committee of the whole House consider'd further of *Ways and Means* to raise the Supply, and *Resolved*, that the Sum of one Million be raised by Way of Lottery, to be charged on the Monies arising by the Deductions of Six Pence *per Pound*, pursuant to two Acts of Parliament, of the 7th, and 11th Years of his Majesty's Reign, the said Sum of one Million to be attended with Annuities after the rate of three Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, redeemable on Repayment of the principal Sum contributed for the said Lottery: Which Resolution being the next Day, reported, was agreed to by the House, and a *Bill* *order'd*

order'd to be brought in thereupon. Then in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the *Bill for Punishing Mutiny and Desertion &c.* to which several Amendments were made.

On Monday, the 14th of February, Mr. Farrer presented to the House the *Million Lottery Bill*, which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time; and the Call of the House being further adjourn'd to that Day Fort-night, Mr. Farrer reported the Amendments made, in the grand Committee, to the *Land-Tax Bill*, one of which was disagreed with, and the Residue of them being agreed to by the House, and another Amendment made to the Bill, the said Bill, so amended, was order'd to be ingrossed.

The next Day †, the *Million Lottery Bill*, was read the second Time, and committed to a grand Committee, after which the Commissioners of the Navy, Victualling, Salt-Duties, and Stamp-Duties, were order'd to lay before the House, Copies of the Warrants, Orders, or Directions given to them for the Deducting Six Pence in the Pound out of all Salaries, Fees, or Wages, and out of all other Payments made by them, pursuant to an Act of the 7th Year of his Majesty's Reign. Then a Bill was order'd to be brought in for making Provision for the Rector of St. Mary le Strand; And Mr. Pelham having reported the Amendments made to the *Bill for Punishing Mutiny and Desertion*, which, with other Amendments

ments made by the House, were agreed to : The said Bill was order'd to be ingrossed.

On *Wednesday*, the 16th, the Commons in a Committee of the whole House, went through the *Million Lottery Bill*, and made several Amendments thereto; which being reported the next \* Febr. 17th \* Day, were agreed to by the House, and the said Bill order'd to be ingrossed. The same Day, six Petitions were read, and two Bills order'd to be brought in, relating to the Repairing and Amending several Roads and High-Ways : After which, according to Order, the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Treaties which, by his Majesty's Command, were laid before the House the 10th Instant. The House, on this Occasion, was very full, there being about 420 Members present, but no Strangers admitted, except a Noble Lord, who had been one of his Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at the Congress at *Cambray*. After the Reading of the said three Treaties, *Horatio Walpole* Esq; His Majesty's Ambassador Plenipotentiary at the Court of *France*, open'd the Debate, with a Set Speech, that lasted full an Hour and a half, wherein he laid before the House the State and Posture of Affairs in *Europe*, from the Peace of *Utrecht* to this present Time. Among other Particulars, he took Notice, ' That since his ' happy Accession to the Throne of this ' Realm, His Majesty's constant Care ' and Endeavours had been to settle the ' Ballance

*Great Debate  
about the  
Treaties of  
Vienna and  
Hanover.*

' Ballance of Power, on a solid Founda-  
 ' tion, and to preserve and secure the  
 ' Trauquillity of Christendom ; to pro-  
 ' tect and defend the Protestant cause and  
 ' promote the Honour and Interest of his  
 ' *British* Subjects. That with these great  
 ' Views, his Majesty was become Media-  
 ' tor and Guarrantee both of the *Bar-*  
 ' *rier Treaty* concluded in 1715, and of  
 ' a Convention made in 1718, for the  
 ' Execution of that Treaty, between the  
 ' Emperor and the States General of  
 ' the United Provinces. That in the Year  
 ' 1716, His Majesty concluded a *Defen-*  
 ' *sive Alliance* with the Emperor ; And  
 ' in 1717 another with the most Chri-  
 ' stian King, and the States General, the  
 ' genuine Design of both which Trea-  
 ' ties, was only to preserve the publick  
 ' Repose of Christendom, establish'd  
 ' by the Peace of *Utrecht*, and to gua-  
 ' ranty the Succession to the Crown of  
 ' *Great Britain* in the Protestant Line.  
 ' That in order to fortify all the said  
 ' Treaties, and to extinguish the War,  
 ' which the *Spaniards* had kindled in *Ita-*  
 ' *ly*, his Maj. in 1718, made a *Convention*  
 ' with the most Christian King, for *pro-*  
 ' *posing Ultimate* Conditions of Peace,  
 ' between the Emperor and the King of  
 ' *Spain*, and between his Imperial Maje-  
 ' sty and the (then) King of *Sicily*. That  
 ' this *Convention* was, a few Days after,  
 ' follow'd by a Treaty of an *Alliance* be-  
 ' tween the Emperor, the King of *Great*  
 ' *Britain*, and the most Christian King,  
 ' which by their Ministers was conclu-  
 ' ded

ded at *London*, and signed on the 22<sup>d</sup>. of *July* 1718, and in which the States General were named as one of the Contracting Parties, (upon a supposition that their High Mightinesses would come into it) from whence this Treaty was named *The Quaduple Alliance*. That a few Months after the King of *Sicily* was admitted into this Treaty, and at length the King of *Spain* himself was forced to accede to it, which was mainly owing to the generous Assistance his *Britannick* Majesty gave the Emperor, in the *Mediterranean*. That there remaining some Points still controverted between the Emperor and King of *Spain*, the same were referr'd to be amicably determin'd in a Congress, which was afterwards open'd at *Cambray* under the Mediation of his *Britannick* Majesty, and the most Christian King. That by Reason of several Difficulties, Industriously raised by the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid*, the great Pains taken for three Years by the Ministers Mediators, proved unsuccessful; and, at last, the Congress was suddenly dissolv'd, upon Advice that the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, had secretly adjusted the Differences between them, and concluded a Treaty of Peace at *Vienna*. That this unexpected Event occasion'd no small Surmise, and raised Jeasoulies, which appear'd to be the better ground'd, when it was known; That the said Treaty of Peace was soon follow'd by a Treaty of

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' fures as might give a Check to the  
 ' Ambitious Views of those who endea-  
 ' vour'd to render themselves formida-  
 ' ble : That these Measures seem'd to  
 ' be the more necessary, because there  
 ' were just grounds to believe, that the  
 ' unforeseen Reconciliation of the Em-  
 ' peror and King of *Spain*, was owing  
 ' to the constant View of the House of  
 ' *Austria*, of rendring the Imperial Dig-  
 ' nity Hereditary in their Family. That  
 ' in order to that, it might be reasona-  
 ' bly supposed, That the Treaties of  
 ' *Vienna* were to be cemented by a Match  
 ' between the Emperor's Eldest Daugh-  
 ' ter, and the Infant Don *Carlos*. That  
 ' it was easie to foresee the Consequen-  
 ' ces of such a Marriage. For the Is-  
 ' sue-Male that might come from it  
 ' might, in time, be possess'd not only  
 ' of all the Hereditary Dominions be-  
 ' longing to the House of *Austria*, and of  
 ' the Imperial Dignity, but also of all  
 ' the Domions of the *Spanish* Monarchy ;  
 ' which would entirely overthrow the  
 ' Ballance of Power, and render the Li-  
 ' berties of all the rest of *Europe* very  
 ' precarious. That this Supposition would  
 ' appear more than probable, to any one  
 ' who consider'd, that there was scarce  
 ' any other Way of Accounting, either  
 ' for the K. of *Spain's* Breaking through  
 ' solemn Treaties with *Great Britain*, in  
 ' favour of the Emperor's Subjects in  
 ' the *Netherlands* ; or for the Emperor's  
 ' forgetting so far the Obligations he  
 ' had to *Great Britain* and *Holland*, as to  
 ' enter

' enter into Engagements to assist *Spain*,  
 ' towards the Recovery of *Gibraltar*  
 ' and *Minorca*, and to persist in Suppor-  
 ' ting and Countenancing the *Offend*  
 ' Company, establish'd with no other  
 ' View than to deprive the Subjects of  
 ' the Maritime Powers of several of the  
 ' most Advantageous Branches of their  
 ' Trade. That in Order to give a timely  
 ' Check to the further Progress of such  
 ' dangerous Designs, his Majesty, in his  
 ' great Wisdom, had entred into a De-  
 ' fensive Alliance with the most Chri-  
 ' stian King, and the King of *Prussia*;  
 ' to which several other Powers, and  
 ' particularly the States General, had  
 ' been invited to accede, That the  
 ' States of *Holland* had already done it;  
 ' and it was not to be doubted, but their  
 ' Example would soon be followed by  
 ' the other United Provinces. That the  
 ' main View of this Alliance was to  
 ' maintain and preserve the publick Re-  
 ' pose and Tranquility of Christen-  
 ' dom, and to secure to each contra-  
 ' cting Party the Possession of their res-  
 ' pective Dominions and Territories,  
 ' with the Rights, Immunities and Ad-  
 ' vantages, particularly those relating to  
 ' Trade, which their Subjects enjoy'd,  
 ' or ought, by Treaties, to enjoy. And  
 ' that as his Majesty ever had a particu-  
 ' lar Concern for the Protestant Inte-  
 ' rest, so out of his Royal and tender  
 ' Compassion for the Distressed Con-  
 ' dition of some of our Protestant Bre-  
 ' thren in *Poland*, his Majesty had not

' only interposed his good Offices, in  
 ' the most pressing manner in their Fa-  
 ' vour, but had taken the Occasion of  
 ' the Defensive Alliance made at *Han-*  
 ' *over*, to ingage, by a separate Article,  
 ' the most Christian King, and the K.  
 ' of *Prussia*, who together with his Ma-  
 ' jesty, are Guarantees of the Treaty of  
 ' *Oliva*, to see it maintain'd and obser-  
 ' ved in its full Extent, and to cause  
 ' Reparation to be made for what may  
 ' have been done at *Thorn*, contrary to the  
 ' said Treaty of *Oliva*. Concluding with  
 ' a just Encomium upon his Majesty's  
 ' Wisdom, Care, Vigilance, Steadiness,  
 ' and Resolution, in the Conduct of all  
 ' these Weighty and Important Affairs'.

Mr. *Walpole's* Speech, tho' receiv'd  
 with general Applause, yet occasion'd a  
 great Debate, that lasted till half an  
 Hour past ten a-Clock in the Evening;  
 but was managed on both Sides, with  
 uncommon Regularity and Decorum.  
 No Strangers, as was hinted before, ha-  
 ving been suffer'd to be in the House, it  
 is impossible to relate all the Particu-  
 lars; and therefore we shall content  
 ourselves, with taking Notice, that the  
 principal Persons that Spoke that Day,  
 were, on the Court-Side, besides Mr.  
*Horace Walpole*, Colonel *Bladen*, Mr. *Pel-*  
*ham*, Mr. *Doddington*, Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, the  
 Lord, *Finch*, and Sir *Robert Walpole*; And  
 on the opposite Side, Mr. *Bernard*, Mr.  
*Daniel Pulteney*, Mr. *Shippen*, Dr. *Friend*,  
 Mr. *Foley*, Sir *Thomas Pengelly*, and Mr.  
*William Pulteney*.

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A Gentleman having suggested, That it was to be supposed, that the King of *Spain* did not seem to grant any further Priviledges to the Emperor's Subjects in the *Netherlands*, than what had been granted to the *English*, and other most favour'd Nations : He was answer'd by Colonel *Bladen*, who pointed to the very Articles of the Treaty of Commerce of *Vienna*, whereby it was expressly stipulated † That the Ships of War † ART. II. and Merchant Ships belonging to the Contracting Parties, or their Subjects, should be allowed full Liberty to frequent the Harbours, Coasts, and Provinces of each other ; Naming particularly the *East-Indies*, and without any Exception as to the *Spanish West-Indies*, or any other Restraint on the Ships of War and Merchant Ships, than not to buy any Thing besides *Victuals and Materials* for repairing their Ships : Which implied a Permission to vend their Merchandizes for ready Money ; so that it was manifest, that the Subjects of the *Austrian Low-Countries* were allow'd more extensive Priviledges, than ever had been granted to any other Nation, contrary to several Treaties in force, between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*.

Colonel *Bladen*, having fully clear'd this important Point, Mr. *Daniel Pulteney* stood up, and made a long Speech wherein having made his Observations on most of the Points mention'd by Mr. *Horace Walpole* he insinuated, That the Subject Matter of this Day's Debate was  
of

of a very nice Nature, and of the greatest Importance, and therefore they ought maturely to consider of it, before they came to any Resolution upon it. He was back'd by Mr. *Shippen*, who raised the main Objection to the Treaty of *Hanover*, viz. That it would engage the *British* Nation in a War, for the Defence of His Majesty's Dominions in *Germany*, contrary to an exprefs Provision made for the securing our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, in the *Act for further Limitation and Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line*; which being the the Basis and Foundation of the present Settlement, was become Part of our Constitution, and therefore ought to be sacred and inviolable. They were answer'd by Mr. *Pelham* Secretary at War, who among other weighty Arguments, urged that the true Meaning and Intent of that Limitation, was not wholly and for ever to deprive his Majesty's foreign Dominions of any Assistance from this Nation; for if so His Maj. in that respect, would be in a worse Condition upon his Accession to the *British* Throne than he was before; But only to restrain the Sovereign, for the future, from engaging the Nation, at his Pleasure, in a War for the Defence of any Dominions not belonging to the Crown of *England*, WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF PARLIAMENT, to whom the Legislature wisely left to judge and determine, whether such a War was just and necessary or no? Concluding, that for his own Part, he was

was fully of Opinion, That if in the present Juncture, and Circumstances of Affairs, his Majesty's foreign Dominions be attack'd or insulted, this Nation ought to stand by and support his Majesty against all his Enemies whatsoever. And therefore, he moved ' That an humble

' Address be presented to his Majesty, to Mr. Pel-  
' return his Majesty the Thanks of this ham's Mo-  
' House for His great Goodness in com- tion for an  
' municating the Treaties of Peace and Address.  
' Commerce concluded between the  
' Emperor and the King of *Spain*, and  
' the Defensive Alliance between his  
' Majesty, the most *Christian* King, and  
' the King of *Prussia*. To express our  
' just Sense of his Majesty's Concern for  
' the Ballance and Peace of *Europe*, and  
' the Protestant Religion; and above  
' all, our unfeigned Gratitude for his  
' earnest and seasonable Care of the par-  
' ticular Interests of his *British* Sub-  
' jects, by forming and entering into the  
' said defensive Alliance with the most  
' *Christian* King and the K. of *Prussia*, in  
' order to obviate and disappoint the  
' dangerous Views and Consequences of  
' the Treaty of Peace betwixt the Em-  
' peror and the King of *Spain*; and to  
' preserve the many valuable Rights  
' and Privileges of this Nation, against  
' the fatal Tendency of the said Trea-  
' ty of Commerce, calculated for the  
' entire Destruction of the *British* Trade,  
' in Breach of several solemn Treaties  
' now in Force. To acknowledge His  
' Majesty's Prudence and Resolution, in  
not

' not letting any Attempts or Insinuations  
 ' whatsoever divert His Majesty  
 ' from consulting and steadily pursuing  
 ' the true Interest of these His King-  
 ' doms ; and to assure His Majesty, that in  
 ' Justice and Vindication of the Honour  
 ' and Dignity of the *British* Crown,  
 ' this House will effectually stand by and  
 ' support his Majesty against all Insults  
 ' and Attacks, that any Prince or Power,  
 ' in Resentment of the just Measures  
 ' which His Majesty has so wisely taken,  
 ' shall make upon any of His Majesty's  
 ' Territories or Dominions, tho' not  
 ' belonging to the Crown of *Great-*  
 ' *Britain*.

This Motion was seconded by Mr.  
*Doddington* one of the Lords of the  
 Treasury : But Dr. *Friend* and Mr.  
*F* ———y, raised some Objections to it.  
 They were answer'd with great Solidity  
 and Weight, by the *Master of the Rolls*,  
 who was reply'd to by Sir *Thomas Pengel-*  
*ly*. After him stood up the Lord *Finch*,  
 Comptroller of the King's Household,  
 who, in a handsome Speech, made a  
 short but just Panegyrick on His Maje-  
 sty's Illustrious Family ; who had ever  
 ' been the Bulwark of the Reformation ;  
 ' and fail'd not taking Notice of the  
 ' great Sufferings, of the excellent Prin-  
 ' cess *Elizabeth*, Daughter to King *James*  
 ' I. Queen of *Bohemia*, and his Majesty's  
 ' Grand-Mother, upon Account of the Pro-  
 ' testant Religion : Concluding, that His  
 ' Majesty seem'd to have been led to the  
 ' *British* Throne by the Hands of Pro-  
 ' vidence,

vidence, as a Reward for the Piety of his Ancestors'. After this Mr. *William Pulteney* made a short Speech; and Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer* closed the Debate with confuting an ungracious Suggestion, viz. That the Imperial Court's Backwardness in granting the Investiture for *Bremen* and *Werden*, might have been one of the Motives to some late Measures: Sir *Robert* assuring the House, That his Maj. might long ago have had the said Investiture, if he would have paid the exorbitant Fees that were demanded for it. Upon the whole Matter, the Question being put on Mr. *Pelham's* Motion, it was carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of 285 Voices, against 107. And a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address according to the said Resolution. The next † Day, † Febr. 18th Mr. *Pelham* reported the said Address, which being agreed to, was, on *Saturday* the 19th of *February*, presented to His Majesty, by the whole House, as follows.

An Address, presented upon the said Motion.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament Assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our most humble Thanks for your great Goodness, in Communicating to us the Treaties of Peace and Commerce concluded between the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, and the Defensive Alliance between your Majesty, the most Christian King, and the King of *Prussia*.

The House of Commons Address to the King.

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The Engagements which your Majesty has entered into by the said Defensive Alliance with the most *Christian* King, and the King of *Prussia*, in order to obviate and disappoint the dangerous Views and Consequences of the Treaty of Peace between the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, and to preserve the many valuable Rights and Privileges of this Nation, against the fatal Tendency of the said Treaty of Commerce, calculated for the entire Destruction of the chief Branches of the *British* Trade, and in Breach of the several solemn Treaties now in Force, call upon us to express our most unfeigned and grateful Sense of your Majesty's Concern for the Preservation of the Ballance and Peace of *Europe*, the Protestant Religion, and the particular Interest of your *British* Subject.

And when we reflect upon your Majesty's Prudence and Resolution, in not letting any Attempts or Insinuations whatsoever divert You from Consulting and steadily pursuing the Good and Welfare of these your Kingdoms, We think ourselves obliged by the strongest Tyes of Duty and Affection, to assure your Majesty, that we will, in Justice and Vindication of the Honour and Dignity of the *British* Crown, Stand by, and support your Majesty against all Insults and Attacks that any Prince or Power (in Resentment of the just Measures which your Majesty has so Wisely taken) shall make upon any of your Majesty's Territories or Dominions, tho' not belonging to the Crown of *Great Britain*.

*To which the King return'd the following most Gracious Answer.*

Gentlemen,

**I** Return you my Thanks for this particular Mark of your Duty, Affection and Confidence in me. Your Assurances not to suffer my Foreign Dominions to be exposed

*exposed or insulted, on Account of the Measures I have taken for the Interest of these Kingdoms, will, I hope, be a Means to preserve the Peace and Tranquility of Europe, I have no Views of Ambition to gratify; I have no Thought of Aggrandising my self, or extending any Parts of my Dominions, at the Hazard and Expence of the other; And as my Honour is the Common cause and Concern of my Subjects, their particular Interests shall, upon all Occasions, be my constant Care.*

The *Thursday* before, the House of Lords took also into Consideration the Three Treaties that had been laid before them : After the Reading of which, the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, Principal Secretary of State, open'd the Debate \*, and concluded with a Motion, much to the same purpose; with that of Mr. *Pelham*, in the House of Commons. He was seconded by his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, the other Principal Secretary of State, who took that Occasion to acquaint the House, with a remarkable Passage, out of a Letter from Mr. *Stanhope*, his Majesty's Minister in *Spain*; viz. ' That in a private Conversation, the Duke of ' *Ripperda* had not scrupled to own, that besides what ' had already been communicated to him about the ' late Treaties of *Vienna*, there were still some o- ' ther secret Articles, which in due time, should be ' made publick, whereby the Contracting Parties mu- ' tually engaged to assist each other with a certain ' Number of Troops, in order to support the ' *Ostend* Company, and to recover *Gibraltar*'. His Grace being ask'd, whether he would produce that Letter ? He said, he had not the King's Commands for it ; but was only left at Liberty to take Notice of what he had already mention'd. Hereupon the Lord *Lechmere* observ'd, That no Strals could be

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laid;

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\* *Debate in the House of Lords about the late Treaties of Hanover and Vienna.*

laid on, or any Judgment made of an Information that did not come regularly and in form before the House ; That besides, 'twas usual with Ministers of State, sometimes to drop Things that have no reality, in common Conversation, only to sound those with whom they Negotiate ; That the Treaties that had been communicated to them, being a Matter of the nicest Nature, and greatest Importance, they ought to proceed in it with the utmost Caution, and maturest Deliberation, and therefore he was of Opinion, they ought to take some time to consider of it, and adjourn the Debate to another Day. He was answer'd by the Earl of Scarborough ; And the Question being put upon the Motion for an Address, it was carried without Division.

After this the Lord Lechmere stood up, and declared, ' That he would go as far any Member of ' that illustrious Assembly in Vindicating the Honour and *Dignity* of the *British* Crown, and in ' supporping and defending his Majesty's Person ' and Government : That as their present and future Happiness depended, next under God, on ' the Settlement of the Crown of these Realms, ' on his Majesty and his Royal Issue, they ought to ' be extream Cautious of any the least Derogation ' from the Act of Parliament by which that happy ' Settlement was made ; And therefore he was of ' Opinion, and moved, that to the said Resolution ' for an Address, the following Words be added, ' viz.

[ ' † *This House not doubting but your Majesty, in your great Wisdom and Justice to these your Kingdoms, will ' always preserve to them the full and entire Benefit of ' the Provision made for the further Securing our Religion, ' Laws*

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† *Addition proposed by the Lord Lechmere, to the Lords Address.*

*Laws and Liberties by an Act passed in the 12th and 13th Years of the Reign of his late Majesty King William III. of Glorious Memory, whereby it is enacted, That in Case the Crown and Imperial Dignity of this Realm shall hereafter come to any Person not being a Native of this Kingdom of England, this Nation be not obliged to engage in any War for the Defence of any Dominions or Territories which do not belong to the Crown of England, without the Consent of Parliament.*

The Lord Lechmere was seconded by the Earl of Strafford: and both their Lordships urged, in General, that the Clause in the Act of Parliament reterr'd to in the Addition proposed, being pass'd into a Law, upon so solemn an Occasion, as the Settling the Crown of these Kingdoms, and having since been re-enacted upon another very solemn Occasion, was become a fundamental and sacred Part of the Constitution of the United Kingdom, upon the strict and inviolable Observance of which the further Tranquillity of these Nations, and the Properties of the Subjects of *Great Britain* greatly depended. That, indeed, a Case may happen, wherein the Consent of the Lords House to engage this Nation in a War in Defence of his Majesty's Dominions in *Germany*, may be both just and necessary, but that it being reserv'd to both Houses of Parliament, by the Law abovemention'd, to deliberate and advise upon all the Circumstances, and thereupon to consent to the Justice of the Cause for such a War; they were convinc'd, that the Words proposed ought to have been added to the Resolution: The rather, because the said Words import the most Dutiful and intire Confidence in his Majesty's Wisdom and Justice to these Kingdoms in that respect; and would have prevented any Jealousies which might

might arise in the Minds of the Subjects of this Realm, in a Matter of such high Importance: But the Question being put, whether the said Words should be made part of the Resolution? It was carried in the Negative, by a Majority of 94 Votes against 15.

The next Day *February 18th*, the House of Lords, in a Body waited on the King with their Address \*, which was as follows :

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to return your Majesty our most hearty Thanks for your most gracious Condescension in laying the Treaties of Peace and Commerce made at *Vienna*, between his Imperial Majesty and the King of *Spain*, and the Defensive Alliance concluded between your Majesty, the most *Christian* King and the King of *Prussia*, before this House.

The said Treaty of Commerce plainly appears to us, upon our most mature Consideration thereof; to have been calculated with a View to put the Trade of the *Spanish East* and *West-Indies* entirely into the Hands of his Imperial Majesty's Subjects, contrary to the Barrier Treaty made between the Emperor and the States General, to which your Majesty at their Request became Guarantee; as well as in Breach of many solemn Treaties and Engagements to the contrary, between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, and to the inexpressible Damage of the Subjects of this Realm.

We cannot sufficiently express our Sense of the infinite Obligations we lie under to your Majesty, for your Care of the Protestant Interest abroad, and  
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\* *The Lords Address to the King:*

of the Trade of this Nation, by concluding, at so critical a Juncture, the above-mentioned Defensive Alliance, highly necessary for maintaining the Balance of *Europe*, as well as for the preserving many valuable Rights, Immunities, and Advantages relating to the Trade of *Britain*; and we assure your Majesty, that we will stand by and support your Majesty, to the utmost of our Power, in the Engagements You have entred into by this Treaty, and in the prosecution of such farther Measures, as your Majesty, in your great Wisdom, shall think proper, for preventing the ill Consequences to the Trade of this Kingdom, by the above-mentioned Treaty of Commerce.

We most humbly acknowledge your Majesty's Goodness in not suffering your Self to be diverted, through any Suggestions or Insinuations whatsoever, from a Work so necessary to the Welfare of your *British* Subjects.

They must have the meanest Thoughts of this Nation, who can imagine us capable of tamely suffering any Insult or Indignity to be offer'd to your Majesty, on Account of your Majesty's Firmness in maintaining the true Interest and Happiness of your People : But Justice, Gratitude, and Honour fill our Hearts with very different Sentiments, and make it our indispensable Duty to assure your Majesty, upon this Occasion, That, if your Majesty shall be, at any time, insulted or attacked by any Prince or State whatsoever in any Part of your Majesty's Dominions or Territories, not belonging to the Crown of *Great Britain*, in Resentment of such Measures as your Majesty has taken for preserving and maintaining the Trade and safety of this Kingdom, and of your Majesty's having entred into the said Defensive Alliance for that Purpose; we are fully determined, in Vindication of  
your

your Majesty's Honour, to exert our selves to the utmost in defending and protecting such Dominions from any such Insults and Attacks.

**HIS MAJESTY'S** most Gracious **ANSWER**  
was to this Effect.

**The King's  
Answer.**

My LORDS,

**I** Thank you kindly for this most Seasonable and Loyal Address; the true Concern you shew for your Country is no less acceptable to me, than the regard you express for my Honour. The Assurances you give me in relation to my Territories abroad, will, I am persuaded, contribute very much to the preserving the Publick Peace of Europe; and you may depend upon my making no other Use of that Confidence, which is so firmly established between us, than to maintain and promote the Welfare of this Kingdom.

† Febr. 19th

The next Day †, the Commons read the 3d time and pass'd the *Mutiny Bill*; and on *Monday* the 21st, the *Million Lottery Bill* was also read the third Time, pass'd and sent up to the Lords. The same Day, Mr. *Speaker* having reported His Majesty's Answer to their Address, the Commons resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, to present another Address to return the most humble Thanks of this House to his Majesty for the said most gracious Answer. Then, in a grand Committee, they consider'd further of the Supply, and came to some Resolutions.

† Febr. 22d.

**The Election  
Chepping-  
Wicombe  
made void.**

The next Day †, they proceeded to the hearing the Matter touching the Election for the Borough of *Chepping-Wicombe*

*Wicombe* in the County of *Bucks*; and the Council on both sides were called in; and the Petition of *Harry Waller Esq*; and also the Petition of the Aldermen, Bayliffs and Burgeses of the said Borough and Corporation, on the behalf of themselves and other Burgeses of the said Borough, were read: And the Council for the Petitioners were heard, and examined several Witnesses; After which, the Council for the sitting Member were heard, and examined several Witnesses. Then the Council were directed to withdraw. And the Question being put, That the Honourable *Charles Collyer, Esq*; is duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of *Chepping-Wicombe* in the Country of *Bucks*, it passed in the Negative; And resolved, That the late Election for the Borough of *Chepping-Wicombe* in the County of *Bucks*, was a void Election.

The next Day \* Mr. Speaker was or- \* Febr. 23<sup>d</sup>.  
der'd to issue out his Warrant for a New *A New Writ*  
Writ, for Electing a Burgess for the said order'd.  
Borough; and then Mr. Farrer reported  
the Resolutions of the Monday before *Resolutions on*  
on the Supply, which were agreed to, *the Supply.*  
*viz. First*, That the Sum of 2121811.  
5 s. 8 d. be granted for the Ordinary  
of the Navy (including Half-pay for  
Sea Officers) for the Year 1726. 2<sup>dly</sup>,  
the Sum of 158389 l. 2 s. 8 d. to make  
good the Deficiency of the Grants for  
the Service of the Year 1725.

On Thursday, the 24<sup>th</sup> of February the  
King came to the House of Lords with  
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the Usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the three Publick Bills following, viz.

*An Act for granting an Aid to His Majesty by a Land Tax to be raised in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred Twenty Six.*

*Assess'd*  
Febr. 12th

*An Act for granting to His Majesty the Sum of One Million, to be raised by way of a Lottery.*

*An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.*

† Febr. 25th

The next Day †, upon the Report from the Committee, to whom the Petition of several Free - Holders, and Lease - Holders in the Parish of St. James's Westminster, about Abuses pretended to be committed by the Collectors of the Land - Tax, the said *Petition* was voted *frivolous* and *Vexatious*, But the Petition of the Inhabitants of the *East, North, and West* Parts of St. James's Square, for a Bill to enable them to make a Rate on themselves for raising Money sufficient to clean and adorn the said Square, and to keep it in repair, was referr'd to a Committee. Then, in a grand Committee, the Commons consider'd further of the Supply, and Resolv'd, That the Sum of 44621 *l.* 2 *s.* 4 *d.* be granted to make good the Deficiency of the Aid granted by an Act of the 9th Year of this Reign, by raising 100,000 *l.* by laying a Tax on Papists.

*Resolution on  
the Supply.*

On

On *Monday*, the last Day of this Month, a Petition of the Master, Wardens, and Society or Company of Freemen of the Art and Mystery of Tylers and Bricklayers, *London*, complaining of several Abuses committed in the said Art and Mystery, and praying that a Bill be brought in for preventing the said evil Practises, &c. was read and refer'd to a Committee; After which, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons consider'd further of Ways and Means, and came to a Resolution, which was order'd to be reported on the 2d. of *March*. The same Day, two Petitions one of the Shire of *Murray*, the other of the Shire of *Edinburgh*, relating to the Male-Duties, were presented to the House, and order'd to lie on the Table.

About the Beginning of *February*, the following Addresses, transmitted by his Excellency the Lord *Carteret*, Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, were presented to His Majesty.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,  
*The humble Address \* of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, being highly sensible of the many Blessings we have enjoyed ever since your Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne, beg Leave humbly to Congratulate your Majesty upon your safe Arrival in your *British* Dominions.

The Preservation of our Liberties, and of the true Religion established among us, do, next under God, depend upon your Majesty and the Succession in your Royal House; and we are perswaded, that

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your

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*\* Addresses of the Parliament of Ireland to His Majesty.*

your Majesty's generous concern and powerful Interposition in behalf of our oppressed Protestant Brethren Abroad, must still, if possible, endear your Majesty and your Government more and more to all who have a just Sense of Religion and Liberty.

We rest assur'd, that your Majesty's great Wisdom will effectually disappoint the Views of all those who may endeavour to render themselves formidable; and that by the Blessing of that Providence which has always powerfully assisted your Majesty, and by a peculiar Care has brought you back in Safety to your People, you will be able to protect, us in and secure to us the Enjoyment of all our valuable Rights and Privileges.

We doubt not, but that the Enemies to your Majesty and their Country will conceive fresh Hopes from a Prospect of new Troubles and Commotions in Europe, and will again employ their traiterous Endeavours in Favour of a Popish Pretender.

We think ourselves in Duty obliged upon this Occasion to renew our Assurances to your Majesty, that we will chearfully, to the utmost of our Power, do every thing that shall be for the Service of your Majesty, and for the support of your Government; and that we will, with the greatest Zeal, employ our Lives and Fortunes in Defence of your sacred Person, and the Succession in your Royal House; by the Preservation of which only, we can, through the Blessing of God, hope to transmit our Religion and Liberties to our Posterity.

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty.

*The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens and Bur-  
gesses in Parliament assembled.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Commons of *Ireland* in Parliament assembled, with Hearts full of Joy and the deepest

deepest Sense of the Blessings of your most auspicious Reign, beg leave to Congratulate your Majesty on your safe and happy Return to Great Britain.

The Preservation of the Rights and Liberties of your Subjects through the whole Course of your glorious Reign; your gracious Interposition and tender Regard for the distressed Protestants Abroad, and your unwearied Endeavours for the Publick Tranquility, convince us that not only the Security of the Religion and Civil Rights of your People, but even the Peace of *Europe*, depends on the Safety of your Majesty's Person, and the Succession in your most illustrious Family.

We cannot therefore but look upon all Endeavours to Interrupt the Quiet of your Majesty's Reign, as impious Attempts to subvert our happy Constitution, to introduce and establish Popery and arbitrary Power in these Kingdoms, and to favour the ambitious Designs of those who would disturb the Peace of *Europe*.

We are firmly perswaded, That the Wisdom and Prudence of your Majesty's Council and Administration, the Steadiness of your faithful Subjects and their constant Zeal for your Honour and Safety, supported by your powerful Allies, will soon convince the Enemies of your Government, how vain it is to endeavour to disturb it; and assure ourselves, that all Attempts to promote the Cause of the Pretender, will end in his Destruction and the Ruin of those, who, contrary to their Oaths and the Interest of their Country, adhere to him.

Your faithful Commons, think themselves obliged to lay hold on this Occasion, to renew their sincere Professions of Duty and Fidelity to your Majesty and your Royal House, and to assure your Majesty, that we will take the most effectual Methods

thods for enabling your Majesty to put this Kingdom and your Forces on this Establishment into such a Condition, as may contribute to discourage all Attempts of your Enemies; and that we will, to the utmost of our Power, as the Exigency and Necessity of Affairs require, stand by and support your Majesty's sacred Person and Government with our Lives and Fortunes.

On the 24th of *Febr.* the Parliament of *Ireland* being met again, after several Adjournments (by reason the Bills transmitted into *Great Britain* were not yet return'd) Mr. Secretary *Clutterbuck* inform'd the House of Commons, that his Majesty had been pleased to return a most gracious Answer to the Address of this House, which was read as followeth,

GEORGE R.

**H**IS Majesty thanks the House of Commons for this Mark of their Duty and Affection for his Person and Government; and for the Assurances they have given him of their Support and Assistance.

And His Majesty doubts not but his faithful Commons, will take the most effectual Methods to enable him to put his Kingdom of *Ireland*, and his Forces upon that Establishment, in such a Condition as may discourage and prevent all the Designs and Attempts of his Enemies.

Thereupon after a long Debate, it was Resolv'd, *Nemini Contradicente.* That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty to return the Thanks of this House to his Majesty for His most gracious Answer to our Address. And as a Mark of our Zeal for His Majesty's Sacred Person and Government, and of our firm Resolution to promote such Measures as the present Situation and Exigency of Affairs may make it necessary to enter into; to pray his Majesty, that he will be pleased to give the proper Directions, that  
out

‘ out of the Funds granted this Session of Parlia-  
 ‘ ment, a Sum not exceeding 10,000 l. may be is-  
 ‘ sued and payed without Fee or Reward, upon the  
 ‘ Warrants due for clearing the Army for one Year,  
 ‘ commencing the 1st Day of July 1724, and en-  
 ‘ ding the 30th of July 1725, both Days inclusive,  
 ‘ and also to the Half-Pay Officers on this Esta-  
 ‘ blishment, in such Manner and Proportion as His  
 ‘ Majesty shall think fit, over and above the Ar-  
 ‘ rears then due to them, or which have since, or  
 ‘ shall hereafter incur, to enable His Majesty to put  
 ‘ the Kingdom and the Forces on this Establish-  
 ‘ ment into such a Condition, as may contribute to  
 ‘ disappoint all Attempts of his Enemies both at  
 ‘ Home and Abroad; and to assure his Majesty, that  
 ‘ if the Funds already granted shall not prove suf-  
 ‘ ficient to make good the said Sum, that this House  
 ‘ will provide for the same out of such Aids as  
 ‘ shall be granted the next Session of Parliament’.  
 Then the Call of the House was adjourn’d till the  
*Monday following.*

The Government being inform’d, That several  
 Robberies were daily committed in the Streets  
 of *London* and *Westminster* by a desperate Gang  
 of Thieves, who shot those who offer’d any Resi-  
 stance. On the 12th. of *February*, His Majesty,  
 in Council, signed a *Proclamation* \* importing in  
 Substance, That *whereas on the 24th of January,*  
*last, Thomas Ball, was barbarously murder’d in his*  
*own House, in Southwark, by William Blewet, Ed-*  
*ward Burnworth, alias Frazier, Emanuel Dicken-*  
*son, and Thomas Berry, and four other Persons un-*  
*known, who came armed on Purpose to commit that inhu-*  
*man*

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\* *Proclamation for apprehending Blewet, and other  
 Street Robbers.*

man Act, and whereas the said Offenders, or others of their Accomplices, have, in a most insolent Manner, menaced several Peace Officers, in order to deter them from doing their Duty, and have appeared publickly in the Streets with Fire-Arms, threatening the Destruction of any that should endeavour to apprehend them, and have also been guilty of divers Robberies committed with open Force and Violence, in the Streets of London and Westminster, in Defiance of the Laws, His Majesty being firmly resolved to exert his Royal Care for the Preservation of the Lives and Properties of his loving Subjects, and to put an effectual Stop to all such horrid Practices, had thought fit, with the Advice of his Privy Council, to issue his Proclamation, and did thereby promise and declare, That if any of the Persons concerned in the said Murder (except the said William Blewet, Edward Burnworth, alias Frazier, Emanuel Dickenson, and Thomas Berry, and also except the Person who actually Shot the said Thomas Ball) should discover the said Blewet &c. so as they might be apprehended and convicted, should have his Majesty's gracious Pardon, and, for a further Encouragement, for the Discovery, Apprehending and Conviction of every such Offender, the Sum of 300 l. &c.

On the 7th of Febr. General Diemer, Minister from the Land-Grave of Hesse-Cassel, had a private Audience of his Majesty, as he had on the 9th of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and on the 11th of the three young Princesses.

About the middle of this Month, his Majesty was pleased to appoint *William Cayley Esq;* to be his Majesty's Consul at Cadiz and Port St. Mary.

About the Beginning of this Month, the Company of Haberdashers, London, presented the Rev. Mr. *Francis West*, Lecturer

*Audiences of a foreign Minister.*

*Wm. Cayley appointed Consul at Cadiz.*

*Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

Sturer of St. Mary's in Aldermanbury, and second Master of Merchant-Taylor's School, to the Vicarage of *Albrighton*, in the County of *Salop*, Vacant by the Decease the of late Incumbent Mr. *Wood*. About the same time, the Rev. *John Gilbert* L.L.D. was appointed Canon of *Christ-Church Oxon*; in the room of Dr. *Gastrall*, late Lord Bp. of *Chester*. And the Rev. Mr. *Samuel Gall* was presented to the Rectory of *Langham* in *Suffolk*. Not many Days, after His Majesty presented the Rev. Mr. *Pyle* to the Vicarage of *Gedney* in *Lincolnshire*, worth about 400*l.* per Annum. The Rev. Mr. *Bourne* was presented to the Rectory of *All-Saints* in the City of *Worcester*, by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Chancellor. The Rev. Mr. *John Lester*, was presented to the Vicarage of *Upton*, in *Buckinghamshire*: The Rev. Mr. *Barry*, to the Rectory of *St. James's Clerkenwell*, Vacant by the Death of the Rev. Mr. *Pead*; The Rev. Mr. *John Sherwood*, to the Vicarage of *Charl-cot*, in *Warwickshire*, in the Diocese of *Worcester*; And the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Pope*, to the Rectory of *Borstock* in *Devonshire*.

About the Beginning of this Month, *New Mem- Erasmus Philips* of *Lincoln's-Inn Esq*; was cho. bers of Par- sen Member of Parliament for *Haverford- liament Cho- West*, in the Country of *Pembroke*, in the sen- Room of *Francis Edwards Esq*; deceased.

Not many Days after, His Majesty was Sheriff appoin- pleased so appoint first *Robert Hempsen* of ted. *Haughley Esq*; And afterwards *Thomas Driver* of *Earles Stoneham Esq*; Sheriff of the Coun- Tho. Sutton ty of *Suffolk*. *Thomas Sutton Jun. Esq*; was Esq. a Com- made one of the Commissioners for Licen- missioner of- sing and regulating *Hackney Coaches* and *Hackney Coaches*. *Grey Longueville Esq*; was created *Hanover He- A new King- rald*, and *Glocester King of Arms*, and *Edmund and two He- Sayer Esq*; *Brunswick Herald of Arms*. ralds of Arms created.

On the 16th of Feb. *Wm. Snell Esq*; Attor- Mr. Snell- ney at Law, was elected Clerk of *St. Tho- Clerk of St. mas's Hospital*, in the Room of Mr. *Wright* Thomas's decess'd. Hospital.

On the 20th *John Hedges Esq*; Representa- John Hedges tive for the Borough of *St. Michael in Cern- Esq. Envoy wall*, had the Honour to kiss the King's Hand, Plenip. to the upon *K of Sardinia*.

upon his being appointed his Majesty's En-

voy and Plenipotentiary to the K. of *Sardina*. Col. Horsey

About the same time, Col. Horsey was ap- Gov. of South  
pointed Governor of *South-Carolina*. Carolina.

*The Result of the Congress at Warsaw, as it was delivered to  
the King of Poland the 9th of February by the Primate of  
the Kingdom.*

#### Article I.

**W**Hereas during the actual Adjournment of the Dyet of the Kingdom, no Council of the Senators can be held in Form, and as his Majesty has permitted the States assembled in the last Dyet of the Kingdom, to meet again at their own Pleasure, jointly with the Senators and chief Ministers of State, for getting the Nobility to mount on Horseback, and for entering into Negotiations with the foreign Ministers, this present Congress could not conclude any of the aforesaid Affairs peremptorily, and in form of Law: However, the Senate's Opinion upon the Propositions made to them on the Part of the King, is, that the issuing of the Vici or General Summons, for getting the Nobility to mount on Horseback, ought to be deferred for some limited Time, as well as the Writs for re-assuming the Dyet of the Kingdom; but in case the Republick should be threatned with some manifest Danger, then the Issuing of the said Summons and Writs should be urged. For which purpose,

Art. II. It would be proper to give Leave to all the Palatinates to hold their Provincial Dyets, for a Supplement of their Instructions; and if there be no Fear of Disturbance, it will be sufficient that such Palatinates, whose Dyets were broken off unsuccessfully, should hold new ones for the Election of their Nuncios.

Art. III. The Senate recommends to his Majesty, and especially to the Marshals, to get the Garrisons reinforced, and above all, those of *Elbing*, *Thorn*, and *Posen*.

Art. IV. As the Pope's Nuncio has openly declared, that the Right of Patronage cannot be granted to the Republick, and that new Decrees may be sent from Rome upon this Matter, to the Prejudice of the Republick, the Senate desire his Majesty to shew his Resentment on this Occasion, however, without breaking in upon the Respect due to the Holy See; and in the mean

mean Time to make Instances in Writing to his Holiness for the Suspension of such a Decree, or that otherwise the Laws, long ago enacted upon that Matter, must be put in Execution.

Art. V. The Senate would be glad that his Majesty would be pleased to intrust the Aulick Crown-Marshal with the Care of carrying on the Negotiations begun with the Russian Minister, when the Czar was yet alive, in order to procure to the Republick better Terms than the former.

Art. VI. The High Treasurer might be also charged to resume the Conferences with the Prussian Minister, with a Salvo to conclude nothing definitively, but only by Way of Preliminary or Project, referring the same to the Ratification of the Dyet; and whatever is projected should always be done with the Advice of those Senators who are near the King. Mean while, it should be intimated to the Prussian Ministers, that it is expected his Prussian Majesty would hereafter observe more exactly than hitherto the ancient Treaties, and discharge all the Polish Subjects enlisted by Force; otherwise they would be obliged to order the Palatinates which border upon Prussia, and the Marshals of the Army, to march some Companies towards Prussia, in order to repel Force by Force.

Art. VII. That in adjusting the Affair of *Thorn*, Care should be taken to procure to the Roman Catholicks in the Protestant Princes Countries, the same Indulgences, which, in Regard to their Intercession, may be granted to those of *Thorn*; and that the Court of *Berlin* should particularly oblige itself to abolish out of Hand all the Innovations made to the Prejudice of the Dioceses of *Ermeland* and *Cujavi*, as likewise of the City of *Elbing*.

The Two following Addresses from *Jamaica*, were, for Want of Room, omitted in our last.

*Jamaica* ff. To His Grace Henry Duke of Portland, His Majesty's Captain General, and Governour in Chief of this Island.

The humble Address of the Council,

May it please your Grace.,

**W**E His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Council of this His Majesty's Island of *Jamaica*.

*maica*, being truly sensible of His Majesty's tender Regard for His Subjects, most humbly beg Leave to express our lively and thankful Sense for His Majesty's great Goodness and Royal Favour, in empowering your Grace to continue to us our Laws, to prevent any Inconveniencies that may arise from the Expiration of them; and being glad of all Opportunities of expressing our Loyalty to His Majesty, our Duty to your Grace, and our Affection and Zeal for the Prosperity of this His Majesty's Island, do embrace this Opportunity to return your Grace our most humble and sincere Thanks for your Grace's Speech, wherein you have been pleased to give us such Assurances of your ready Concurrence in whatever may be thought useful to us, or for our Security, and also for your Grace's great Goodness and unwearied Endeavours for the Advancement and Prosperity of this Island.

By Order of the Council, the 16th of September 1725.

*Jos. Maxwell, Cl<sup>r</sup> Concil<sup>r</sup>,*

His Grace's Answer.

*Gentlemen,*

**T**HE just Sense you express in this Address of His Majesty's great Goodness and Royal Favour, gives me the greatest Satisfaction, and am I perswaded you'll never be wanting in what may intitle you to the Continuance of them.

I can't omit returning you my sincere Thanks for the obliging Manner in which you approve of my Endeavours for the Advancement and Prosperity of this Island to be agreeable to you; and you may assure yourselves, that I shall continue them with the same Application, Care, and Chearfulness.

*Jamaica ss.* To his Grace *Henry Duke of Portland,* Captain-General, and Governour in Chief of this His Majesty's Island of *Jamaica,*

The humble Address of the Assembly.

*May it please your Grace,*

**W**E His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Assembly of *Jamaica*, return your Grace our hearty Thanks for the Assurances you are pleased to give us of your ready Concurrence in whatever we may think useful to us, or for our Security: And we on our Parts will, with a due Regard to your Grace's Recommendation,

Commendation, enter with Dispatch and Unanimity, upon such Business as may be thought for his Majesty's Honour, and the Welfare of this Island:

We are truly sensible of His Majesty's tender Care for His Subjects of this Island, so remote from him, and at a Time when he was so much engaged in publick Affairs, which commands our most grateful Acknowledgments and sincere Prayers for His most Sacred Majesty's long and happy Reign over us, and the Succession in his Royal Pottery to the End of Time.

Passed the Assembly the 16th Day of September 1725.

William Neabam, Speaker,

His Grace's Answer.

Gentlemen,

**T**HE Assurances of your Resolution to enter with Dispatch and Unanimity upon what may be for His Majesty's Honour, and the Welfare of this Island, are very agreeable to me, my Concurrence and best Endeavours toward it shall never be wanting.

I am glad to find how sensible you are of His Majesty's tender Care, and don't question but that by your Behaviour you'll constantly strive to intitle yourselves to His Royal Favour.

On Friday, the 4th of February, his Grace the Duke of Somerset was married to the Lady Charlotte Finch, Daughter to the Earl of Nottingham.

Deaths Births and Marriages of eminent Persons.

Some Days before, the Rt. Hon. Philip Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, died at his Seat near Derby, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Eldest Son the Rt. Hon. the Lord Stanhope.

The Duke of Somerset married. The Earl of Chesterfield dies.

On Thursday the 3d. the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Essex, was married to the Lady Elizabeth Russel, Sister to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, with whom besides her Fortune of about 30,000 l. he had 1000 l. per Ann. settled upon him for Life.

The Earl of Essex married.

About this time, Sir Christopher Desbaurie's Lady was deliver'd of a Daughter; And Sir John Chester, died at his Seat near Newport-Pagnel, in Bucks.

Sir John Chester dies.

On

*General Stewart married.* Some time before, Lieutenant General Stewart was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Alston, Sister to Sir Rowland Alston, Bart.

*The Lady Daines dies.* On the 13th died the Lady of Sir William Daines, Mother of the Ld. Visc. Barrington's Lady, as did, about the same time, the Mother of William Harvey Esq; Knight of the Shire for *Effex*.

*And the Lord Vis. Moleworth.* On the 17th died also the Rt. Hon. John Ld. Visc. Moleworth, of the Kingdom of Ireland, a Nobleman of distinguish'd Parts, and Merit, who had for some Years resided at the Court of *Turin*, as his Maj. Envoy.

*And the Lord Nairn.* The Ld. Nairn, Brother to the late D. of Arhol, died at his Seat in North Britain, on the 3d. Instant.

*And Sir Tho. Ambrose.* Sir Thomas Ambrose, Knt. died on the 15th at *Tottenham High-Cross*.

Next Day died Mr. Bearcliff who in November last, disposed of his Place of City Hall Keeper to Mr. Collier for about 3000 l.

*Dr. Wyat dies.* On the 18th died the Rev. Dr. Wyat, one of the Canons of the Cathedral of *Sarum*, in the 94th Year of his Age.

*And Mrs. Bramston.* The same Day died Mrs. Bramston, of Chigwell, in *Effex*, Relict of John Bramston, Esq; Daughter of John Pennington Esq; and the last of that ancient Family.

On the 34th the Lady of Horatio Walpole Esq; was deliver'd of a Daughter.

*Mr. Creed dies.* The same Day, died Robert Creed, of the Middle-Temple Esq; Barrister at Law. The next Day, died suddenly Robert Jennings, of Bedford Row Esq; as did the same Day, Mr. Robert Asbursft, of Henningham-Castle.

*And Mr. Jennings.* The next Day, February 26, the Hor. Mr. Finch, Brother to the Rt. Hor. the Earl of Nottingham, died suddenly of an Apopleck Fit.

*And Mr. Asbursft.* On Sunday, the 27th died the Relict of the famous Dr. Tho. Sprat late Ld. Bp. of Rochester and Dean of Westminster.



THE  
POLITICAL STATE  
FOR THE  
*Month of* MARCH 1726.

London, MARCH 31<sup>st</sup> 1726.

S I R,



THE ENGLISH PLANTATIONS in *America*, being justly accounted one of the brightest Jewels in the *British* Crown, as well as one of the most considerable Branches of our Trade, We have constantly had an Eye towards them, in the Prosecution of this *Political Monthly Collection*; And there having been lately publish'd, a Pamphlet entitled, *The STATE of the Island of Jamaica, chiefly in Relation to its Commerce, and the Conduct of the Spaniards in the West-Indies; Written by a Person who resided several Years at Jamaica*: We shall give our Readers, a short Abstract of it. \*

G g

The

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\* *Abstract of the State of the Island of Jamaica.*

THE Author begins with shewing ' the Importance of the Island of *Jamaica*, which, ' being situated in the Center of the *Spanish West-Indies*, is capable of being made exceeding useful and advantageous in War, as well as in Peace ! To this Purpose he observes, That the late King of *France*, was so sensible of this, that he often had ' his Eye that way, with intent of making himself ' Master of it ; but by the Goodness of her late ' Majesty, and the Vigilancy of her Ministry, in ' maintaining two Regiments of regular Forces, and ' a Squadron of Men of War there, during the ' War with *France* and *Spain*, the Enemies Design ' was prevented, and the Island became formidable ' to her Neighbours. That it is fresh in our Memory, what vast Riches were brought in by Sir ' *Charles Wager*, and Vice Admiral *Littleton*, besides ' what was taken by single Cruisers, and their own ' Privateers ; which became so numerous, that at ' one time, above 30 Sail from 70 to 150 Men ' each, were in Commission, and fitted out from ' *Port Royal* and *Kingston*. That, notwithstanding ' their Success, which occasion'd a Flow of Money, the Inhabitants, in general, earnestly ' wish'd for Peace, as the most probable Way of ' being Happy, and making the Island flourish ; ' but by what Means, they failed in so desirable an ' End, and are reduced to a low and declining ' Condition, in respect to Trade, and the Number ' of White Inhabitants, well deserves the Consideration of those in Power, before it be too late, ' and so valuable a Branch of Trade, be entirely lost, ' or rendered impracticable. That tho' the State ' and Condition of the Island, are often the Subject ' of Conversation among those who are interested ' in it ; Yet, as they have hitherto been wanting ' to themselves, in not making a *general Representation*

tion to the Ministry ; he thinks it absolutely necessary they should be set in a proper Light ; the rather, because the Nefacious Practices of the Spaniards are still continued, being encouraged by their respective Governors ; and the fruitless Application that have been made to them by the unhappy Sufferers for Restitution and Satisfaction.

This being premised, the Author proceeds impartially to relate the Steps the Spaniards have taken from time to time, with the Proceedings thereupon, the whole justified by proper Affidavits and other Vouchers in the Appendix.

He tells us, in Substance, ' That in September, 1712, the Cessation of Arms, and soon after the Peace with France and Spain being proclaim'd in Jamaica, the Inhabitants apply'd themselves very diligently to Trade, and improving their Sugar Plantations, wherein they made such a Progress, as gave them hopes of seeing the Island, in a few Years, in a more flourishing Condition, than ever. But at a time when they were unprovided, and lull'd with the Security of Peace, they were very much surpris'd at the Captures, that were made of their Vessels on the high Seas, and on their own Coast, by the Subjects of the King of Spain, as well as at their Landing frequently in the remotest Parts of the Island, plundering the Inhabitants, and carrying away great Numbers of Negroes. How much more Reason had they to be alarm'd, when they understood, that these Acts of Hostility were committed under the Sanction of a Commission, by Vessels fitted out in a Warlike Manner, on Pretence of guarding their Coast, and preventing a Clandestine Trade, the Vessels, Goods, and Effects taken by them, being carried publicly, into the Havana,

St. Iago, and other *Spanish* Ports; some of them receiving only the Form of a legal Condemnation; and others disposed of without giving the Masters, or Proprietors an Opportunity of making a Defence. That tho' these Proceedings, so repugnant to the Treaties of Peace and Commerce, were from Time to Time, complain'd of by the respective Persons injured, who obtain'd Letters in their Favour from the Governor of *Jamaica*, to the Governors of the *Spanish* Ports, and Places, where their Goods and Effects were carried to, and confiscated, yet no manner of Satisfaction cou'd be obtained, but after Abundance of Trouble and Expence in Solliciting, some were put off in a very scandalous Manner, with Menaces, and others with Compliments, and directed to the Court at *Madrid*: But how many Difficulties would attend such an Application! And how Expensive would it be to a private Person, or indeed to any Body of People, residing in Parts so distant from *Spain*? That as the several Representations made to the *Spanish* Governors, by private Persons proved ineffectual, the Merchants of *Kingston*, and *Port-Royal*, in *August* 1716, laid a Memorial before the Governor and Council of *Jamaica*, setting forth the many and great Losses they had sustain'd, by the Subjects of the King of *Spain*, since the Cessation of Arms; and that many of his Majesty's Subjects were killed and Wounded in Defence of their Vessels and Goods, with Affidavits proving the same. That soon after his Majesty's Ship the *Adventure*, Cap. *Tho. Reynolds*, was sent by the Government to *St. Iago*, and *Inindaba*, to represent the injustice of these Proceedings, and to demand Restitution and Satisfaction. That the Answers given by the Governor and Alcaldes, con-

sisted

‘ fisted of little more than some *Spanish* Finesses;  
 ‘ and that the Damages complain’d of were com-  
 ‘ mitted by Persons who exceeded their Commis-  
 ‘ sions, and should be treated as Pyrates, whenever  
 ‘ they were met with; though it is notorious that  
 ‘ they were afterwards admitted into those very  
 ‘ Ports, and so far from being taken up and punished,  
 ‘ that they were again fitted out in the same Man-  
 ‘ ner; and committed the like Abuses.

Here the Author observes, ‘ that these Procee-  
 ‘ dings (though they will not justify so execra-  
 ‘ ble a Willany, yet certainly they were the true  
 ‘ Cause that) occasioned the Rise of the English Py-  
 ‘ rates, and laid the Foundation of all the Mischiefs  
 ‘ which have happened by their Means. That the  
 ‘ Success of his Majesty’s Ships, and the Privateers,  
 ‘ during the War, occasion’d a Resort of Seamen  
 ‘ from all Parts to *Jamaica*. After the Peace they  
 ‘ went cheerfully into the Merchants Service, and  
 ‘ were well contented with their Employment, till  
 ‘ they had been taken several Times, and not  
 ‘ only cruelly and unhumanly treated; but in lo-  
 ‘ sing their Wages, they and their Families, were  
 ‘ expos’d to want, and other Hardships. It was a  
 ‘ common saying among them that it was very  
 ‘ hard they should be so used and insulted by the  
 ‘ *Spaniards*, and to have their Hands tyed. Re-  
 ‘ sentment and the want of Employ (as the Mer-  
 ‘ chants were discouraged from Trading) were cer-  
 ‘ tainly the Motives to a Course of Life, most, or  
 ‘ many of them would not have taken up, had  
 ‘ they been redress’d, or could they by any law-  
 ‘ ful Means have supported themselves. This is  
 ‘ evident from their Behaviour at first sitting  
 ‘ out, in not molesting any *English* or *French* Ves-  
 ‘ sels they met with, and declaring that their De-  
 ‘ signs were intended against the *Spaniards* only;  
 ‘ though

though afterwards, when they understood that a Proclamation was issued out in his Majesty's Name, by the Governour of *Jamaica*, declaring them to be Pyrates, and offering a considerable Reward to those who should take or destroy them; they then made no Manner of Distinction but took and plunder'd every Thing they met with. *The Author adds*, That notwithstanding the Inhabitants had lain under the Imputation of encouraging their Wicked Practices, on Examination it will appear to the contrary; and that no part of Mankind has a greater Detestation of every Thing that has a Tendency that Way. That it is certain, the Government of that Island took all the Measures in their Power to suppress the Pyrates: And as the Flame broke out at a time when there was but one Man of War on the Station, the Revenues in Debt, and the Assembly could not be conven'd soon enough to raise Money on this Occasion; The Merchants very chearfully rais'd a considerable Sum among themselves by Subscription, and fitted out two Sloops of ten Guns, and eighty Men each, which were commission'd by the Governor and commanded by Capt. *Oxobrough*, and Capt. *Stevenson*; and soon after two others commanded by Capt. *Lidderdale* and Capt. *Naylor*, which two last mention'd retook the *Kingston*, Capt. *Saunders* of *London*, whose Cargo amounted to 20000 l. Sterling, and destroyed the Pyrate (*Thompson*) who had taken him. That in 1717. Capt. *Jonathan Barnet*, who was then in the Merchants Service, met with a Pyrate, commanded by one *Wrackham*; and after a smart Engagement, took and carried him into *Port-Royal*.

That the Assembly, as soon as they met, gave him 200 l. and the Command of one of the Sloops

‘ Sloops that were fitted out in the Service of  
 ‘ the Country, as a Reward for so gallant an Action.  
 ‘ That about the same time, the Governor and  
 ‘ Council made full Satisfaction to the *Spaniards* for  
 ‘ some Vessels that were taken by the Privateers  
 ‘ after the Cessation of Arms, tho’ it was unknown  
 ‘ at the time of these Captures; one of which,  
 ‘ that was very valuable, appeared to be taken in  
 ‘ less than 24 Hours after it took Place in the  
 ‘ ~~West~~-*Indies*: How different is this from the Be-  
 ‘ haviour of the *Spanish* Governors? Their Com-  
 ‘ plaint was not delay’d being heard; and on  
 ‘ making out their Allegations, they had Restitu-  
 ‘ tion and Satisfaction.

After this the Author relates some Instances of  
 the illegal Practises of the *Spaniards* and then con-  
 futes ‘ What has been artfully insinuated by some  
 ‘ Persons, who bear no Good-will to the Island,  
 ‘ that they were the first Aggressors, and provoked  
 ‘ the *Spaniards* to such kind of Measures by Way  
 ‘ of Reprisal or Revenge, the contrary of which  
 ‘ is notorious; But that as this has made an Im-  
 ‘ pression on many who are not acquainted with  
 ‘ what passes in that part of the World; and have  
 ‘ not enquired into the Truth of what has been  
 ‘ very confidently asserted, he thinks it necessary to  
 ‘ observe, that, there was not the least Hostility  
 ‘ committed against them, nor an English Pyrate  
 ‘ known in the *West-Indies*, till the latter end of  
 ‘ the Year 1716. before which time it appears by  
 ‘ the List, and Affidavits in the Appendix, that  
 ‘ near 30 Sail of Ships were taken, and other Hosti-  
 ‘ lities were committed by the *Spaniards*. That it  
 ‘ is likewise objected in Favour of the *Spaniards*,  
 ‘ that the private Trade with them is prohibited;  
 ‘ and consequently they have a Right to seize any  
 ‘ Vessel for Breach of their Laws. In Answer to  
 ‘ this

this the Author observes that he has not advanced any Thing in Favour of those Vessels that were seized on their Coast for Trading, and confiscated on a fair and legal Conviction. Nor has he in the Estimate of the Losses sustained by them, set down any Thing which might give the least Surmise of that kind. His Intention is, to shew how little Regard they have to the Treaties of Peace and Commerce between their *British* and *Catholick* Majesties, or to the common Rules of Justice and Honour. And tho' he is far from allowing that there is any Reason in this Argument for confiscating our Ships, &c. nevertheless he has avoided any mention of those Vessels that were seized on their Coast on Pretence of Trade, or taken in the Bays of *Campachy* and *Honduras*; though the last mentioned Places, and some of the former Vessels, may reasonably be contested: And has often wondered it has not been enquired into and explained, how far they have a Right to those Places, since they never had any regular Settlement there, and our People were dispossessed of them in time of Peace: For if their Pretensions are not well grounded, then of Consequence the Captures they have made on that Account, are illegal, and they ought to make Restitution. That this Trade to *Campachy*, had its Rise from the Decay of Privateering; for after the Peace with *Spain* in 1667. the Privateers, who liv'd upon the Plunder and Booty they acquired by the War, were put to their shifts, having prodigally spent what they got; and wanting Subsistence, some of them went to *Petit Guaves*, on the Island of *Hispaniola*, where a considerable Number of *French*, and other Privateers (otherways called *Buccaners*) were seated, and had not then submitted, and put themselves under

• der the Subjection of the Crown of *France*; but  
 • the more industrious Sort of them went and set-  
 • tled in the Bay of *Campeachy*; for having often  
 • cruised near *Champeton* River, where the *Spaniards*  
 • cut Logwood, and by that means becoming ac-  
 • quainted with the Value of it, and the Knowledge  
 • of the Trees, it put them on searching other  
 • parts of the Continent, till they found out the  
 • *Lagune of Trist*, which was some time before the  
 • Peace in 1667. That after that, whenever they  
 • were disappointed of a Prize, or other Booty,  
 • some of them would lade their Ships with Log-  
 • wood, which was then very valuable, and carry  
 • it to *Jamaica*. That the *Spaniards* had not  
 • then frequented that Place, nor ever had any Set-  
 • tlement there, though they attempted it some  
 • Years after that Peace, when they dispossessed the  
 • *English* (who were settled there) but they soon  
 • deserted it. That the *English* then took Possession  
 • of it again, but have often been disturbed by  
 • the *Spaniards*, who made Prizes of their Shipping  
 • whenever they could overcome them, particular-  
 • ly in the Year 1718, and in 1724, when they took  
 • upwards of 20 Sail each time, and drove the  
 • People on Shoar from their Settlements. That  
 • it will not be improper to observe, that before  
 • the *English* settled in the Bay of *Campeachy*, Log-  
 • wood was generally sold from 90 to 110 *l. per*  
 • Ton, which is very credible, if we consider that  
 • the very Duties payable at Importation, were 5 *l.*  
 • *per* Ton, for many Years together: And as great  
 • Quantities are consumed in *Great Britain*, by the  
 • Dyers, the Reduction of the Price, as well as  
 • being the Importers, is a considerable Advantage  
 • to the Nation; as it enables us to dispose of our  
 • Manufactures so much cheaper than the *Dutch*,  
 • and other Nations, and consequently greater

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Quantities

Quantities are by that Means exported and consumed. That this Trade employ'd above one Hundred Sail of Ships, and near two thousand Seamen, including those that were settled ashore ; so that, on a moderate Computation, they could not export less than 12000 Tons of Logwood yearly, which at nine Pounds *per* Ton, the Current Price now, (tho' vastly short of what it was formerly worth) amounts to 108,000 *l*. That as the incidental Charges centered in our selves, whatever arose from thence, was so much gain'd to the Nation ; since it was the Product of bare Labour ; and the People employ'd therein, were supported with the Produce of their own Country.

*From all this the Author draws this Inference:* ' Is it not then worth while to have this Point settled ? and will not that Person do an eminent Service to his Country, who is in a Capacity, and will be at the Pains of enquiring into it ; and (if the *Spaniards* have not an exclusive Right) of asserting ours to so beneficial a Trade ?

*He Subjoins,* ' That it is worth considering, that the *Spaniards* never were allowed by the Crown of *Great Britain*, to have an exclusive Right to the Continent, or Islands of *America*, that were not actually possess'd by them, any more than the *French*, *Portuguese*, or any other Nation : There being nothing in the Treaty of 1670, that can be construed to allow of such an exclusive Right. That the Words, *Pre-eminence*, *Right*, or *Dominion* of either Confederate, in the 15th Article, have Respect only to the *American Seas*, *Channels*, or *Waters*, which they are to have and retain, in as full and ample Manner, as may of Right belong unto them : But what Right can be pretended to be thereby yielded to them, of uninhabited Countries or Places, not in their Possession ? Or, what Right

' Right does this Article give them, to any Thing  
 ' but what *belongs to them*, that is, but what is in-  
 ' habited by them? Nor is there any Thing in  
 ' this Treaty, that bars the King of *Great Britain*,  
 ' or his Subjects, from possessing any Part of the  
 ' Continent or Islands of *America*, where no other  
 ' Possessors were before them: Which being parti-  
 ' cularly the Case of the Bays of *Campeachy* and  
 ' *Honduras*, the driving the *English* from thence in  
 ' Time of Peace, after they had been settled there  
 ' many Years, and taking all the Ships they found  
 ' there, and making them Prizes; is certainly a  
 ' manifest Breach of the Peace, and ought to be  
 ' redress'd. That the 7th Article of this Treaty  
 ' in 1670. secures to the King of *Great Britain*,  
 ' the Sovereignty, &c. of all Places, he then pos-  
 ' sessed in *America*, which certainly includes the  
 ' Bay of *Campeachy*, and gives us a just Claim, had  
 ' we no other Pretensions to it; as it had been  
 ' some Years in the Possession of the *English*, who  
 ' were the first that settled there. That it doth  
 ' not imply, that the King of *Great Britain*, or  
 ' his Subjects, shall not possess any more, or other  
 ' Parts and Places; nor ought this Article, not  
 ' being reciprocal, as to the Places in Possession of  
 ' the *Spaniards*, to be understood by Construction,  
 ' or *pro Confesso*, that they had an exclusive Right to  
 ' all the rest of *America*: since between Nation and  
 ' Nation, nothing but the express Words of a  
 ' Treaty ought to be deem'd Obligatory; nor ought  
 ' any Think of that Consequence to be allowed,  
 ' without being expressly agreed to, by the contra-  
 ' cting Parties. That as to the Vessels that were  
 ' seiz'd on the Coast of *New Spain*, on Pretence of  
 ' Trade, and which were confiscated without a fair  
 ' and legal Conviction, He only mentions the *Ken-*  
 ' *sington*, Capt. *Henry Thornton*, which was seized,

and carried into *Carthagena*. That it must be owned, she went upon that Coast, with Intent to trade; but as she was only on the Coast when the *Spaniards* seized her, nothing could be alledged against her, but meer Conjectures: for as she had not actually traded, or broke Bulk, nor entered into any Port where they had any Fortifications, &c. she could not be judged guilty of transgressing the 8th Article of the Treaty of 1670. by which such Entry is forbid; So that their seizing of her cannot be justified, or said to be a legal Proceeding. That it is highly reasonable and necessary, that such Cases should be contested, and not given up; in regard to the Nature of the Thing it self, as well as to Vessels, that may be driven on their Coasts, by Stress of Whether, or some other Accident; which will be liable to the same Pretence of Trade, and become a Prey to their voracious Temper. That we have abundant Reason to be apprehensive of such Usage, from a long Experience of their Behaviour and Readiness to take all Advantages; And being silent on these Occasions, will encourage these Practices; and be a Means of other Encroachments. That they have often taken *English* Vessels, and in a formal Manner condemned them in their Courts of Justice, for having on Board Pieces of Eight, Logwood, and other *Spanish* Commodities, without any Consideration where they took them in; or in what Part of the Seas the Capture was made; and when such Pretence has been wanting, they have not stuck at the vilest Methods of compassing their Ends. That it is well known that the *South-Sea* Company has a Factory settled at *Jamaica*, and that they import those Commodities which are re-exported to *Great Britain*: but admitting they were imported by the private Trader;

der, the Vessel that has not been on their Coast,  
 but *bona fide* takes them on Board at *Jamaica*, and  
 is bound to *Great Britain*, or some of his Majesty's  
 Dominions, certainly is not liable to a legal Cap-  
 ture, or any other Forfeiture. For doubtless when  
 Pieces of Eight, or any other *Spanish* Commodity,  
 has been landed at *Jamaica*, and re-laden for *Great*  
*Britain*, there is no Difference between the *Spani-*  
*ards* seizing of Ships for having them on Board, and  
 their landing on the Island, or committing any  
 other Act of Hostility. That the Laws of *Eng-*  
*land*, that prohibit the Exportation of Wool,  
 are as strict as well can be consistent with the Law  
 of Nations: yet if an Alien Vessel is taken on  
 the high Sea, and brought into one of our Ports,  
 for having *English* Wool aboard, it would be deem'd  
 a Violation of the Treaty with that Prince, to  
 whose Subjects she belongs, to confiscate such  
 Ship and Goods; especially if it appeared she  
 had not been on our Coast, but took it in at some  
 other Place or Country. Nor indeed, would an  
*English* Vessel, in such a case, be liable to a Sei-  
 sure, as the Jurisdiction of the Officers of the Cu-  
 stoms extends no farther than our own Coast, and  
 within sight of Land. That surely the *Spaniards*,  
 cannot pretend to a more extensive Jurisdiction on  
 the Seas, than a Nation so much more eminent for  
 its naval Power! And if any of their Laws allow of  
 such Acts as have been committed by their *Guarda*  
*de las Costas*, they are contrary to the Law of Na-  
 tions, and a manifest Breach of the Peace; more  
 especially their landing on the Island of *Jamaica*,  
 and plundering the Inhabitants; or seizing any  
 Vessel on that Coast, or the *French* Part of *Hispa-*  
*niola*, on any Pretence whatsoever. That suppo-  
 sing that a Ship, that should actually export any  
 of the Coin, or any Wool, out of the Kingdom  
 or

or Dominions of *Great Britain*, or any Gold or Silver, wrought or unwrought, out of the Dominions of the King of *Spain*; and should thereby be liable to a Seizure, by the 13<sup>th</sup> Article of the Treaty made in 1667, because it is thereby agreed, that the Laws of the respective Countries should, in those mentioned Cases, take place: Yet the finding any other prohibited Goods, (as Logwood from *Spain*, or raw Hides from *England*) not expressly mentioned in that Article, should no ways forfeit the said Ship, much less the rest of her Lading; but such prohibited Goods only should be confiscated. That there can be no Colour for confiscating a Ship and her Lading, that should be found with the proper Coin or Bullion, even in the very Ports of the *English* or *Spaniards* in *America*; because there is not the least Mention of any Thing to that Purpose, in any of the Articles of the said Treaty, in 1670. And as that Treaty was expressly declared to be made, with Design to settle a good Agreement between the *English* and *Spanish* Nations in *America*, it must certainly be concluded, from the Difference between this and the other Treaty, in such a material Point, that it was not the Intention of the two Contracting Kings, that any such Regulation or Restriction should take place in *America*; much less if those Commodities were not ship'd from any of the Ports of the said Kings, in *America*. That most of the Damages the Merchants have sustain'd in the *West Indies*, which have generally passed under the Notion of being occasion'd by the Pyrates, were committed by the *Spanish Guarda de las Costas*; and that in seven Years Peace, the Value of those Damages, exceeded all the Losses the Island of *Jamaica*, and the Trade of it, met with, during the War with *France* and *Spain*. That our Merchants Ships

then

then went and came under Convoy, or so well man'd and provided, that they were able to disengage themselves from their Privateers; but when the Peace was concluded, imagining that they might pass the Seas with Security, they provided no more than what were sufficient to navigate their Ships, and, by that Means, were easily overcome, and made a Prey to those Villains.

That the Trade of *Great Britain* to *Jamaica*, is become so precarious, that Ships are obliged to wait for Convoy or Company, when they are loaded and homeward bound, or be expos'd to imminent Dangers. That the Consequence is not only a great Expence to the Merchants, but it gives the *French* and *Dutch* an Opportunity of coming earlier into *Europe*, and furnishing other Nations with those Commodities that are the Produce of the Islands; and the Markets frequently suffer, by the large Imports that are generally made in Fleets, which would be more advantageous, were they to come in gradually. That it is natural to enquire, how it happen'd, that such notorious Abuses, and of so long Continuance, never have yet been represented to the Ministry, by the Merchants in general? Which he can attribute to nothing else but the want of publick Spirit, which seems to be in a Manner totally extinguished. That the Trade from *London* and *Bristol* being generally insured, and, by that Means, the Loss divided among a great Number of People; every one is rather content to bear his Proportion than be at any Trouble and Expence in soliciting. That the Merchants in *Jamaica* made some Steps towards it, notwithstanding the Difficulties and Discouragements they lay under, in regard to their remote Situation; but the late War with *Spain*, and the State of Affairs since, put a Stop to it. But that this

' this cannot be an Objection to its being done, as  
 ' the Continuance of those infamous Practices shew  
 ' the Necessity of some Measures being taken to  
 ' suppress them, and to procure full and ample Sa-  
 ' tisfaction for what is past. That the most effectual  
 ' Method that can be taken, to redress these Injuries  
 ' will be to authorize the several Governours of the  
 ' Colonies, and their Council, to grant Letters of  
 ' Reprisal, on due Proof of such illegal Captures,  
 ' and other Depredations, on his Majesty's Subjects,  
 ' by the *Spaniards*, after a Demand has been made,  
 ' for three or six Months, without Restitution or Sa-  
 ' tisfaction. That when it is considered, the Dif-  
 ' ficulties, and even the Impossibility of obtaining  
 ' Redress any other Way; since we have fully ex-  
 ' perience the unreasonable Delays, and eva-  
 ' sive Answers of the *Spanish* Govenors, and other  
 ' Officers in *America*; this Method of Reprisal will  
 ' appear highly reasonable and necessary, and there-  
 ' fore it is to be hoped, that on a proper Represen-  
 ' tation, it may be approved of, and granted by  
 ' the Government.

' That the Necessity and Reasonableness of grant-  
 ' ing Reprisals, seems to have been foreseen, by the  
 ' Difference observable, in the Wording the Arti-  
 ' cles relating to Reprisals, in the two Treaties  
 ' with *Spain*, in 1667, and in 1670. In the first, if  
 ' Occasion of Complaint be given, Provision is made,  
 ' Article the 3d. That no Letters of Reprisal shall  
 ' be granted, till *Justice* has been *delay'd* or *deny'd* a-  
 ' bove six Months, by the *Commissioners* who should  
 ' be *appointed to receive and bear such Demands*; but  
 ' in the other, by the 14th Article, the King whose  
 ' Subjects suffer Wrong, may upon *denial, or delay-*  
 ' *ing of Justice*, grant Letters of Reprisal. That  
 ' in this Article, no Mention is made of *appointing*  
 ' *Commissioners to receive and bear the Complaints or De-*  
 ' *mands*

' *mands* of the Sufferers, as in the Treaty of 1667.  
 ' Nor is there any *limited Time* for the Persons  
 ' aggrieved to wait for Justice or Satisfaction. But  
 ' the King, whose Subjects are injured, may (imme-  
 ' diately upon the first Denial of Justice, if he  
 ' please, for any Thing there said to the contrary)  
 ' grant Letters of Reprizal, or to *take any Course con-*  
 ' *sistent with the Law of Nations*, until Satisfaction  
 ' be made the Sufferers. Which Difference between  
 ' the two Treaties must, undoubtedly, have been  
 ' made, by the former's having Respect to *Europe*,  
 ' where Redress might be more easily obtained ; but  
 ' the Latter's respecting *America*, where if Justice  
 ' be at first denied, it was look'd upon as too ex-  
 ' pensive and endless to have Recourse to any other  
 ' way but that of Reprizal. That the Inhabitants  
 ' of *Jamaica* have the most grateful Sense of his Ma-  
 ' jesty's Goodness, in maintaining five Men of War  
 ' to attend that Station in time of Peace ; tho' it  
 ' is certain they did not in all Respects answer the  
 ' End designed : For as they generally consisted of  
 ' Ships of 40 Guns, they drew so great a Draught  
 ' of Water, as rendered them incapable of follow-  
 ' ing small Vessels among Shoals and Keys, which  
 ' put the Country under the Necessity of sitting  
 ' out two Sloops, as they did for some Years at a  
 ' considerable Expence, to prevent any further De-  
 ' predations, tho' that did not prove altogether  
 ' effectual, and the Revenues were under so many  
 ' Incumbrances, that the Inhabitants were hardly  
 ' able to support themselves under such heavy  
 ' Taxes, as were laid to discharge these and other  
 ' Exigencies of the Government, especially after  
 ' the dreadful Calamity of 1722, which they have  
 ' not yet recover'd.

The Author having shewn, ' How the British Sub-  
 ' jects are insulted by the Spaniards in the *West-Indies*,

and that in time of Peace they suffer all the Calamities of War; *He proceeds*, to point out some other Grievances that Obstruct the Settlement of *Jamaica*: An Island, which for its valuable Produce, and commodious Situation for Trade or War, deserves all the Encouragement that can be given it. It is, *says he*, computed, that above two hundred Sail of Ships, and near five thousand Seamen, are employ'd in this Trade; and that the Produce of the Island, in one Year, has amounted to 25000 Hogsheads of Sugar, besides great Quantities of Indigo, Ginger, Cotton, Piemento, and other valuable Commodities: and as there are vast Tracts of uncultivated Land, how greatly might it be improved, and his Majesty's Customs increased thereby? but that cannot be expected under their present Circumstance; and therefore it is necessary that every Impediment to it should be removed. In order to this, some Measures should be taken to redress the Injuries sustained by the *Spaniards*; to prevent them for the future: and for the better Peopling of the Island, the Trade to the Coast of *New Spain* should be encouraged and protected: it should be also necessary to prevent the Practice of Foreigners touching at that Island on pretence of wanting Wood or Water, but with a Design to trade; which is a manifest Injury to the fair Trader; and to his Majesty's Customs. Whatever Views some Persons may have in discouraging the private Trade from *Jamaica* to the Coast of *New Spain*, those who are dis-interested will allow, that *Great Britain* has gained very considerable Advantages thereby; and that it is for the publick Interest it should be supported. Whether the present Method of carrying on that Trade, be more or less beneficial to the respective Traders, is not the o

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Point we ought to have in view : In the Estimate of any Branch of Trade, the Quantities of *British* Manufactures exported, and the number of Ships and Seamen employed therein, are to be considered. The Trade to *Africa*, since it was laid open, has been much more beneficial to the Nation, tho' the Profits do not rise so high to the Adventurers, than it was when exclusive, as it employs six times the Number of Ships and Seamen ; and the Quantities of *British* Manufactures exported and consumed are in proportion. It is also worth considering, that the *Assiento* is but *temporary* ; and if we argue from the Conduct of the *Spaniards* in *Europe*, as well as in the *West-Indies*, it is vers probable after this is expired, another will not be granted to the *English* ; and consequently the Trade can then be only carried on in a private way, as it was before this *Assiento* was thought of. But if the private Trade be wholly discouraged, it may never happen to be retrieved, since every one is sensible how difficult it is to regain any lost Branch of Trade : Nor can it be said to be a Disadvantage to the *South Sea Company*, since they are limited in the Tonage of Goods, which they are licensed to import into *New Spain* in their annal Ships ; and therefore any Dimuniton of the *English* private Trade will proportionably augment that of the *French*, *Dutch*, and other Nations ; but cannot encrease that of the *South Sea Company*. That Trade was the chief Support of the Island of *Jamaica* ; nor can it otherwise subsist, without being a very considerable Expence to *Great Britain*, in maintaining a number of regular Forces to secure it : For as it visibly declines every Year, it is much to be feared, that unless some Measures are speedily taken to prevent it, it may, on a Rupture with *France* or *Spain*, fall into the Hands of its

vigilant and potent Neighbours. What I have here suggested, will appear too well grounded, when we consider what vast Improvements the *French* have made in their Settlements on the Island of *Hispaniola*; and the Encouragement given them by the Court of *France*. On the other Hand, it is well known what an implacable Enmity the *Spaniards* bear to it, as it was conquered from them, and has been a Thorn in their Sides in all the Wars we have had since with that Nation. The Envy they bear to it, is an Argument of its Value, and a sufficient Reason, for a more than ordinary Care for its Preservation. In the late War with those Powers, and sometime after the Peace, there seldom were less than 3000 Seamen belonging to the Island; the Number now does not exceed 500, including those employ'd in the *South-Sea-Company's* Sloops; and the Inhabitants in general are so much decreas'd, that it is not proper to be mentioned.

The Assembly have done all that lay in their Power to encourage People to go over and settle there: And an Act was lately transmitted by his Grace the Duke of *Portland*, the present Governor, for His Majesty's Approbation; entitled, *An Act to encourage the Settling the North East Part of the Island*. By this Act 30000 Acres of Land are vested in the Crown, to be distributed among such Persons as shall go over and settle the same; viz. 30 Acres to every White Person in Family, and in proportion to every free Negro and Mulatto. The Act likewise makes a Provision for their Subsistence for six Months, and exempts them from all Taxes for seven Years. That part of the Island, commonly known by the Name of *Port Antonio*, but now called *Portland*, is commodious for Trade and Shipping, as well as Planting; and

' and the Settlement of it will be an Advantage  
 ' to the Crown in the Duties that will arise from  
 ' the Product of so large a Tract of Land, which  
 ' may be very considerable in a few Years: It will  
 ' also strengthen the Island, and be a Security to  
 ' the North Side of it, which lies very much expo-  
 ' sed to the Enemy in War, and to the Insults of  
 ' the Pyrates, and the Spanish *Guarda de las Costas* in  
 ' time of Peace. Here Vessels that are Home-  
 ' ward bound through *Cape Maes* and *Cape Nichola*,  
 ' when chased by an Enemy, or in any kind of  
 ' Distress, may meet with Succour, which they  
 ' will probably fail of before they can reach *Port-*  
 ' *Royal*. It will likewise be convenient for his Ma-  
 ' jesty's Ships that cruise between the said Capes  
 ' for the Protection of Trade, and be an Awe to  
 ' *St. Jago* and *Trinidado*, those Nests of Pyrates,  
 ' otherways call'd *Guarda de las Costas*, as it is with-  
 ' in a few Hours sail of both those Places. The  
 ' Harbour is not to be excelled by any in the World,  
 ' the Channel into it being so narrow, that two  
 ' Ships cannot conveniently enter abreast, and a  
 ' small Island (containing about 90 Acres of Land)  
 ' lies at the Mouth of it, whereon a Town and Forti-  
 ' fication is to be built that will command any thing  
 ' going in or out: Three fine Rivers run into it  
 ' and 'tis capable of receiving 200 sail of Ships,  
 ' which may ride in three Fathom and half to  
 ' nine Fathom Water, securely in all Weathers.  
 ' An Instance of this we had in *August* 1722. The  
 ' Night before the dreadful Hurricane; Two Sloops  
 ' put in there on some Apprehensions of bad Wea-  
 ' ther, and rode out the Storm; when at the  
 ' same time forty odd sail of Ships were lost at  
 ' *Kingston* and *Port Royal*, which are generally al-  
 ' low'd to be good Harbours. The Soil is fertile,  
 ' and capable of producing any thing that grows  
 ' in

in the *West-Indies* ; and as there is great plenty of  
 Fish, wild Fowl, and Hogs, no Encouragement  
 is wanting that may reasonably be expected by  
 new Settlers. Nor is it to be doubted, that an  
 Act of so great Importance, and for the general  
 Good of the Island, will meet with his Majesty's  
 Approbation. When the Island was conquered by  
 the *English*, they found the *Spaniards* settled on  
 the South Side, which was more convenient for  
 them, in regard to a nearer Communication  
 with the main Continent ; and for the *Galcons* and  
*Flota*, that generally touched there for Refresh-  
 ment. As the first *English* Inhabitants had Towns  
 and Plantations ready settled, they thought pro-  
 per to fix there for that Reason ; as also the com-  
 modious Situation for Trade with *Porto-bello* and  
*Carthagena* : Tho' in process of Time, when the  
 Island became better settled, and old Plantations  
 worn out, some Attempts were made for settling  
 this part of the Island wherein are found so ma-  
 ny Advantages ; But as the rebellious Negroes  
 were seated near it, and had cut off several Fa-  
 milies : and the Place was very much exposed  
 to the Enemy in War, and the Pyrates and  
*Guarda de las Costas* in time of Peace ; it was found  
 impracticable to be done but by a number of Peo-  
 ple going there together, and by a Fortification  
 to be raised and maintained at the publick Ex-  
 pence. This Consideration moved the Assem-  
 bly to pass that Act, and give such Encourage-  
 ment as they have done for People to go there  
 and settle, as they find by experience it is not  
 practicable on any other Plan. The distance from  
*Kingston* is about 70 Miles, 76 from *Port Roy*  
 and 88 from *St. Jago-dela-vega*, commonly cal-  
 led *Spanish Town*

' As to Foreigners touching at that Island, on  
 ' pretence of wanting Wood and Water, or some  
 ' Accident, but with Design to trade, it has been  
 ' a notorious Practice for some Years. On their  
 ' Arrival they apply to the Governor in a plausible  
 ' manner, and obtain a License to supply their pre-  
 ' tended Occasions : When they have accomplished  
 ' their Designs in making Contracts, they repair  
 ' to some other Place on or off the Island, and de-  
 ' liver large Quantities of Goods, which are clan-  
 ' destinely brought into Port, and sold ; As they  
 ' are generally paid for them in Specie, the Island  
 ' is drained of its Currency, great Quantities of  
 ' Bullion are carried away, which would otherways  
 ' be exported to *Great Britain* ; his Majesty's Cu-  
 ' stoms are impaired ; the constant trading Ships  
 ' from *London* and *Bristol* hurt in their Freights ; and  
 ' the fair Trader discouraged, in that they are  
 ' able to undersell them in those Commodities  
 ' which they import at least 25 per Cent. having  
 ' them at first Hand, and not paying any *English*  
 ' Duties. These Abuses, are not only com-  
 ' plain'd of by the Merchants at *Jamaica* ; but  
 ' were represented by the Committee of Grievan-  
 ' ces, in their Report to the Assembly of that  
 ' Island, among other Things of a more heinous  
 ' Nature : Nor can I give a better Idea of the un-  
 ' happy Posture of Affairs in that Island, as to  
 ' Trade, than by the following Extract of a Let-  
 ' ter from thence to a Merchant in *London*, dated  
 ' Sept. 22d. 1725.

' For a Trade to ——— or some other Spanish Port  
 ' is the only thing I can think of to prevent a Calamity  
 ' that hangs over us ; I mean raising of our Exchange.  
 ' You are so much Master of that Argument, that I  
 ' will not take up your time, in telling you the Conse-  
 ' quences that will inevitably flow from such an alteration  
 ' of

of Exchange: But I do assure you within these two Days, I have been offered 40 per Cent. for a Sterling Bill of 400 l. These are some of the blessed Fruits of raising Pieces of Eight to ten Ryals: I expect e're long our baary Money will amount to 7 s. 3. d. per oz. I am told, that 7 s. 2 d. has been given already. One would think, that such Strokes as these should awaken every Man in England, who has any Interest in Jamaica. The Dutch carry off our Money; the Spaniards, dare not deal with the private Trader, and the South-Sea Company buy no Negroes. While Things are at this unluckly pass, whence can we expect a Supply of Money? Or how is it possible the Trade to this Island can be supported, or carried on to any Advantage?

The raising of their Money, is not only a manifest Breach of an Act of Parliament for settling the Coin in the Colonies, but also of the municipal Laws of the Country; wherein Pieces of Eight of 17 pwt. are ascertained and limited at five Shillings, and other Pieces in proportion. Yet a Practice hath prevailed so much of late Years, that Pieces of Eight of an uncertain Weight, now pass Current in tale at ten Ryals, or 6 s. 3 d. each. If this be allowed of, where will it end? For by the same Rule that they are raised to 6 s. 3 d. in a Year or two they may mount to 7 s. 6 d. or 10 s. and as they rise, so will other Commodities in proportion. How injurious such a Procedure will be to Trade in general, and in particular to those that have Debts already contracted in the Island, is plain and evident; for whatever the Money may be raised above its intrinsic Value, as ascertained by Law, will be so much loss to the Merchants, who instead of receiving their full Debt, in Fact will not have more than 13 or 14 s. in 20, besides the Difference of Exchange

Exchange between *Sterling* and *Spanish* Money.  
We have seen how injurious such a Scheme has  
been to *New-England*, *Carolina*, and other Coun-  
tries, that one would think it were enough to  
deter them from it, and alarm every Man who  
has any Interest in, or Regard for the Country.

In the next Place, the Author takes Notice,  
that the Inhabitants of *Jamaica*, are very much  
disquieted at its being suggested, lately, that  
they have not a Right to the *Habeas Corpus* Act.

In Answer to this, adds he, it is necessary to ob-  
serve, that Writs of *Habeas Corpus* were always  
granted by the Common Law, before that Sta-  
tute was made; and that *Magna Charta* declares  
the Subjects entituled to it: the Act was only  
made to oblige the Judges to grant it, and the  
Officers to obey it, lest the Fear of offending  
Governours and great Men, might deterr them  
from doing their Duty, who held their Offices  
during Pleasure. Whatever may be the Reason,  
there is not any such Act in force in the Colonies,  
but it cannot from thence be concluded, that they  
are not entituled to what *Magna Charta* declares  
to be the Right of the Subject under *English*  
Government: Or, that their not having such an  
Act confirmed to them, leaves all his Majesty's  
Subjects, in those Parts, to the Mercy of arbitra-  
ry Governours; even where the Crime is not ca-  
pital, or against the State. When it is consider-  
ed how remote the Colonies are to *Great Britain*,  
especially the Island of *Jamaica*; it cannot be  
thought reasonable that any Governor should be  
invested with such an unlimited Power, in regard  
to the Length of Time, before the Person ag-  
grieved can have an Answer to his Complaint, in  
Case of an ill Use being made of such a Trust.

K k

And

' And therefore it becomes all those who have any  
 ' Interest in or Regard to the Colonies, to use their  
 ' Endeavours for obtaining a Point so essential to  
 ' their Happiness: which, if not effected, to what  
 ' an unhappy Pass may they be reduced! Is it not  
 ' natural to fear, that their Properties may, by this  
 ' Means, be wrested from them, by an arbitrary rap-  
 'acious Governor? Or that their Healths and  
 ' Lives may be endanger'd, by a tedious Imprisonment, in a hot Climate, before they possibly  
 ' can obtain an Order from his Majesty, for their  
 ' Relief. If the natural born Subjects of the Crown  
 ' of *Great Britain*, by removing to the Colonies,  
 ' forfeited their Pretensions to what they are enti-  
 'tled to by Birth; is there not just Grounds to  
 ' be apprehensive, they will some Time or other be  
 ' deserted: and that *Jamaica* in particular, sur-  
 ' rounded by potent and inveterate Enemies, may  
 ' fall into the Hands of its old Masters, the *Spaniards*, who never tasted the Sweets of *English* Li-  
 ' berty? While *Great Britain* enjoys so many Blessings that flow from the Reign of a mild and in-  
 'dulgent Prince; whose greatest Glory is the Happi-  
 'ness of his People; it cannot be suppos'd, that  
 ' so just and reasonable a Claim will not be granted  
 ' on a proper and becoming Application; as they  
 ' are equally his faithful Subjects, beneficial to the  
 ' State, and descended from the same Original.  
 ' Nor can we justly doubt the Favour of the Mi-  
 'nistry, who are more eminent for having asserted  
 ' the Rights, and Liberties of their Country, when  
 ' they were violently attack'd by the Enemies to  
 ' our Constitution, than the high Stations they  
 ' bear; the just Reward of their Zeal for the Pro-  
 'testant Succession, and of their unshaken Virtue!  
 ' I am conscious, of not having describ'd so ful-  
 'ly and pathetically, as might have been, the un-  
 'happy

happy State and Condition of that inestimable  
 Colony ; nor should I have attempted it, had it  
 not been neglected by those, who are much better  
 qualified for such an Undertaking. But it was  
 high Time to discover, in some Degree, the low-  
 ring Clouds that hang over it, and threaten its  
 Desolation. There are so many concurrent Cir-  
 cumstances tending to it, that unless some im-  
 mediate Care be taken, its Catastrophe may be  
 much sooner, and more fatal than we seem to be  
 aware off. I beg leave to mention one more, as  
 it is of the highest Consequence to them ; the mu-  
 nicipal Laws of the Island expired in *October*  
 1724. and they are so unhappy, not to have as-  
 yet the Act approved of and confirmed, that re-  
 enacts those Laws, and makes his Majesty's Re-  
 venues there perpetual. An Order indeed, was  
 sent over to the Governor, to assent to an Act,  
 for reviving them for one Year, that the other  
 might be more fully consider'd of ; and when that  
 Year was near expired, another Order was sent  
 to the same Purpose. By what Means it hap-  
 pened, I will not take upon me to say, but in the  
 Year 1724, the Time was elaps'd near six Weeks ;  
 and we understand by the Letters from thence,  
 dated the 4th of *January*, 1725. that the Bill for  
 re-enacting those Laws, was not passed, so that  
 they had been without any judicial Proceedings,  
 from the 1st of *October*, to the Date of those Ad-  
 vices, and probably might be longer. This an-  
 nual Tenure of their Laws may be of pernicious  
 Consequence, not only in regard to the Courts  
 of Justice, which have been interrupted, and can-  
 not be holden for want of such an Act being in  
 Force ; but also to the white Servants and *Negroes*,  
 who are sensible of, and may take the Advantage of

the several Laws being expired, that were made to keep them in due Order and Subjection. &c.

To this LETTER, which the Author addresses to a Member of Parliament, and which he dates from *Charleton in Kent, Febr. 15th 1725*, is annexed a large *Appendix*, containing several *Vouchers* to his Narrative; and among them the following List, viz.

**A LIST of Ships taken or Plunder'd by the SPANIARDS in the West-Indies, since the Peace with Spain in 1712, not including any that were taken in the last War.**

Ships Names	Masters Of what Port.
1713 <i>Charles,</i> <i>John Thomas,</i> <i>Pearle,</i> <i>Ruby,</i> <i>John &amp; Sarah,</i> <i>Henry,</i> <i>Tho. &amp; Elizab.</i>	<i>David Johnson,</i> <i>Charles Bags,</i> <i>John Drudge,</i> <i>Nat. Vial,</i> <i>Francis Targeir,</i> <i>Steven Smith,</i> <i>Mat. Muffon,</i>
1714 <i>William,</i> <i>Hunter,</i> <i>Sarah,</i> <i>Leeds Galley,</i> <i>Content,</i> <i>Westmoreland,</i>	<i>Thomas Fag,</i> <i>Richard Jones,</i> <i>Andrew Crean,</i> <i>John Thomas,</i> <i>Joseph Morgan,</i> <i>B. Schoolmaster,</i>
1716 <i>Samuel,</i> <i>Return,</i> <i>Newport,</i> <i>John and Mary,</i> <i>Swan,</i> <i>Rachel,</i> <i>Penelope,</i> <i>Turtle Dove,</i> <i>Virgin Queen,</i> <i>Marlborough,</i>	<i>Andrew Crean,</i> <i>John Andrews,</i> <i>William Musto.</i> <i>Tho. Stevenson,</i> <i>John Lynch,</i> <i>William Cooke,</i> <i>Henry Combe,</i> <i>John Stoneman,</i> <hr/> <i>Frezel,</i> <i>Palmer,</i>

	Ships Names	Masters	Of what Port
	Palmer,	Tho. Milechamp,	London.
	St. Anne,	Thomas Quin,	
	Griffin,	William Taylor,	
	Betty,	Edward Bridgen,	
1717	Bathshua,	John Wells,	Jamaica.
	Dolphin,	— Palmer,	Pensilvania.
	Sarah,	— Austin,	London.
	Stewel,	—	Bristol.
1719	Larke,	James Morgan,	Jamaica.
	Hamilton,	Joseph Smith,	Bristol.
	Joseph,	— Emes,	London.
1720	Blackwood,	John Hamilton,	
	Benjamin,	William Rivers,	Jamaica.
	Content,	William Cooke,	
	Westbury,	Jabes Beglow,	Bristol.
	Paradox,	Will. Quarrel,	Jamaica.
1721	William,	Oth. Davis,	
	Defiance,	— Oxbröugh,	
	Unity,	Francis Plaisted,	London.
1722	Kingale,	— England,	Bristol.
	Betty,	John James,	
	Anna Maria,	— Phelp,	London.
1725	Pr. of Portugal,	—	
	Lovely Polly,	—	

In all 47.

It would be almost impossible to make an exact Estimate of all the Ships and Cargoes, contained in the foregoing List, which were taken by the Spaniards in the West-Indies, as many of them belong'd to distant Places, and probably several of the Masters and Owners are Dead, many of them, to my certain Knowledge, were worth from 5 to 10000 l. each, and some of them more, particularly the Unity, Capt. Plaisted, and the Anna Maria, Capt. Phelp. But supposing them to be worth 3000 l. one with another,

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 nother, which is as low as they can well be computed  
 at; and I am confident to be considerably under their  
 true Value, yet at that rate, these Damages amount  
 at 141000.

**ESTIMATE** of the **NEGROES** taken off the Island  
 of **Jamaica**, during the Peace with **FRANCE**  
 and **SPAIN**.

<b>Negroes.</b>		<b>Value l.</b>
Major Cook	39	Valued at 1350
Col. James Heywood	14	Most Tradesmen 900
John Bucker	48	2160
Thomas Orgil	14	Ditto, 630
Dr. Sinclair	26	And 50 l. in Plate 1170
Capt. Saunders	25	1125
Beckford and Fletcher	25	1125
Samuel Pool	100	4950
Charles Ryeon	34	1530
Beckford and Rye	5	225
<b>Total of Negroes 331</b>		<b>Total Value 15165</b>

Which being added to the Value of the Ships,  
*viz.* 141000

Makes 155165

**N.B.** If an exact List and Estimate could be made of  
 all the Damage sustained by the Northern Colonies,  
 (particularly New England and Virginia, which  
 are many in Number) as well as the several Ports  
 in England, and the Island; that Sum would ap-  
 pear very far short of the true Value: for 'tis noto-  
 rious, they never met with an English Vessel, and  
 could overcome, which they did not take, destroy  
 or plunder.

The

The last ARTICLE in the Appendix contains the two following remarkable Papers, &c.

EXTRACT of the MINUTES of the Assembly of Jamaica, Veneris 24<sup>th</sup> Die Septembris, 1725.

Mr. *Arceadeus*, from the Committee of Grievances acquainted the House, that the Committee had examin'd into several Matters, which they had directed him to report to the House, which he read, &c.

Mr. SPEAKER,

I Am order'd by the Committee to acquaint the House, that they have received a Representation from the Justices and Vestry of *Port-Royal*, setting forth the ruinous Condition the Wall is in, being very much undermined; the little Care that has been taken in repairing thereof, since the same has been said to be added to the Fortifications, and that thereby not only the said Wall, but the whole Town is in Danger of being lost, by the first Storm or hard Winds, &c. Your Committee humbly offer to the Consideration of the House, as their Opinion, that some speedy Remedy be applied to the Repair of the said Wall.

Your Committee having seen the Lodgments of his Majesty's Soldiers at *Port-Royal*, are of Opinion, that the Mortality amongst them is, in a great Measure owing to the Want of proper Lodgings, and have ordered me to lay before the House a Petition which they received from the said Soldiers.

I am likewise ordered by the Committee to acquaint the House, that it appears to them, that the Honourable *Gabriel Matquis du Quesne*, Commander of his Majesty's Fortifications at *Port-Royal*, levies Money, and lays other Impositions on his Majesty's Subjects and their Vessels, contrary to Law. And that he would not suffer the following Vessels, although cleared at the proper Offices, to pass

pass the Fort, before they paid him Money. That he exacted Fifteen Pounds of Capt. *Alexander Murray*, - Commander of the *Snow*, *John* and *Sarah* of *London*; From Mr. *Stapleton* several Sums of Money, for several Sloops, under the Denomination of Stone-Money, as per Receipts. That in the latter End of the Year 1724. he levied Money from one *Young*, under the Denomination of Stone-Money, and would not accept of Stones. From one *Charles Curtis*, 9 l. 2 s. 6 d. in Money, &c. And of and from several other Persons.

It is observable, that the Sloops belonging to the *Marqui*, never paid Money, that we can find, or fetched Stones.

Your Committee can't but take Notice, that the said several Exactions are said to be by Force of an Order of Council, soon after the dreadful Hurricane in 1722. which Order, Your Committee humbly conceives, could not be intended farther than for the speedy repairing the Fort, on that sudden lamentable Occasion; nor to have Continuance after the repairing of the dangerous Breach, or Irruption made by the said Hurricane. Nor can it be intended or understood in any Sense, contrary to Law, viz. either the compelling People to work, or to send their Vessels against their Consent, without reasonable Allowance for their Labour or Use: Much less to give the Captain of the Fort, Authority to levy Money, for dispensing with that Service; it being, if the Service were necessary, a Breach of his Duty, to dispense therewith; if unnecessary, an unwarrantable Abuse of the Order, and of the Authority by which it was made; as if they could, or had taken upon them to levy Money on the Subject without Law.

Your Committee must likewise represent to your Honours, at the Desire of the Justices and Vestry,  
of

of *Port Royal*, the great Decay of *English Trade*, occasioned by the Number of *French*, and other *Foreigners* trading hither; to which *Your Committee* beg leave to observe, that the *Marquis Du Quesne*, who has the Command of *Fort Charles*, (kept up, and maintain'd at a vast Charge and Expence to this Island, not only as a Security, against open Enemies, but for protecting the lawful Trade, and for preventing that which is unlawful) contributes; by permitting Goods of foreign Growth and Manufacture, to be imported without Custom or Duty being paid for the same: And by his unlawful Trading with the *Dutch*, and other *Foreigners*, and making the said Fort a Store-house or Receptacle for the said Commodities. It is obvious how these Practices have drawn many alien Traders hither, under Pretence of Refreshment, but really with the said *Marquis's* Connivance, to trade and sell their Commodities, in such Quantities, that the Goods of *English Manufacture* lye on the Importer's Hands. The Deputy to the Receiver General, and Collector at *Port Royal*, represented to *Your Committee*, that the *Marquis Du Quesne*, some time in the Month of *February* last, in manifest Contempt and Defiance of the Acts of Trade, and Laws of this Island, ordered out a Sloop of his own, called the *Dutchess*, without complying with the said several Laws, or clearing at either of the said Offices. How much it is in the Power of such a Commander, entrusted with the Key of this Island, to ruin or destroy the Inhabitants, by sending off their Slaves or Debtors, notwithstanding all the Laws made for their Security, is needless for *Your Committee* to observe upon, &c.

*Sabbati*, 9<sup>o</sup>. Die *Octobris*, 1725.

The House, according to Order, taking into Consideration the Reports of the Committee of Grievances

ces, and the Answer or Justification of the Honourable *Gabriel Marquis Du Quesne* ; And the Reports made to the House, the 24th of September last, being read Paragraph by Paragraph, came to the following Resolutions.

I. That 150*l.* per *Ann.* appropriated by Law, for the Use of the Wall at *Port Royal*, be paid to the Church Wardens, &c.

II. That this House having taken into Consideration the ill Accommodation of the Soldiers, are of Opinion, that convenient Barracks should be built for them ; that an Address be presented to his Grace to that End, &c.

III. It is the Opinion of this House, that the exacting the bringing of Stones, or any other Duty on the Subjects, or compelling them to work, or to send their Vessels for that Purpose, against their Consent, or without reasonable Allowance for their Service, contrary to Law, is a high Infringement of the Liberties and Properties of his Majesty's Subjects of this Island.

IV. That the Orders set forth, and insisted on, by the Marquis *Du Quesne*, as Orders of Council) in his Answer) are illegal ; and that his acting under any such Orders, in imposing and collecting a Tax of Stones, from the trading Sloops and Vessels, was arbitrary and illegal.

V. That the Marquis *Du Quesne*, acting under the aforesaid Orders, produced by him as Orders of Council, in compounding and taking Money from the several Masters and Owners of Vessels, in lieu of Stones, is a corrupt and dangerous Practice.

VI. That the said Marquis *Du Quesne*, had beyond the Time limited by the Order of Council, under Colour of the same, continued and practiced to levy Money, and other Exactions from the Subjects,.

jects, for some Months; without Law, or any colourable Pretence whatsoever; to the great Loss and Detriment of the trading Part of his Majesty's Subjects of this Island.

VII. That the Marquis *Du Quesne*, Commander of his Majesty's Fortifications at Port Royal, whose Duty it was, not only to protect the lawful Trade, but also to prevent that which is unlawful; clandestinely buying and running French and Dutch Merchandizes, and landing the same at or near the Fort, in the Night, is a Contrivance tending to the Subversion of the Trade of this Island, and occasions vast Quantities of English Goods to lye and perish on the Importers Hands, and discourages the British Navigation.

VIII. It appearing to this House, that ——— *Lamego, Isaac Lopez, — Silvera, Widow, John Drudge, Capt. Lauderdale, and — Bonfils, Jun.* were concerned in the said Clandestine Trade with the Dutch and French: That an Address be presented to his Grace, desiring he will be pleased to give Directions to the Attorney General, to prosecute them for the same.

IX. It appearing to the House, that though the Marquis *Du Quesne* applied to Mr. *Stapleton* for his Clearance of the Sloop *Dutchess*, and had given Bond in the Secretaries Office; yet that the said *Stapleton* refusing to clear the said Sloop, insisting that Captain *Smee*, who commanded her the former Voyage, owed for some Duties of Negroes exported in her that Voyage; and on such Refusal, the Marquis permitting and ordering her to pass the Fort without the usual Permits, acted illegally and contrary to his Duty, as Captain of the Fort.

X. That neither the Captain of the Fort, nor any other Person whatsoever, hath any Right or Power

to compel any Masters of Vessels, or other Persons, to bring any private Letters to the Fort.

XI. That an *Humble Address* be presented to his Majesty, with the Reports of the Committee of Grievances, and these Resolutions; humbly desiring, he would be graciously pleased to prevent the like Mischiefs; and to put a stop to the growing dangerous Evils.

XII. That an *Address* be presented to his Grace, to desire, that he will be pleased to transmit and lay before his Majesty the said *Address*, Report and Resolutions, in the most effectual manner; and use his good Offices, that all these Grievances may be fully redress'd.

Ordered, That Mr. Henderson, Mr. Edmond Kelly, Mr. Mumbie, Mr. Charleston, and Mr. Pestel, be a Committee to prepare both Addresses.

*Vera Copia.*

Tho. Croose, Clerk to the Assembly.

*To this we shall add the following Paper, which was some Weeks ago, communicated to us: Tho' too late to be inserted in our last Journal.*

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a Merchant and a Member of the Assembly in JAMAICA, to a Merchant in LONDON.

I Cannot conclude (tho' I fear I have already trespass'd upon you) without mentioning the high Esteem, in which Commodore Harris is held here, and the remarkable part the Assembly took in Expressing their regard for him, upon the following Occasion.

It seems the Committee appointed to consider of the State of the Island (who were Mr. Edmund Kelly, Mr. Thomas Beckford, Mr. Robert Nedham, Mr. Edward Pratter and our Kingston Members) in their Report to the House, remember'd Mr. Harris his  
having

having saved to the Island the great and usual Yearly Expence of a Guard Sloop; as they did his other constant good Offices to this Country, which begot a Resolution (with the greatest Concurrence I ever observed) to return him the Thanks of the House, which were ordered to be transmitted by Letter from the *Speaker*, who has accordingly wrote to Mr. *Harris*, in such Terms as I verily think speak the Sentiments of every Man in the Island: there having never been any Commanding Officer here, since Sir *Charles Wager*, more deservedly beloved and esteemed than Mr. *Harris* is. Inclosed is a Copy of the *Speaker's* Letter which had the Approbation of the House.

*Jamaica November*  
the 3d. 1725.

Captain *Barrow Harris*,

While the General Assembly of this Island were engaged in the Consideration of the State and Condition of it, they cou'd not overlook the Advantages so lately derived to them, from your Conduct: wherefore they have, in Justice to your Merit, recorded you in the Registers of their House, as their Benefactor. It wou'd have been their great Satisfaction, that you cou'd, in Person, again receive their Acknowledgments; nor yet wou'd they, on Account of your Absence, withhold what is so much your due, therefore they have order'd me, their *Speaker*, to transmit their Thanks to you.

As you steered by a publick Spirit, that disengaged you from any selfish or contracted View, the Debt of Gratitude I am now offering you, is so far well suited to you, as it goes pure and unmixed, and unattended with any other Reward.

If your having employ'd his Majesty's Ships here in a Strict Subserviency to his Honour, and to the protection of the Trade and planting Interest of this Island, could ever be doubted; you have now an Ample (and I may say a Singular) Testimony of

of it, from the unanimous Voice of the Representative Body of this Island.

It would be vain in me to imagine, I cou'd add to the Resolutions of the Assembly, by saying any thing of what fell within my own Observation, of the faithful Discharge of your Trust: Therefore I shall detain you no longer, than (in Obedience to the Orders I have received) to return to you, as I do, the Thanks of the Assembly for your great Services, during your Command of his Majesty's Ships in *Jamaica*.

*William Nedham.*

Let's now attend the Affairs of *Europe*; and in the first Place, take Notice, that about the Beginning of *March*, N. S. the Marquess *de St. Philippe*, \* Ambassadour from the King of *Spain*, to the States General of the United Provinces, presented the following Memorial to their High Mightinesses, viz.

**T**HE underwritten Marquess *de St. Philippe*, his Catholick Majesty's Ambassadour, had resolved to keep to himself all the Representations he had to make to your Lordships, till you should have answered the Letter from the King his Master, delivered the 6th of *February* by Secretary *Oliver*, charged with the Affairs of *Spain*. But new Orders from his Majesty, dated the 11th of the said Month of *February*, oblige him to lay before your Lordships, and to repeat to you, the Sincerity of his Majesty's Royal Intentions, and of his Zeal for the Preservation of the publick Quiet of *Europe*, the only Point the King his Master has in View, pursued with the utmost Eagerness, for the Relief of People sinking under the Weight of the long  
and

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\* *The Spanish Ambassadour's Memorial to the States General.*

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and bloody War which preceded the Peace of  
*Utrecht*.

Even that Peace, to which the King's Benignity sacrificed much of his Interests, could not secure the publick Tranquility, while the Grounds of the War subsisted, that is to say the opposite Pretensions of the King my Master and of his Imperial Majesty : Pretensions, which drew Calamities and inevitable Ruin on great Part of *Europe*. The War broke out a new, because the principal Sovereigns who went into it, tenacious of their Claims, submitted them to the Decision of Arms, till the Mediation of the Princes Authors of the Quadruple Alliance, disposed his Majesty to accede to it, consenting to a Treaty formed at *London* and at *Paris* by the Earnestness of their most Christian and Britannick Majesties, to conciliate the opposite Rights of the *Austrian* and *Spanish* Families. The Expedients, tho' very efficacious, were not however sufficient; and his Imperial Majesty did not refuse having for Mediator at the Congress of *Cambray* a Prince of the House of *Bourbon*, with which Family he was actually at War; nor did his Catholick Majesty refuse the Mediation of the King of *Great Britain*, the Emperour's declared Ally, who by his Arms had favoured the Entrance of the *Austrian* Troops into *Sicily*. The sovereign Probity of Princes, who dispute their Rights with such Heroism, will not permit us to make the least Doubt of their Indifference and most disinterested Impartiality, when a Mediation is in Question, though it be even against their own Families; nor can mutual Friendship be an Obstacle to the becoming a Mediator; a Quality which no Sovereign can take upon him, unless a reciprocal Confidence be reposed in him. Upon these Principles it is, that the King my Master has offered, and again does offer,  
to

to interpose his Mediation between his Imperial Majesty and the States-General, for accommodating their Differences.

To attain so salutary an End, the King vested the Underwritten with the Character of his Ambassador to your Lordships; but foreseeing, that his weak State of Health, the Rigour of the Season, and the unpassable Roads, would retard his Arrival at this Court, his Majesty, to gain Time, ordered his forementioned Secretary to offer your Lordships his Royal Mediation.

His Majesty did not make one Moment's Doubt, that it would be accepted by a Republick to which he has given so many Marks of his good Will, of his constant Friendship, and of his Exactness in observing Treaties; the rather, because the Peace with the Emperour, and the Treaty signed at *Vienna*, do not at all hinder his Majesty from concluding and signing others with the States General, for their particular Advantage, and that of all *Europe* in general; nor from doing Justice in his Kingdoms, when your Lordships shall have proved your Grievances, relating to the Commerce of your Subjects in *Spain* or the *Indies*. It was thus your Lordships declared, in Answer to the Memorial presented by the Secretary *Oliver* the 4th and 18th of *December* 1725. and lastly in your Resolution of the 24th of *January* past, that the Resolution to be taken on the Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover*, whatever it might be, should not be any Obstacle to the Hearing of the Propositions which I might make to you at my Arrival in this Court.

So wise an Answer shews, that this Republick will preserve its just Freedom, and demonstrates that you did not think of acceding to the said Treaty from a Motive of Animosity, but of Precaution; and confirms the King in his Sentiments, that a  
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Treaty concluded is no Hindrance to a Treaty to be concluded, because the Sovereign Liberty of Princes never exceeds the just Limits of Reason. Hence it is, that the King my Master may well agree with the Republick upon several Things compatible with the Treaty of *Vienna*, without the least Breach of the strict Friendship which he will preserve with his Imperial Majesty, and which he likewise professes to preserve with the States-General, and with all those who are willing to contribute to the publick Tranquility.

These sincere Expressions flow from his Majesty's Perswasion, that the Treaty of *Hanover* has no other Aim than the Peace of *Europe*, which was also the View of that of *Vienna*. The Truth is, it is not credible that the Princes who established that Peace by their Quadruple Alliance, and were declared Mediators of it, should design to disturb it themselves by the Treaty of *Hanover*, while the Peace of *Vienna* supposes for its fundamental Basis the Articles of the Treaty of *London*. The other Stipulations made at *Vienna* between their Catholick, and Imperial Majesties, relate only to the Interests of those two Royal Houses; neither of those Monarchs pretending to violate any former Treaty, nor to do any Damage to the Commerce of others; yet preserving always to themselves a sovereign Independence, as Justice and Reason require.

The strict and constant Friendship of the King my Master with his Imperial Majesty, is an Effect of the Peace, of his Probity, and of his good Faith; but it does not exclude that which he professes for your Lordships: And as no Prince can make better Offers, nor give juster Equivalents to the Subjects of the United Provinces, than his Catholick Majesty, he is therefore willing to enter into Negotiation with your Lordships, in order to redress all

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Grievances, if any can be proved, not only against the Tenour of former Treaties, but likewise the least Prejudice in what is beneficial to the Republick.

If the Matter of Complaint be the Commerce of the *Ostend* Company to the *East-Indies*, the King my Master will interpose his good Offices with the Emperour, to the End that Commerce may not be prejudicial in any Manner to the Inhabitants of this State either now or hereafter.

Besides, if your Lordships consider the Power of his Majesty, who possesses such vast Dominions in the *Indies*, you will easily assent, that there is no Prince more fit than he to be Mediator and Guarantee of such an Agreement.

It is true, his Majesty did order his Minister M. de *Pozobueno* to oppose at *London* the Progress of the *Ostend* Company, as your Lordships take Notice in your fore-mentioned Resolution of the 24<sup>th</sup> of *January*; but that Opposition was made before the Peace was signed, and before the King had declared himself the Emperour's Friend, when he might fairly thwart his Interests, without entring far into the Matter, or examining closely what Advantages his Imperial Majesty might draw from the Company of *Ostend*.

His Majesty would not offer his high Mediation to your Lordships, if he did not promise himself from the Benignity and Friendship of the Emperour towards him, that he will condescend to remove several Exceptions to the said Company, so as to make it apparent the Republick will not suffer the Damage She apprehends from it. It may be added too, that no Mediation can so powerfully prevail upon the Emperour to exert his Generosity, as that of the Catholick King, who is his particular Friend. It would not indeed become the Emperour to offer  
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advantageous Terms to the Republick, before your Lordships ask it, and before entring into Negotiation; for that might be imputed meerly to the Fear of your Accession to a defensive Treaty. Nor would it be for his Honour to make Advances when once Recourse should be had to Arms; an Extremity that would render a proper Agreement impossible, and would expose Affairs to Vicissitudes which draw on many unforeseen Inconveniencies.

Since you yourselves profess, that you will be always free to hear the Propositions that may be made to you, the Underwritten, in the Name of the King his Master, offers to your Lordships a Treaty containing two Points depending on each other. The first directly relates to his Majesty, who proposes to see Reparation made for the Damages and Prejudice which the Subjects of the Republick pretend to suffer by any Treaty whatsoever, concluded heretofore by *Spain*; a manifest Proof of the sincere Love the King my Master has for the Peace and Repose of *Europe*! The Second is, to interpose with his Imperial Majesty for accommodating amicably the Differences, and taking away all Cause of Complaint from the States-Generál. As, for attaining these two Points, it is indispensable that your Lordships should set forth the Reasons of your Discontent, it seems that would be natural enough to exhibit them directly to the King by a Letter, or by new Representations which your Ambassadour might make to him. It is certain the better Conditions would be obtained by treating directly with his Majesty; the rather, because he is assisted by the Experience and Prudence of the Duke de *Ripperda* his Minister, who must needs have your Lordships intire Confidence, not only from the particular Knowledge you have of his Ability and of his Justice, but likewise because he is one of your own Countrymen,

born under the Dominion of the States-General. All these Reasons give hopes that your Lordships will be pleased to enter into Negotiation upon the said Articles, suspending your further Resolution concerning the Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover*, which would render all Accommodation between his Imperial Majesty and this Republick very difficult.

The Underwritten can ingenuously assure your Lordships, that you will gain more advantageous Terms by the amicable Way of a Treaty, than by a more violent Resolution with which your Power and your Industry may inspire you; and that no other Ally will be so good a Friend to the States-General, nor treat with more Sincerity, Truth, and Justice, than his Catholick Majesty; which he shews sufficiently, seeing in all these Offices he has no other Design nor Interest in View, than that of maintaining the universal Tranquility of *Europe*. Done at the *Hague* the 7th of *March* 1726.

Signed,                      The Marquess de St. Philippe:

*The Answer of the States General to the Marquess de St. Philippe's Memorial. Copied from the Register of their High Mightinesses Resolutions, of the 16th of March, 1726. N. S*

**T**HE Report was heard of M. *Lintelo* and other their High Mightinesses Deputies for foreign Affairs, who pursuant to their Commissorial Resolution of the 7th of this Month, and in Execution of it, had examined the Memorial of the Marquess de St. Philippe Ambassadour of *Spain*, renewing the Offer of his Majesty the K. of *Spain's* Mediation, for accommodating the Differences between his Imperial Majesty and their High Mightinesses, on Account of the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*; the whole being more  
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amply set forth in the said Memorial and in the Proceedings of the 7th of this Month.

Which having been taken into Deliberation, it is thought good and resolved, that it shall be signified to the said *Marquess de St. Philippe*, for Answer to the said Memorial, That their High Mightinesses are sorry, that unknown to them they have given the Occasion of being deprived some Days longer of the Representations of the said *Marquess de St. Philippe*, than they would have been had they answered the Letter with which his said Maj. has been pleased to honour them : That the Reason why they did not immediately answer the said Letter, was not so much because it was written in a Language, in which his Majesty, and the Kings his Predecessors have not used to write to their High Mightinesses ; nor because it was signed in the Manner the Kings of *Spain* usually sign the Orders they issue to their Subjects, and not as they are accustomed to sign the Letters written to Sovereign Princes and States, but was signed in quite another Manner than formerly his Majesty as well as his most Serene Predecessors have always signed the Letters written to their High Mightinesses ; two Defects in Formalities which their High Mightinesses could not help observing, as something extraordinary ; Imputing them however rather to some Mistake of the Secretaries-Office, than to any Intention to give Offence to the Republick : But that the true Reason of their High Mightinesses not answering the said Letter, was that their H. Might. considered it was written much about the same Time, that their High Mightinesses by their Resolution of the 24th of *January* this Year, answered the Secretary *Oliver's* Memorials, the Substance of which was the same as the Contents of the said Letter ; so that the said Resolution contains very near the same Answer which they could have given to the said Letter ; and therefore their  
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High Mightinesses are perswaded, that when that Resolution shall come to his Majesty's Knowledge, he will acquiesce in it. For, as to what the said Letter contains more than Secretary *Oliver's* Memorials do, namely a Declaration of the strict Engagements into which his Catholick Majesty is entred with his Imperial Majesty, to make, on all Occasions, in all, and towards all, one common Cause with his Imperial Majesty; and of his Majesty's Determination to perform those Engagements; their High Mightinesses cannot look upon that Declaration otherwise, than as a Warning which his Majesty has been pleased to give them, to the End they might reflect upon, it and take their Measures; his Majesty, as they suppose, not expecting an Answer upon that Declaration.

That what is here alledged being the true Reason why their High Mightinesses have not answered the said Letter, they are very glad to see that no other Inconvenience has resulted from it; but their receiving some Days later the Representations contained in the Memorial which the Marquess *de St. Philippe* has presented to them.

: That they have therein seen with a great deal of Pleasure the new Assurances he gives them of his Majesty's sincere Intention and Zeal for the Preservation of the publick Tranquility of *Europe*, and at the same time of his Friendship towards the Republick, as well as of his Exactness in observing the Treaties.

That their High Mightinesses hope and perswade themselves, that neither his Majesty, nor any else, can have another Opinion of them, than this, that they have as much at Heart the Preservation of the publick Quiet, as any whosoever. That they can truly affirm, they rejoyced when they learnt that the Peace between his Imperial Majesty and his Catholick  
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lick Majesty was concluded ; without entertaining any Jealously or taking any Umbrage : And forasmuch as his Catholick Majesty has vouchsafed to sacrifice some of his own Interests to the publick Tranquility, they look upon that Sacrifice as an Effect of his Majesty's pacifick Temper, and as a most laudable Action. That they wish, with all their Heart, this Peace together with the publick Quiet may subsist a long Course of Years.

That it is not this Peace, nor the Treaty by which it was concluded, that has given them some Disquiet ; but that their Uneasiness proceeds from the Treaty of Commerce, concluded after the said Peace, between his Imperial Majesty, and his Catholick Majesty, and the Engagements which have followed upon that Peace ; because thereby his Majesty has thought fit to sacrifice not only his own Interests, but likewise those of others, particularly those of the Republick, and this in a Point so essential and so sensible as is the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*, which is to the extreme Prejudice of the Republick, as well with respect to the Damage they suffer by it, as to the Contravention resulting from it to the Treaty of *Munster*, and to that which was concluded at *Utrecht* between his Majesty and their High Mightinesses the 26th of *June* 1714, which has the Treaty of *Munster* for it Basis : And tho' it be alledged in the said Memorial, that his said Majesty, with respect to the foresaid Contravention, is no longer in the same Sentiment he was before the Peace concluded with the Emperour, yet this Point has not therefore changed its Nature, nor can their High Mightinesses change their Sentiment, which makes them look upon the fore-mentioned Navigation to the *Indies* as a Contravention, highly prejudicial to them, to the Treaties, and particularly to those which

which subsist between his Catholick Majesty and them ; the 9th Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht* expressly providing, ‘ That neither his Majesty nor their High Mightinesses, shall consent to any Treaty that may bring Damage to either ;’ to which Article their High Mightinesses hold that Engagement to be contrary, which his Majesty has entred into with respect to the Commerce of *Ostend* to the *Indies*.

That their High Mightinesses, by their Resolution of the 24th of *January*, have declared the high Value they set on his Catholick Majesty’s Friendship ; that they repeat it by these Presents, and will endeavour, by all that is in their Power, to preserve that Friendship ; that as to what is said in the Memorial, of his Majesty’s Exactness with Respect to the Observation of Treaties, their High Mightinesses look upon it as an Effect of his Majesty’s renowned Equity and of his laudable Intentions. That however they have Ground to complain, that with Respect to the Republick, these his Majesty’s laudable Intentions are not followed exactly every where in his Majesty’s Kingdoms and Countries, and by his Officers ; seeing otherwise they would not have been obliged to make such frequent Complaints as they have done, of the Wrong which has been done many Ways to their Subjects and Merchants, as well in *Spain*, as in open Sea, since the last Peace ; without their having been able to obtain any Reparation, which they had Reason to hope for, and expect from his Majesty’s great Equity, and from his Exactness in the Observance of Treaties. But they are willing to believe, that the supposed past Exactness, will be a Pledge to them of greater Exactness for the future.

That in the mean Time, their High Mightinesses look upon the repeated Offer of his Majesty’s Mediation

ation for accommodatting the Differences about the Commerce of *Ostend* to the *Indies*, as a Mark of his Majesty's Love of Peace, and of his Friendship towards the Republick, for which they are very much obliged to him : But that the Scruple or the Difficulty they had, remains still, that is, whether his Majesty can employ his Mediation with that Impartiality which is requisite in a Mediator, after having entred into so strong and strict an Engagement with his Imperial Majesty for maintaining the Commerce of *Ostend* to the *Indies* ; which Commerce, and the Infraction thereby made in the Treaties, are their principal Grievance.

That it is not necessary to examine whether the Case of the Mediation of *France* and *Great-Britain*, alledged in the foresaid Memorial, is parallel to the Case now in Question : But supposing that Case does perfectly agree with the present, his Majesty the King of *Spain* has newly taught their High Mightinesses how difficult it would be for this Mediation to succeed, seeing his Majesty, abandoning the Mediation of *France* and of *Great-Britain*, after having accepted it, and after it was going on in its Channel, thought fit to settle his Terms with his Imperial Majesty, without making use of that Mediation. That besides this, their High Mightinesses cannot, without great Prejudice to themselves, enter into Negotiation about the said Differences, on a Foot by which it is supposed the Grievance shall subsist, but that Equivalents shall be sought out for lessening or making up the Damage the States sustains thereby. That their High Mightinesses look upon the Infraction of the Treaties, as an Article, that cannot be made good by any Equivalent ; considering, that on the Observation and Execution of Treaties depends all the Security that Princes and States have, with Regard to each other ; and that

there can be no relying any more upon Conventions to be made, if those already made should not be maintained. That their High Mightinesses willingly allow, that preceding Treaties are no Hindrance to the making of new ones; provided it be laid down for a Foundation, that by those new Treaties nothing be changed in the former, unless with the Consent of those who are concerned therein; without which Rule all Treaties would be rendred useles: That besides, they likewise readily own, that the King of *Spain* has as great a Power, particularly with Respect to his rich Possessions in the *Indies*, as any other Prince, to enable him to make all Sort of Amends, if the Matter in Agitation were only the Reparation of some Damage; but as has been said above, the present Question is not only about some Loss or Damage. That they are also willing to believe, that the present Friendship between his Imperial Majesty and his Catholick Majesty is so great, that his Imperial Majesty out of Affection for his Catholick Majesty, is disposed to do very much; and for this Reason it is, that their High Mightinesses by their Resolution of the 24th, of *January* last, did desire, and do again desire amicably his said Majesty, to be pleased to have the Goodness to use his powerful Offices with his Imperial Majesty, that the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies* may cease, whereby the Grievance, from which the present Difficulties sprung, may be redressed. That if for acquiring this, it be requisite to make some Steps or Advances; their High Mightinesses do not pretend his Imperial Majesty should make the first; but that they will be always ready to make the first Steps, and to advance not only half Way, but to the End of the Course, provided they can but see that things might thereby be brought to a good Issue: For  
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their High Mightinesses are not conscious of having ever been wanting to render to his Imperial Majesty the Honour that is due to him, and in as great a Degree as he can expect from any Sovereign State ; and they will always preserve the same Respect for his Imperial Majesty.

That their High Mightinesses have examined attentively the Propositions and Offers contained in the said Memorial, consisting of these two Points, First, that his Catholick Majesty offers to see Reparation made for the Damage and Prejudice which the Subjects of the State may pretend to suffer from some Treaty made formerly by *Spain* ; and in the second Place, that his Catholick Majesty offers to interpose with his Imperial Majesty, for accommodating the Differences amicably.

That they cannot help observing on this Occasion, that very great Hopes were given their High Mightinesses, to engage their Expectation that when the Marquess de St. *Philippe*, Ambassadour from his Majesty, should arrive hete, he would make them most advantageous Propositions, with which in all likelihood they would rest satisfied.

That for this Reason they cannot but take Notice with Surprise, that what is contained in the said Memorial amounts only to the proposing of a Negociation, and even the transferring of that Negociation to *Madrid* ; and that it is demanded besides by the said Memorial, that the Propositions to be made, should be made on the Part of their High Mightinesses, that is to say, that by a Letter or by their Ambassadour they should represent anew to his Majesty the Reasons of their Discontent : But they do not find in the said Memorial any specifick or positive Proposition, much less advantageous Propositions ; so that at present their High Mightinesses, after the Arrival of the said Marquess

de St. *Philippe*, are as little advanced and as uncertain as they were before.

That for what relates to the abovesaid two Propositions themselves, tending in the first Place to the repairing of the Prejudice which the Subjects of the State have suffered by some former Treaties, their High Mightinesses do not clearly comprehend the Sense of this Proposition. If by it be understood the redressing of several Grievances, of which from time to time their High Mightinesses have complained, namely that their Subjects have, on many Occasions, met with Treatment contrary to the Tenour of the Treaties made between his Majesty and their High Mightinesses; it would be very agreeable to them, to see his Majesty condescend to give, upon those Complaints, equitable Satisfaction, conformable to the Treaties: But if by the Prejudice done by former Treaties, be meant what has been regulated by some Treaties concluded between his Majesty and other Powers, their High Mightinesses do not pretend to any Alteration. Only, as the Treaties between his Majesty and the Republick specify, that the Republick and its Subjects should be treated as favourably as any other Nation, *tanquam Gens amicissima*, they think they have thereby acquired the Right of demanding all the Advantages which have been granted to any Nation whatsoever, not having renounced the same. That their High Mightinesses do not demand any Innovations, but only the Execution and Observation of what has been stipulated and promised by the Treaties which subsist between his Majesty and the Republick, and that the Contraventions which have been committed may be redressed; among which Contraventions their High Mightinesses cannot but reckon particularly, what is granted by the Treaty of Commerce of *Vienna* in favour of the Navigation

On of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*, as was set forth by the Memorial of the 4th of *November* last Year, presented to his Majesty by *M. Vander Meer*, Ambassadour of their High Mightinesses, to which they are yet expecting a satisfactory Answer.

That for what concerns the Second Point of the said Proposition, namely the Interposition of his Majesty, with his Imperial Majesty, for attaining an amicable Accommodation of the Differences; their H. Mightiness having explained themselves upon it, hardly think it necessary to repeat, That they will consider it as a very great Service, which his Majesty will do to the Republick, if his Majesty has the Goodness to prevail with his Imperial Majesty, that the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies* may cease, whereby the Difficulties and Inconveniencies resulting from it may be removed: And they will deem this Service one of the greatest Proofs of Friendship that his Majesty can give them, which without doubt will contribute, as much as any other thing, to the Preservation of the publick Quiet.

That as to what is mentioned in the said Memorial, touching the Treaty of *Hanover*, and the Accession of their High Mightinesses to that Treaty, they observe with Pleasure that his Majesty is no less perswaded than their High Mightinesses are, of the said Treaties having no other View than the Peace of *Europe*, and that it is not to be believed the Princes, who concluded it, would disturb that Peace. That it is no less agreeable to them to learn, that his Majesty does them the Justice to believe, that in their Deliberations on the said Treaty, and on their Accession, they are not led by any Animosity, but that they proceed therein solely from Motives of Precaution. That they cannot yet say what will

will be the Issue of their Deliberations with respect to the said Accession ; but since, according to his Majesty's own Perswasion, as well as that of their High Mightinesses, the said Treaty of *Hanover* has no other View than the Preservation of the Peace of *Europe* ; and that the Accession of their High Mightinesses, in case they should come to resolve upon it, cannot be considered any otherwise than as a just and reasonable Precaution ; therefore their High Mightinesses cannot well comprehend, why it should be earnestly required of them to suspend yet longer their Resolution with Regard thereto, nor why their Accession should render the Accommodation between his Imperial Majesty and the Republick more Difficult. That whatever may be the Issue of their Deliberations touching the said Accession, they declare once more, that they will always be free and ready to hear the Propositions which his said Maj. is willing to make to them ; But that they wish those Propositions may contain something real and positive, upon which they may deliberate with some Ground ; whereas by the said Memorial nothing is proposed but a Negociation, in such general Terms that no good Success can well be hoped for from it, notwithstanding all the advantageous Ideas with which their High Mightinesses might flatter themselves, and all the Good they might promise themselves, from the Friendship of his said Majesty, as well as from the Ability of the Duke of *Ripperda*, and his Love for the Republick.

And a Copy of this Resolution of ther High Mightinesses shall by the Agent *Van Baerle* be put into the Hands of the said Marquess de St. *Philippe*.

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Five Days after, (*March 19th N. S.*) the States General came also to the following remarkable Resolutions \*, viz.

*Mighty Lords the States General.*

**T**H E Report was heard of Mr. *Lintelo* and others their High Mightinesses Deputies for foreign Affairs, who pursuant to their Commissorial Resolutions of the 28th of *January* and 14th of *February* last, and in Discharge thereof, had examined the Memorials of Count *Konigsegg Erps*, Envoy Extraordinary from his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, presented on those Days to their High Mightinesses, both of them tending to induce their High Mightinesses to enter into Negotiation with his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, for accommodating the Differences about the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*, and to dissuade their High Mightinesses from acceding to the Treaty of *Hanover*; the whole more amply set forth in the said Memorials, and in the Journals of the Proceedings of the said 28th of *January* and 14th of *February* last.

Which being taken into Deliberation, it was thought good and resolved, to answer the said Count *Konigsegg Erps* on his said Memorials, That he having sent their High Mightinesses Resolution of the 24th of *January* to his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, their High Mightinesses entertained Hopes, that when it should come to his Majesty, he would have the Goodness to be satisfied with it: That besides they imagined, that at least a convenient Time ought to intervene, that they might learn something of his Majesty's Mind upon it, before they

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\* Resolution of the States General upon Count *Konigsegg Erps's Memorial.*

they answered the said Memorials: That it is for these Reasons, and because they expected some Propositions from the Marquess de St. *Philippe*, and to see of what Nature they might be, that they answer the said Memorials later than otherwise they should have done.

That they received with very great Pleasure the Assurances which the Count *Konigsegg Erps* gives them anew in the said Memorials, of the Continuance of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty's Kindness for the Republick, and of his Intentions to preserve Harmony and good Understanding with them, as likewise to come to an Agreement on the Differences concerning Commerce; But that, on the other Hand, they observed with Grief, that the said Count *Konigsegg Erps* inters from their Resolution of the 24<sup>th</sup> of *January*, that their High Mightinesses do not make sufficient Returns to the good Intentions and Dispositions of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, nor shew an equal Readiness to terminate amicably the Differences touching Commerce, because they seem unwilling to enter into Negotiation thereupon.

That their High Mightinesses having always set a very high Value on the Friendship and Affection of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty towards the Republick, of which they are perswaded they have given sufficient Proofs, do now wish for nothing more than to continue to live in good Understanding and Harmony with his Imperial and Catholick Majesty. That they are very much concerned certain Incidents should have happened of late, that have bred some Coldness in the antient Confidence; but their Comfort is, that what has given Occasion to it did not proceed from them. That they wish with all their Heart, that the Affairs that gave the Occasion, and, at the same time. the former Union  
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and Confidence, might be re-established on that ancient Foot they were heretofore; to which they are disposed to contribute all that can be reasonably required of them.

That as to the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies*, their High Might. cannot but look upon it not only as contrary to the Treaties; but must likewise consider this Commerce and the Consequences adherent to it, as tending to the very great Damage, and even to the Ruin of the Republick; and are perswaded, that the Advantages which his Imperial and Catholick Majesty and his Subjects promise themselves, are in no wise to be compared to the extreme Prejudice the Republick and its Subjects suffer, and must further expect from it. That for these Reasons, whatever Inclination their High Mightinesses may have, to enter into Negotiation on the Differences about Commerce, and for terminating them amicably, they think they cannot enter into Negotiation for that purpose upon the Foot proposed by the said Count *Konigsegg Erps*; because he supposes the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies* should subsist, and that the Negotiation should tend only to find out some Expedients, Limitations, or Modifications, in which their High Mightinesses do not see they can be safe: For by this Means the Body and the Root would remain, and the Branches would only be lopp'd a little, which afterwards would in Time, shoot out with greater Strength than before. That therefore they cannot give into Count *Konigsegg's* Opinion, namely, that a Negotiation, on the Supposition of the said Commerce's subsisting, would not be at all to their Prejudice: For, though it be true, that in case the Negotiation should not be brought to a good issue, then each would remain where they were; yet their High

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Mightinesses are of Opinion, that they should give up too much of their Right, by supposing the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *Indies* to subsist; and admitting it previously as the Foundation of the Negotiation, this cannot be done, without their acknowledging in some Measure, the Right of that Commerce, and legitimating it, which they can by no Means yield to.

That their High Mightinesses do not dispute the Power and Authority of his Imperial and Catholick Majesty to erect Companies in his Dominions, for navigating and trading in all Parts of the World; provided that Authority be not restrained by preceding Treaties. But they cannot agree, that the Treaty of *Munster* does not restrain that Authority; nor can they acquiesce in the Sense which the said Count *Konigsegg* endeavours to put upon that Treaty.

That the 5th Article of the said Treaty, with respect to the *East Indies*, declares very explicitly, that the Subjects of the King of *Spain*, described there by the Name of the *Spaniards*, shall keep their Navigation in the Manner they then had it in the *East Indies*, without being allowed to extend it further. That this Clause manifestly excludes the Subjects of the *Austrian Netherlands*, at that time Subjects of the King of *Spain*, from Navigation in all Places of the *East Indies* which were not then possessed by *Spain*. That the Explication which seems offered with great Pains to be put upon the Word *Spaniards*, as if that Word ought to be taken in a strict and limited Sense, and did not comprehend under it those who are indeed Subjects of *Spain*, but are not properly denominated *Spaniards*, appears to their High Mightinesses to be very incongruous and destitute of all Foundation: For, according to this way of explaining, the King of *Spain* must have

have granted to those of his Subjects who were totally excluded from the Navigation to the *East Indies*, a greater Advantage than to the *Spaniards* who alone had the Right of enjoying that Navigation: So that it is not to be presumed, with the least Colour of Probability, that this Explication is conformable to what was the Intention, either of the Kings of *Spain* or of their High Mightinesses, the contracting Parties at the Treaty of *Munster*: Which is sufficiently confirmed, by the constant Usage observed in so long a Course of Years afterwards. That they are very sorry to have the Misfortune not to be of the same Opinion with his Imperial and Catholick Majesty as to the Sense of the said Treaty, and the Right resulting from it. That being intirely perswaded of their Right, and that Right being very essential to the Republick, they think they should do themselves a great Prejudice, if they should consent to the laying it down for the Foundation of the Negociation about the said Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *East Indies*, that the same ought to subsist; particularly after so strong a Declaration, made not only by Count *Konigssegg*, but likewise by his Majesty the King of *Spain*, of the Engagement which his Imperial and Catholick Majesty is under with his Majesty the King of *Spain*, to maintain jointly the said Commerce in all things: A Declaration that leaves them no great Hope of Success in such a Negociation, and which, at the same time, begets in them a just Scruple against accepting the Mediation of his Majesty the King of *Spain*, on a Point, with respect to which he has entred into such strong Engagements; which Point their High Mightinesses hold to be contrary to the Treaties, according to his Majesty the K. of *Spain's* own Assertion not long ago. To which must be added, that the advantageous

tageous Propositions which it was said the Marquess de St. *Philippe* Ambassadour of *Spain* would make after his Arrival, and of which such great Hopes were given to their High Mightinesses, have amounted only to the proposing of a Negotiation, in such general Terms, that nothing certain can be drawn from them ; and to the Offer of his Majesty the King of *Spain's* Mediation, upon which their High Mightinesses have so much Reason to be scrupulous.

That besides, they cannot avoid observing, that the Inclination expressed on the Part of his Imperial Majesty to a Negotiation, for coming to an Accommodation of the Differences subsisting, is tackt to a Condition ; that is to say, that their H. Mightinesses shall not accede to the Treaty of *Hanover*. That they think themselves obliged to preserve their Freedom intire, to accede to that Treaty, or not accede to it. That whatever Resolution they may come to upon it, they shall always be in a Condition to treat upon those Differences, when Propositions shall be made to them that may be acceptable.

That as to that Treaty, their High Mightinesses have not the same Notion of it which Count *Konigsegg* seems to have ; For, as they have affirmed in their former Answers, they cannot but look upon the said Treaty to be purely Defensive, and not tending to the Injury or Offence of any whosoever : That they have been confirmed in this Opinion, by seeing in a Memorial of the Marquess de St. *Philippe*, that his Majesty the King of *Spain* himself thinks the Aim of this Treaty is the Preservation of Peace, and that it is not credible the Princes who concluded it would disturb the Quiet of *Europe*.

That lastly, whatever Resolution may be taken with respect to the said Accession, their High Mightinesses will ever preserve for his Imperial and Catholic

tholick Majesty and for his valuable Friendship, the high Esteem they have always had, and the same Desire to live with him in perfect Harmony and Confidence : as also to cultivate a good Understanding between the Subjects on both Sides ; which is never better maintained, than by an exact Observation of Treaties, and letting them carry the Sense which has constantly been fixed to them from the Beginning.

And a Copy of the present Resolution of their High Mightinesses, shall by the Agent *Van Baerle*, be put into the Hands of the said Count *Königsegg Erps*.

On the 25th of *February*, the Commons of † *Ireland* attended the Lord Lieutenant with the following Address to his Majesty.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

*The Humble Address \* of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses, in Parliament assembled.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Ireland* in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our most humble and unfeigned Thanks for your most gracious Answer to our Address.

Your faithful Commons have on every Occasion given all possible Demonstration of their Duty and Loyalty to your Majesty, and your Royal House. And as a further Instance of their Zeal for your sacred Person and Government, and their firm Resolution to promote such Measures as the present Situation and Exigency of Affairs may make it necessary to enter into, We humbly beseech your Majesty,

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† *Proceedings of the Parliament of Ireland till their Recess.*

\* *Address of the Commons to His Majesty.*

jeſty, that you will be graciously pleaſed to give the proper Directions, that out of the Funds granted this Seſſion of Parliament, a Sum not exceeding Ten Thouſand Pounds may be iſſued and payed without Fee or Reward, upon the Warrants due for clearing the Army for one Year, commencing the Firſt Day of July 1724, and ending the 30th of June 1725. Inclusive, and alſo to the Half-Pay Officers on this Eſta bliſhment, in ſuch Manner and Proportion as your Ma jeſty ſhall think fit, over and above the Arrears then due to them, or which have ſince, or ſhall hereafter incur, the better to enable your Ma jeſty to put this Kingdom and your Forces on this Eſta bliſhment into ſuch a Condition, as may contribute to diſappoint all Attempts of your Enemies both at Home and Abroad.

And we beg leave to aſſure your Ma jeſty, that if the Funds already granted this Seſſion of Parliament ſhall not prove ſufficient to make good the ſaid Sum, that your faithful Commons will, with the utmoſt Chearfulneſs and Unanimity, provide for the ſame out of ſuch Aids as ſhall be granted to your Ma jeſty the next Seſſion of Parliament.

This Addreſs being by the Lord Lieutenant, tranſmitted to the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, one of his Ma jeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, was, by his Grace, laid before his Ma jeſty, who was pleaſed to return the following moſt Gracious \* Answer.

GEORGE R.

**H**IS Ma jeſty thanks His Loyal Commons for their dutiful Addreſs, and more particularly for the Mark they have given of their Zeal and Affection for His Ma jeſty's Perſon and Government, and their firm Reſolution to promote ſuch Meaſures as the preſent Situation

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\* *The King's Answer.*

*tion and Exigency of Affairs may make it necessary to enter into, by proposing a Method for enabling his Majesty to put the Kingdom and Forces on the Establishment of Ireland into such a Condition as may contribute to disappoint all Attempts of his Enemies both at Home and Abroad; and His Majesty will give the proper Directions for issuing the Sums which shall appear to be necessary for the Uses in the Manner and Proportion mentioned in the said Address.*

On Monday the 7th of March, the two Houses of Parliament presented their \* Addresses to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to which he gave the following Answers.

To his Excellency John Lord Carteret, Lord Lieut. General and General Governor of Ireland.

*The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.*

*May it please your Excellency,*

**W**E the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, being by continued Experience convinced of the great Wisdom and Justice of your Excellency's Administration, could not see a Period put to this Session of Parliament, without acknowledging the same in the most grateful and solemn Manner.

The Zeal your Excellency has shewn for the Service and Honour of the great King whom you represent, and your tender Concern for the true Interests of His faithful Subjects of this Kingdom, have been so equally conspicuous, that it is evident you have wisely judged these to be inseparable, and the World will readily confess in you, all the Characters of a consummate Governour.

It is the happy Mixture of these, in every Instance of your Conduct, that has gained your Excellency the

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\* *Addresses of the two Houses to the Lord Lieutenant.*

the universal Esteem and Affection of the People of this Kingdom ; and the Lords think themselves obliged to thank your Excellency, in a particular Manner, for your great Care of our Welfare and constant Attention to the publick Service of this Country, and to acknowledge the Goodness of his Majesty in putting the chief Government of *Ireland* into the Hands of a Minister so distinguished by his Integrity, Experience, and Abilities.

To which Address his Excellency was pleased to make this Answer, *viz.*

**T**HE obliging Manner in which your Lordships express your Approbation of my Conduct, through the Course of this Session of Parliament and of my Government here, is very acceptable to me. By continuing to use my best Endeavours for his Majesty's Service and the Interest of this Kingdom, I shall hope to preserve the Esteem and Affection of your Lordships.

To his Excellency John Lord Carteret, Lord Lieut. General and General Governour of *Ireland*.

*The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled.*

*May it please your Excellency.*

**W**E His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Commons of *Ireland* in Parliament assembled, with Pleasure lay hold of this Opportunity of congratulating your Excellency on the happy Conclusion of this Session of Parliament.

The Storm that seems gathering in *Europe* called upon us. to put this Nation into a Posture not to be insulted, and the Unanimity of the Commons on that Occasion, lays, we hope, a just Foundation for your Excellency to take all proper Opportunities of representing to his Majesty, in the best Manner, our steady Loyalty, and fixed Resolution of exerting our utmost Endeavours to support His Majesty, and  
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the Succession in his Royal House, against all attempts whatsoever.

Your Excellency's unwearied Application, your Prudence and Justice, have not rendered your Government more acceptable; than your Candour and Humanity have endeared your Person to this Nation.

We must acknowledge it a peculiar Happiness to us, at a Time when all Europe seems alarmed with a Prospect of approaching Troubles, that we can with so much Security depend upon your Excellency's wise and vigilant Administration; and we shall always endeavour, by most grateful Returns to merit the Continuance of your Favour and Protection.

To which his Excellency was pleased to make this Answer.

**I** Cannot sufficiently express the Satisfaction I receive from the Confidence you repose in my Administration and Government: And I shall always think myself very happy in having experienced, by the Stay I have made here, the Loyalty and Worth of the Gentlemen of this Kingdom, which I shall not fail to represent in the best Manner to his Majesty.

The next Day, the Lord Lieutenant went in the usual State to the House of Lords, and the Commons with their Speaker attending, his Excellency gave the Royal Assent to

1. An Act to prevent the Fraudulent and Clandestine importing of Goods.

Acts pass'd,  
March 21<sup>st</sup>

2. An Act to prevent Marriages by degraded Clergymen and Popish Priests, and for preventing Marriages consummated from

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being

being avoided by Precontracts, and for the more effectual punishing of Bigamy.

3. *An Act for the better regulating the Office of Sheriffs, and for ascertaining their Fees, and the Fees for suing out their Patents and passing their Accounts.*

4. *An Act for explaining and amending an Act, intituled, an Act for continuing and amending the Laws in Relation to Butter and Tallow, and the Casks in which such Goods are to be made up, and in Relation to the curing of Hides, and making up of Beef and Pork for Exportation, and for preventing the Destruction of Salmon.*

5. *An Act for continuing several Temporary Statutes made in this Kingdom, and now near expiring, and for allowing further Time to Persons in Offices to qualify themselves pursuant to an Act, intituled, an Act to prevent the further Growth of Popery.*

6. *An Act for the better preserving the Salmon Fishery of this Kingdom.*

7. *An Act for the more effectual Transporting of Felons and Vagabonds.*

8. *An Act for the more effectual erecting and better regulating of Free Schools, and for the rebuilding and repairing of Churches.*

9. *An Act to amend and explain an Act, intituled, an Act to encourage Building of Houses and making other Improvements on Church Lands, and to prevent Dilapidations.*

And to Seven private Bills; after which, his Excellency made the following Speech to both Houses.

My

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**I** Have, with great Satisfaction, obeyed His Majesty's Commands, in giving His Royal Assent to those good Laws which have been prepared by you during this Session; and am perswaded they will not only contribute to the Advancement of the Protestant Religion, but also to the Peace and Tranquility of the Country, and to the Preservation and Increase of the Trade of this Kingdom. His Majesty's Goodness in giving you the Bill, for the more easy passing of Sheriffs Accounts, is a fresh Instance of His Royal Favour and Care, to promote upon every Occasion the Security and Ease of His People.

*The Ld. Lieutenant's Speech to both House.*

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

I am commanded by his Maj. to return you Thanks for the Supplies, which you have so chearfully given for the Support of the Establishment: I must likewise particularly acknowledge the late Instance of your inviolable Attachment to His Majesty's Interest and Service, which you have shewn by that unanimous Resolution, whereby you have enabled His Majesty to give an immediate Credit to the Warrants for clearing the Army, and the Half-Pay Officers, and to put the Forces upon this Establishment into a Condition to discourage all Attempts of our Enemies.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

It has been my earnest Desire, ever since my coming to this Government, to promote every thing to the ut-

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most

most of my Power, which I thought might conduce to His Majesty's Service, and the general Good of this Kingdom; and your respective Addresses give me Reason to hope, that my Endeavours having prov'd to your Satisfaction, have not been altogether Unsuccessful.

I question not but by your Vigilance in your several Stations throughout the Country, effectual Care will be taken, that those who have it in their Inclinations, may not be able to disturb the publick Peace; to the Preservation of which nothing can contribute more, than a due and impartial Execution of the Laws, which, under God, are the chief Security of our Constitution in Church and State, and a strict Union among Protestants, who ought at this Time, when all *Europe* seems alarmed, to be particularly active against the Designs of the Pretender and his Adherents.

I cannot put an End to this Session, without expressing how agreeable, it has been to me to observe, from Time, to Time, the many Marks of Loyalty and Affection which you have shewn to his Majesty's Sacred Person, to His Royal Family and Government. And I shall not fail, on my Return into His Majesty's Presence, to make a faithful Report to His Majesty of the dutiful Behaviour of his Loyal Subjects of *Ireland*.

After this Speech, the Parliament of *Ireland* was prorogued to *Thursday* the 14th Day of *April* next.

*The Parliament of Ireland prorogued*

On

On the 14th of *February* last, the following humble Address \* of the Synod of *Glenelg*, having been transmitted by Mr. *Daniel Mc Anlay* their Moderator, to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by his Grace presented to His Majesty, who was pleased to receive it very graciously.

*Unto the King's most Excellent Majesty.*

The humble Address of the Synod of *Glenelg*.

*May it please your Majesty,*

**B**EING now convened in the first Meeting under your Majesty's gracious Protection, we desire to acknowledge the good Providence of God therein, and to bless His Name for the Hopes we have of being enabled, thro' His Grace, under the Influence of your auspicious Reign, to carry on a Reformation in the Bounds committed to our Charge, and cannot but with grateful Hearts take Notice of your Majesty's Royal Bounty for maintaining itinerant Preachers and Catechists in these Parts, where Ignorance and Popery do so much abound, and so find it to our sweet Satisfaction and Experience, that God hath raised up your Majesty to be a Nursing Father to his Church.

Allow us, Great Sir, to joyn the rest of the Reformed Christian World, and admire your Zeal and indefatigable Labours for the Support and Tranquility of the Protestant Churches abroad, as well as in these Dominions, which are by undoubted Right properly your own, by which 'tis obvious, that the Title of Defender of the Faith is more peculiarly due to your Majesty, than to him who first received it: And also rejoyce that God hath remarkably bless'd your great and noble Endeavours with a  
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\* *Address of the Synod of Glenelg to his Majesty.*

more lasting and universal Peace in *Europe*, since the happy Day of your Accession to the Throne of these Dominions, than former Ages can boast off; which we are persuaded gives you a Right to the Blessings entailed upon Peace-Makers.

We will not presume to lay before your Majesty a distinct Account of the Lamentable State of our Bounds, they being of vast Extent, more than 400 Miles in Circumference, and yet but Twenty Ministerial Charges therein; in some Places the Reformation never got any Footing, the People are poor, and without Letters, for want of Funds to maintain Ministers or Seminaries of Education among them, tho' the Natives be singularly Ingenious, and many of them fond of Knowledge; so that Popery and Ignorance prevail among us. But now when your Majesty is providing the Means of Knowledge, we hope, in a short Time, the Fruits of your Majesty's Bounty and laudable Endeavours will appear to the great Satisfaction of all such as value Religion, or love the Welfare of their Country, so as to move your Majesty to continue your Royal Grant: For, what Success may not be expected, when God is pleased to employ so glorious an Instrument as your Majesty to advance and protect the Kingdom of his beloved Son, so that your People want nothing to make them happy but to value and improve their Mercies?

Our Work is great, and we have but few Instruments to be employed in it; but the Cause is good, and your Majesty's concerning your self in it, gives Life and Vigour to our Endeavours, and is our greatest Encouragement, under God, in whose Strength we resolve to go on in his own Work, laying our Account with Opposition, yet only from such as are Enemies to your Majesty's Person and Government.

But

But as we know it our Duty, so we make it our Study to inculcate Loyalty into our People, and to have all Vacancies within our Bounds planted with able and well affected Ministers, that Nothing may be wanting on our Part proper to reduce those under our Inspection, to fear God, and Honour the King.

The Want of Persons cloathed with your Majesty's Authority. and Power of Jurisdiction to administrate Justice and punish Vice, in many Places, and particularly in the Isles, and nearest Part to them of the Continent, doth much obstruct this good Work, as well as your Majesty's Service; so that it would tend much to the Peace of your Majesty's Government, and Good of your Subjects, if fit Persons were commissioned to reside in some of those Places at greatest Distance to see the Laws duly executed, and Care taken of your Majesty's Interest.

We pray your Majesty may live long, and have a prosperous Reign, that the Prince and Princess, with their Royal Progeny, may be under the Protection of the Almighty, by whom Kings reign, and Princes decree Justice; and that there may not be wanting one of your illustrious House to Sway the Scepter of these your Dominions, until there shall be Time no more.

*May it please your Majesty,  
Your Majesty's most faithful, most  
Obedient, and most loyal Subjects.*

The Ministers and Elders met in the Synod of  
*Glenelg, North-Britain.*

Signed in our Name, and by our appointment, by  
*Daniel Mc Anlay, Moderator.*

About

About the same time, the following humble \* Address of the Committee of his Majesty's Convention of Royal Burrows, was presented to his Majesty, by *John Campbell Esq;* Member of Parliament for the City of *Edinburgh*, introduced by the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, one of his Majesty Principal Secretaries of State.

*To the King's most Excellent Majesty,  
The Committee of his Majesty's Convention of Royal  
BURROWS.*

*Most humbly represents,*

**T**H A T our Duty to your Sacred Majesty, and Concern for our Country, makes us reflect, with the utmost Detestation, on the Tumults and Riots which of late have happened in some Places of *Scotland*, on putting in Execution the late Act imposing a Duty on Malt.

That the Convention of your Majesty's Burrows, at the first Appearances of these Disorders, did what lay in their Power to prevent them, and it was with peculiar Sorrow they heard that any of the Burrows were the unhappy Scene of them.

That as it has been, so it always will be, our unwearied Endeavour to act on the Principles of Loyalty to your Majesty and your Royal Protestant Family, sent to us by the special and kind Providence of God, to support and maintain our Liberties and Holy Religion, and therefore to disappoint all the bad Arts, or open Attempts of the Enemies to your Majesty's Administration, and to our sacred and civil Rights, under whatever Mask they disguise themselves.

That we cannot be more fully persuaded of our own Firmness to your Majesty's Person, Family, and Government,

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\* *Address of the Committee of Royal Burrows about the Malt-Tax.*

Government, than we are of your Royal and gracious Intention for the Welfare and Happiness of all your People ; and therefore are encouraged to hope that your Majesty will not be provok'd against us by the insolent and wicked Practices of those who are ill affected to your Government and to all who faithfully adhere to it, and the true Interest of their Country ; and that your Royal Ear will be still open to our most humble and dutiful Requests.

That we have been, and are for giving all due Obedience to your Majesty's Laws ; and cannot think of any Method of being relieved from such Things, as we apprehend to be hard upon us, but by humbly representing it to your most gracious Majesty and your Parliament ; and therefore we beg leave, with the most profound Submission, to represent.

That the Malt-Tax is a Burthen too heavy for this Country to bear, our Poverty and want of Coin, the great Decay of our Trade, and the hitherto successless Attempts to relieve it, the Meanness of our Grain, especially this Year, occasioned by the unnatural Season, are melancholly Truths too certain and universally known, and are so many Proofs of our Inability to support the Weight of this new Tax.

That this Burthen will further incapacitate us to carry on the Fishing Trade, and such other Branches of Commerce and Manufacture as Scotland appears peculiarly designed for, and whereby we hoped to improve this Part of your Majesty's Dominions, and to render ourselves and our Fellow Subjects more able to serve your Majesty on all Occasions.

May it therefore please your most excellent Majesty, to consider our Circumstances, and to grant us  
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such

such Relief as to your great Wisdom and Goodness shall seem fit.

*May it please your Majesty.*

*Your Majesty's most Loyal, most Dutiful,  
and most obedient Subjects and Servants.*

Signed in Name and in Presence of the Committee,  
by JOHN DRUMMOND, *Preses.*  
To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return  
the following most Gracious Answer.

**I** *Am very sensible of the Loyalty, Duty, and Affection of on my Royal Burrows of Scotland, which I have so often experienced, that I was greatly surprised to find that the Arts and Endeavours of disaffected and designing Men had been able to raise such Tumults and Disorders in many Parts of Scotland, upon the Execution of an Act of Parliament for raising a Duty, imposed by Authority of the Legislature of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain: And as the Royal Burrows do most justly reflect with the utmost Detestation upon such dangerous and illegal Proceedings, I can never think of giving the least Countenance to an open Defiance of my Authority; and Disobedience to the Laws of the Land; a dutiful Submission and Compliance with the Laws under any supposed Hardship, being a better Recommendation to obtain legal Redress, than Violence and Contempt of the Legislative Authority.*

Let's now attend the Proceedings of  
the British Parliament during this Month:  
Further Pro- On Wednesday the 2d. to which Day the  
ceedings of the Commons were adjourn'd, upon the Re-  
British Par- port made by Mr. Charles Montague, of  
liament. the Petition of the Inhabitants of the  
The Commons Houses on the East, North, and West Parts  
order a Bill to of St. James's Square, a Bill was order'd  
adorn St. to be brought in to enable them to make a  
James's Rate on themselves for raising Money to clean  
Square. and adorn the said Square, and to keep  
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the same in repair. The same Day, and the remaining Part of this Month, a great deal of Time was spent in both Houses in reading Petitions, and in preparing *Petitions and Bills about Roads and High-Ways.* and passing Bills for amending and repairing several Roads and High-Ways in most Counties in *England.* The same Day also, three Petitions, (*viz.* of the Shire of *Renfrew*, 2. of the annual Committee of the Royal Boroughs of *Scotland*, 3. of the Shire of *Banff*) relating to the Malt Duties, were severally presented to the House, read, and order'd to lie on the Table. Then, upon the Report made by Mr. *Brodrick*, from the Committee to whom the Petition of Divers Gentlemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Surry*, and *Suffex*, had been referred, it *Resolutions about a Bridge* was resolv'd, That the most convenient Place for Building a Bridge cross the *cross the Thames.* River of *Thames* is between *Fulham*, and the Town of *Putney*; and a Bill was order'd to be brought in for *Building the said Bridge* in that Place. After this a Petition of *Richard Hampden Esq;* a Member of the House, was presented to the House and read, praying, That leave might be given to bring in a Bill to im- *Mr. Hampden's Petition* power the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to compound with the Petitioner, for the Debt due from him to the Crown: And Sir *Robert Walpole*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, having acquainted the House, that the Petitioner had applied to His Majesty, and that His Majesty had commanded him *referr'd to a Committee of the whole House.*

to acquaint the House, that his Majesty gave his Consent, that the House might do therein as they thought fit; the said Petition was thereupon reterr'd to the Consideration of a Committee of the whole House, on that Day Seven-night. Then Mr. *Farrer* reported the Resolution of the grand Committee on Ways and Means to raise the Supply, *viz.* That the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, &c. be further continued from the 23<sup>d</sup>. Day of *June* 1726. to the 24<sup>th</sup> Day of *June* 1727, which being agreed to, a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon.

Malt Bill order'd to be brought in.

\* March 3<sup>d</sup>.

Petition of Tiverton against the Combinations of Wool-Combers and Weavers.

The next \* Day, another Petition of the Borough of *Elgin* in *North-Britain*, relating to the *Malt Duties*, was presented to the House, read, and order'd to lie on the Table, after which, a Petition of the Mayor, Capital Burgesses and Assistants of the Town of *Tiverton*, in the County of *Devon*, being the principal Merchants and Traders in the Woollen Manufactures there, was presented to the House and read; setting forth, That for some time past the Wool-Combers and Weavers of the said Town and Parts adjacent, have combined and formed themselves into Clubs and unlawfull Assemblies; and have taken on themselves an arbitrary Power to ascertain their Wages in their respective Buſi-nesses and Trades, by Means whereof, many tumultuous and riotous Meetings and Outrages have been by them frequently had, and committed, not only on

on their Masters, but also on their Fellow Labourers, who refused to join with them in such their Practices, by breaking into Houses, spoiling of Wool, and cutting and destroying the Pieces in the Looms, and the Utensils of Trade, whereby several poor Persons have been reduced to Penury and Want : And such Offenders have not only insulted the Civil Magistrates ; But also, abused and threatned the Constables and other Peace Officers, who are thereby deterred from executing of Justice on them ; by reason whereof the Trade of the said Town ; and of the Neighbouring Towns, is much decayed, and will speedily be totally ruined, unless timely prevented ; and therefore praying this House to take the same into Consideration, and to grant such Relief in the Premisses, by making the Laws in such Cases more extensive, or otherwise as the House should think fit and proper : Which Petition was referred to the Consideration of a Committee, who were empower'd to send for Persons Papers and Records ; And two other Petitions viz. of the Cities of *Exeter* and *Bristol*, relating also to the unlawful Combinations and riotous Proceedings of the Workmen in the woollen Manufactures, were referr'd to the same Committee.

On *Friday* the 4<sup>th</sup> of *March*, a Petition of Sir Thomas Lowther, Bart. Grandson of Sir Thomas Lowther's and Heir of Thomas Preston, late of *Halker*, Esq; was presented to the House and

and read; setting forth, that the Site of the late dissolved Monastery of *Furness* in the County of *Lancaster*, and several Messuages, Lands and Tenements, thereto belonging, were formerly the Estate and Inheritance of the *Preston* Family, who had purchas'd the same from the Crown, soon after the Dissolution of Monasteries: That in the Year 1674, this Estate (with about Three Thousand Pounds *per Annum* more) was enjoy'd by Sir *Thomas Preston* who was a Papist, and who, to prevent this Estate descending to the Petitioner's Grandfather, granted and conveyed the same to Trustees for superstitious Uses: That the Petitioner's Grandfather recovered this Estate for the Crown; and had a Lease of the same from King *Charles the Second*: That King *James the Second* granted the same to superstitious Uses: That the Petitioner's Grandfather, at his own Expence, commenced a new Prosecution to set aside that Grant, and obtained a Decree to revest the said Estate in the Crown; That the Petitioner, his Ancestors, and Guardian, have been at other considerable Charges in maintaining their own and the Crown's Title to the said Estate; That the Petitioner now enjoys the said Estate by a Lease, for the Term of Thirty one Years, under a reserved Rent of Two Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* of which Term Twenty two Years and more are yet to come; and praying, That, in regard this Estate was  
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the Family Estate of which they were deprived for no other Reason but the firm Adherence of the Petitioner's Grandfather to the Protestant Religion; and also in regard of the great Expence the Petitioner's Family have been at in recovering and maintaining the Right of the Crown, that leave might be given to bring in a Bill to enable His Majesty to grant the Inheritance of the said Estate to the Petitioner, upon his paying such Consideration for the same, as according to the Nature and Circumstances of his Case, should be just and reasonable. And Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer* having acquainted the House, That His Majesty had been acquainted with the Contents of the said Petition, and had commanded him to acquaint the House, That his Majesty gave his Consent to the bringing in such a Bill as was desired by the Petition; a *Bill* was order'd to be brought in accordingly.

Another Petition of *Daniel Cambell*, *Petitioner of Daniel Campbell, Esq.* was presented to the House and read; setting forth, That great Numbers of loose and disorderly People were in divers Places, in that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, spirited up to resist, by Riots and Tumults, the Execution of an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Malt Tax; and to insult and abuse all those that gave any Countenance or were supposed to have had any hand in carrying on the said Act: That these Violences began first at *Glasgow*

*Glasgow*, on the Twenty fourth of *June* last, the Day on which the Tax was to commence ; where the loose and disorderly People broke into the Petitioner's House, and on that and the following Day carry'd off or destroyed all the ready Money, Plate, Jewels, Furniture and Moveables of all kinds, demolished the Floors, Wainscoting, and all the Timber-work of the said House, and pulled down in Part the Roof ; and also defaced and broke the Statues, and destroyed the Trees and Hedges in the Garden, by which the Petitioner sustained a Loss to a very considerable Value : That as this Damage was suffered by the Petitioner because of his Adherence to the Laws, and on Account of his Acting as a Member of this House, he takes it to be his Duty to lay his Case before the House, and hopes such Provision shall be made for his Relief, as the Nature of his Case calls for ; and therefore prays, that the House will take the Premises into their Consideration, and order the Petitioner such Relief as to the House should seem good. And *Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*, having acquainted the House, that the Contents of the said Petition had been laid before His Majesty, and that His Majesty had been graciously pleased to give his Consent that this House might do what they thought fit ; the said Petition was refer'd to the Consideration of a Committee, who were empower'd to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

On

Petition of Sir  
Orlando  
Bridgman.

On Monday the 7th of March, a Petition of Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart. was presented to the House and read ; setting forth, That the Petitioner's Grandfather, Sir Orlando Bridgman, Knight and Bart. heretofore Lord Chief Justice of the Court of *Commons Pleas*, in Consideration of divers Services performed for King Charles the First, in the Time of his Troubles, had a grant from King Charles the Second, dated the second of April in the Thirteenth Year of his Reign, of all that Park or late Park called *Bowwood Park*, alias *King's-Bowwood Park*, in or near the Parishes of *Chippenhams* and *Calne* in the County of *Wilts*, for Ninety nine Years, determinable on Three Lives, at Thirty Pounds per *Ann* Rent, which Lease is determined : That the said Park was, when so granted, but one Piece of Ground, without any Fences or Inclosures, and the said Sir Orlando Bridgman having been at great Charges in enclosing it, and building Farm Houses upon the Premises, His said Majesty King Charles the Second did, by his Letters Patents dated the Twenty First of May in the Twenty Seventh Year of His Reign, grant the said Park and Premises to Dame Dorothy Bridgman, Relict of the said Sir Orlando Bridgman, for Ninety nine Years from Michaelmas then next, at the said Rent : That the Petitioner is now in Possession of the said Park and Premises, and intituled to the Remainder of the said Term of Ninety nine Years (being Forty

R r

nine

nine Years yet to come) by Assignment from Sir *John Bridgman* and *Orlando Bridgman* Esq; Sons of Sir *John Bridgman*, who was intituled thereto, under the said Dame *Dorothy Bridgman*, and the Petitioner is also intituled to the Premises for the Remainder of a Term of Fifty Six Years, if he shall so long Live, by Virtue of a Lease made by the late Queen Dowager, dated the Twenty, First of *May* 1702, That the Petitioner's Ancestors having held the said Premises, as Tenants to the Crown, for above Sixty Years, and he having forty nine Years yet to come, is desirous that the same may be for ever preserved in his Family, which cannot be otherwise secured, than by his Purchasing the Inheritance thereof from his Majesty, if his Majesty shall be graciously pleased to approve thereof, upon the Petitioner's payment of the full Value of the same; and praying, that leave may be given to bring a Bill whereby the Petitioner may purchase the Reversion in Fee of the said Premises to him and his Heirs, or to such as he shall nominate, on Payment of such Consideration for the same, as shall be esteemed and set by His Majesty's Surveyor General. Mr. *Chancellor of the Exchequer* having thereupon acquainted the House, that His Majesty gave his Consent to the Bringing in such a Bill, as was desired by the Petition; the said Bill was order'd to be brought in accordingly. The same Day, a Petition of *Thomas Baynton*, and *Robert Shaw* late of

of *London* Merchants and Copartners, was presented to the House, praying that Leave might be given to bring in a Bill to empower the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to compound with the Petitioners for a Debt, due from them to the Crown, on Account of Bonds given for Duties on Tobacco : And Mr. *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer* having likewise acquainted the House, that His Majesty gave his Consent that this House might do therein as they thought fit, the said Petition was referr'd to the Consideration of a Committee of the whole House : But upon Occasion of Sir *Orlando Bridgman's*, and Sir *Thomas Lowther's* Petition, Mr. *Hungerford* represented, that through the Generosity and Bounty of his Majesty's Royal Predecessors, the ancient Demesne of the Crown had been so curtail'd and diminish'd, that little was left of it ; That therefore 'twas high Time to think of some Means or other to recover, at least, so much of it as reverted to the Crown, by the Determination of former Grants ; that 'twas well known how apt, the best of Princes are, to yield to the Importunities of Courtiers, even to the Detriment of their own Families and Successors ; and therefore he moved, ' That this House would receive no more ' Petitions for enabling His Majesty to ' sell the Reversion of Lands held of ' the Crown.' He was seconded by Mr. *Fremant*, and no Body opposing so good a Motion, it pass'd into a Resolution.

*Resolution not to receive Petitions for Selling Reversions of Crown Lands.*

\* March 8th

The next \* Day, upon the Petition of *Harry Waller Esq;* complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Borough of *Cheping-Wicombe* in the County of *Bucks*; the Matter of the said Petition was order'd to be heard at the Bar of the House, upon the 17th of *March* Instant, and Mr. *Richard Shrimpton*, Mayor of the said Borough was order'd then to attend,

On *Thursday* the 10th of *March*, a Petition of the Inhabitants of the City of *Westminster*, was presented to the Commons and read, setting forth that the publick Streets, Lanes, and Allies of the said City had been of late Years so ill paved, that 'twas extream difficult and dangerous for all Wheel-Carriages to pass, &c. And praying such Relief and Assistance as the House should think fit: This Petition was referr'd to the Consideration of a Committee, and then another Petition of the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of *St. Peter's Westminster*, was presented to the House and read; setting forth, That by an Act of the Eighth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King *William* the III. the Sixth Part of the Duties upon Coals granted by that Act were applied to the Repair of the said Collegiate Church, and that by another Act of the Ninth Year of Her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, a Sum of Four Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, out of the Duties upon Coals granted by that Act, was appropriated towards repairing and finishing the said Collegiate

Petition of the  
Dean and  
Chapter of St.  
Peter's West-  
minster.

Collegiate Church and Chappel of the same; which Duties by another Act of the First Year of His present Majesty were continued for one Year more, to provide Maintenance for the Ministers of the Fifty new Churches; and that by another Act of the Fifth Year of His present Majesty, a Fund of Twenty One Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, is settled out of the said Duties, continued for Thirty two Years from *Lady-Day* 1719, to raise Three Hundred Sixty Thousand Pounds, towards the building and finishing of Churches, purchasing of Scites, and repairing the said Collegiate Church and Chappels of the same; and for other Purposes therein recited: And there being no express Directions in the said Act, what Share of the said Three Hundred Sixty Thousand Pounds should be applied towards repairing the said Collegiate Church, though great Part of the said Church with that of K. Henry the Seventh, still remain in a very ruinous Condition; The Petitioner's pray, That their Proportion of the Three Hundred Sixty Thousand Pounds may be allotted them, or the said Sum of Four Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, may be continued to them out of the said Fund granted as aforesaid, till a sufficient Sum be raised for finishing the Repairs of the said Collegiate Church and the Chapels of the same. This Petition was likewise refer'd to the Consideration of a Committee; and Mr. Farrer presented to the House the *Malt-Bill*, which was receiv'd,  
read

read the first Time, and order'd to be read a second. After this, a *Bill* was order'd to be brought in to enable the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, or the Lord High-Treasurer for the Time being, to compound with *Thomas Baynton* and *Robert Shaw* Merchants and Copartners ; and the *Bill to prevent frivolous and vexatious Arrests*, was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee, to whose Consideration the Petition of the poor and miserable Prisoners now lying in the Prison of *White-Chappel*, was referr'd ; and who were also ordered to receive a Clause for the better Maintenance of poor Prisoners confined in Prison for Debt.

On *Friday*, the 11th of *March*, after the Dispatching of several private Affairs, the Commons went into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the Petition of *Richard Hampden*, Esq; whose Friends in order to bespeak the favour of the Members, handed about in Manuscript a Paper importing in Substance,  
 ' That the Deficiency of his Cash arose  
 ' in 1720, being the *South-Sea* Year,  
 ' when all the World was infatuated ;  
 ' That all Debts and Contracts of that  
 ' Year, where they had so far affected  
 ' the Substance of Persons, as in his Case,  
 ' had been mitigated, either by Consent  
 ' or Decree ; and therefore 'twas hoped,  
 ' that the Crown would not be excepted  
 ' in the Consideration of those unhappy Times. That before this Misfortune befell him, he was possess'd of  
 ' a fair

*Abstract of  
 Mr. Hampden's Case.*

a fair Fortune Estate real and personal, all which he had deliver'd up to Trustees, towards his Deficiency; that by this he was now reduced to the Produce of his bare Paternal Estate, of about 2000 *l. per Annum*, but which appear'd to be subject to Mortgages and Debts of 9000 *l.* besides Joyntures and Settlements, and of which he was no more than Tenant for Life. That the Debt, at his leaving the Office, appeared to be 95256 *l.* 16 *s.* 6 *d.* as appears by Estimates of the Debt of the Navy deliver'd into the Parliament in 1720 and 1721; Since which, to do all he could without Compulsion, he had deliver'd all that was in his Power, *viz.* *South-Sea-Stock*, Subscriptions, and other Securities which (including 5460 *l.* Navy Bills, which he had deliver'd since his Discharge, but in the said Report Credit was given him for it, as paid before, and reduces the Debt at his leaving the Office to 90716 *l.* 16 *s.* 6 *d.*) amounts to 26596 *l.* 13 *s.* 1 *d.* taken by Trustees only at what they were worth at assignment, which was about Par. But 'twas *dismal to think, what they cost him Purchasing!* That all the Estates for which he paid 31719 *l.* the then selling Price, had also been deposited into the Government's Trustees Hands; for which in the Report, he had Credit for 21348 *l.* That the whole amounts to 47944 *l.* 13 *s.* 1 *d.* and being set against the Debt of:

95256 *l.*

‘ 95256 l. 16 s. 6. it would appear that  
 ‘ 10 Shillings in the Pound, and up-  
 ‘ wards, was already paid ; which was  
 ‘ the greatest Composition that was ever  
 ‘ made, by any Receiver General or  
 ‘ Debtor to the Crown, tho’ not back’d  
 ‘ with any Consideration of the fatal  
 ‘ Year ; which, he hoped, would be con-  
 ‘ sider’d in this Case, and that he would  
 ‘ not be made *particular in his Punish-*  
 ‘ *ment*, no more than he was in his *Suf-*  
 ‘ *fering*.

*Debate about*  
*Mr. Hamp-*  
*den's Petition*

After the Reading of Mr. *Hampden's*  
 Petition, Sir *William Yonge*, who had  
 brought it in, spoke in his behalf, and  
 was seconded by another Gentleman : But  
 they were opposed by Sir *Thomas Han-*  
*mer*, Mr. *Bromley*, Mr. *Shippen*, Mr. *Hun-*  
*gerford*, and some others ; who made just  
 Reflections on the Crime of Mismanag-  
 ing and Imbezling publick Money :  
 This Charge was much aggravated by  
 what Sir *John Eyles*, Sub-Governor of  
 the *South-Sea* Company, declared, that  
 it appear’d by the ballanced Accounts  
 of Mr. *Hawes*, one of the late Dire-  
 ctors, that Mr. *Hampden* was so far from  
 being a Sufferer in the *South-Sea* Project,  
 That he was rather between nine and  
 ten Thousand Pounds Gainer. This  
 highly incensed the whole Assembly,  
 so that those very Members who were  
 most inclin’d to favour him, shew’d their  
 Indignation by their Silence. Mr. *Ar-*  
*ther Onslow*, and some other Gentlemen,  
 said only, That out of Regard to his  
 ancient Family, and, in particular, in  
 Con-

Consideration of his Great Grand \*-Fa- \* John  
 ther who made a most noble and coura- Hampden  
 gious Stand against Arbitrary Power, in Esq.  
 opposing Ship-Money, and fell the first  
 Victim in the glorious Cause of Liberty,  
 he was for having something done for  
 his Relations: Whereupon Mr. *Shippen*  
 wittily said, 'that he would not enter  
 ' upon the Merits of the Great-Grand-  
 ' Father; but this he was sure of, That  
 ' his Great-Grand-Son had WASTED  
 ' more SHIP-MONEY, than ever he SA-  
 ' VED to the Nation, or King *Charles I.*  
 ' intended to RAISE. Other Members  
 spoke against the granting Mr. *Hampden's*  
 Petition, because it would be a dan-  
 gerous Precedent; and 'twas to be feared  
 that several others, in the like Circum-  
 stances, might expect the same favour.  
 To this purpose Mr. *Chancellor of the Ex-*  
*chequer* declared, That he would never  
 give his Vote in favour of any Body  
 that embezzled publick Money: But  
 took Notice, that they could not come  
 to any Determination in this Affair, be-  
 fore they had look'd into some Papers,  
 particularly the State of Mr. *Hampden's*  
 final Account; whereupon Mr. *Speaker*  
 resumed the Chair, and then the further  
 Consideration of Mr. *Hampden's* Petition  
 was put off to the *Wednesday* next fol-  
 lowing.

The next Day (*March 12th*) Com-  
 plaint being made to the Commons,  
 That the Mayor of the Borough of *Chep-*  
*ing-Wicombe* in the County of *Bucks*, ha-  
 ving been served with an Order of this  
 House, for permitting *Harry Waller Esq;*

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or

or his Agent or Agents, to inspect the publick Books, Records, and publick Writings belonging to the said Borough, had refused to obey the same, *The. Hollingshead* (a Messenger attending the House, who had served the said Mayor with the said Order) was called in and examined at the Bar; and being withdrawn, it was Resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, That Mr. *Richard Shrimpton*, Mayor of the Borough of *Cheping-Wicombe* in the County of *Bucks*, having refused to obey the Order of this House, for permitting *Harry Waller Esq;* or his Agent or Agents, to inspect the publick Books, Records, and publick Writings belonging to the said Borough, be for the said Contempt taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House; and Ordered, That Mr. *Rich. Shrimpton*, Mayor of the Borough of *Cheping-Wicombe*, do forthwith cause the Leidger Books, for entering the Names of such Persons as have been made Free of the said Borough, to be deliver'd to the Clerk of this House.

*Mr. Shrimpton Mayor of Cheping-Wicombe, Order'd into Custody.*

On *Monday* the 14th of *March*, the *Malt-Bill* was read the second Time, and Committed to a Committee of the whole House; and the next Day, upon a Motion made by Mr. *Hutcheson*, it was order'd, *Nemine Contra.* that a Bill be brought in for the better Securing the Monies and Effects of the Suitors of the Court of *Chancery*. The same Day, (*March 15th*) a Petition of *Isabella Hampden, Wife of Richard Hampden, Esq;* late Treasurer

Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, was presented to the House and read; Setting forth that she brought in Marriage to her said Husband upwards of Ten Thousand Five Hundred Pounds; and, by Settlement upon her said Marriage, there were secured to her, for her Joyn-ture, Lands and Tenements in the County of *Bucks*, of the yearly Value of 1000 *l.* and upwards; and there was likewise secured to her for her separate Use, an Annuity or yearly Rent of Two Hundred Pounds for Ninety nine Years, or some such long Term, in case she and her said Husband should both of them so long Live. That the said Mr. *Hampden*, during his being Treasurer of the Navy, became indebted in a very great Sum to the Crown, whereby his whole Estate (Subject to the said Settlement) became chargeable with the said Debt; That in *May* last, her said Husband did settle in Trust for her Three Hundred Pounds *per Annum*, clear, over and besides the said Sum of Two Hundred Pounds *per Annum*. That the Petitioner is necessarily involved in the Misfortune of her said Husband, though having no Ways conduced thereunto; and therefore praying the compassionate Regard of the House to the Hardship of her Case, by securing to her, until she shall come to the Possession of her said Joyn-ture, such a sufficient Provision for her Support and Maintenance as the House shall think Fit: Which Petition was referr'd to the Consideration of the Com-

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mittee

mittee of the whole House, to whom Mr. *Hampden's* Petition was referr'd.

\* March 16. The next \* Day, another Petition of *John Hampden, Esq;* was presented to the House and read; setting forth, that the Petitioner is the only Brother of *Richard Hampden Esq;* and the sole Male Heir of that antient Family; That in case his said Brother shall not have any Children, the Fee of the Estate, being in his said Brother, may devolve to the Crown, unless the House shall otherwise direct: That there is not the least Provision made out of the Family Estate for the Petitioner, in case his Brother should die without Children, so that the Petitioner may probably be left Heir to that antient Family, without the least Support; and praying the Consideration of the House, and such Relief as the House shall think fit. This Petition was likewise referr'd to the Consideration of the Grand Committee, into which the House resolv'd itself, and took into Consideration the Petitions of *Richard Hampden Esq;* *Isabella Hampden*, his Wife, and *John Hampden Esq;* his Brother. After a long Debate, in which many ungracious Reflections were made upon the first, the further Consideration of that Affair was again put off till that Day Seven-Night.

† March 17. The next † Day, the Commons further adjourn'd the Call of their House to that Day Fornight, and then proceeded to the Hearing the Matter touching the Election

Election for the Borough of *Cheping-Wicombe*, in the County of *Bucks*, and the Council both for the Petitioner and the sitting Member being heard and withdrawn, it was resolv'd, *Nemine Contra*:

1. That it appears to this House, That in an Entry of Burgesſes made at the Election for the Borough of *Cheping-Wicombe*, dated the 20th of *March* 1717, there has been an Erasure lately made, and the Name of Captain *Pyet* inserted without any legal Authority. 2. That in another Entry, dated the 26th of *September* 1713, an Erasure has been lately made, where by the Name of *David Shilfox*, a Burgeſs of the ſaid Borough is erased. 3. That *Sampſon Preſley* and *John Widmer*, who were admitted to vote at the late Election of a Burgeſs to ſerve in this preſent Parliament for the ſaid Borough (having no Pretence to be Burgeſſes for the ſaid Borough, but under a Charter of King *James II.* which was never accepted or enrolled) have no Right of Voting in Elections of Burgeſſes to ſerve in Parliament for the ſaid Borough. 4. That the Honourable *Charles Collyer* Eſq; was not duely elected. 5. And that *Harry Waller* Eſq; is duely elected a Burgeſs to ſerve in this preſent Parliament for the ſaid Borough. 6. That Mr. *Richard Shrimpton*, Mayor of the ſaid Borough has been guilty of divers arbitrary, illegal, and partial Proceedings at the late Election of a Burgeſs to ſerve in this Parliament for the ſaid Borough, in Violation of the Freedom of Elections

*Mr. Rich.  
Shrimpton  
committed to  
Newgate.*

ons of Members to serve in Parliament : And Order'd, that the said *Rich. Shrimpton* be for the said Offences, committed Prisoner to the Prison of *Newgate* ; and that *Mr. Spaker* do issue his Warrants accordingly. After this it was also re-resolv'd, that *Edward Marshall* having presumed to read the Proclamation against Riots, while the Burgeesses of the Borough of *Cheping-Wiccombe* were legally assembled, by Virtue of his Majesty's Writ for the Electing a Burgess to serve in this Parliament for the said Borough, without having sufficient Authority so to do, is guilty of an high Infringement of the Freedom of Elections ; And order'd, that the said *Edward Marshall* be, for the said Offence, taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, attending the House.

*And Edward  
Marshall to  
the Custody  
of the Serjeant  
at Arms.*

\* Mar. 18th.

The next \* Day, a Petition of *Cesar Colclough Esq;* was presented to the House and read ; setting forth, That by Settlement made by his late Father, *Dudley Colclough, Esq;* in March 1700, the Petitioner is Tenant for Life, without Waste, of the Towns and Lands of *Mocorry* and other Towns in the County of *Wexford*, Remainder to his First and other Sons in Tayl Male, with like Remainder to his Brother *Francis*, and other Brothers successively in Tayl Male, with Remainders over, subject to a Power in his said Father to charge the Estate for Portions and Maintenance, as therein is mentioned ; That in the said Settlement there is a Power for the Petitioner

tioner and all others in Remainder,  
 when in Possession, to settle any Part of  
 the Premises not exceeding Two Hun-  
 dred and fifty Pounds *per Annum*, on  
 such Wife or Wives as they should suc-  
 cessively marry, for their Joyntures, and  
 to charge One Thousand Five Hundred  
 Pounds for Daughters and younger Chil-  
 dren's Portions, that the said *Francis*  
*Colclough*, at fourteen Years old, was in-  
 ticed to go into the *French Service*, for  
 which he was afterwards Out-lawed,  
 whereby his Estate for Life, contingent  
 on Failure of the Petitioner's Issue Male,  
 is become vested in his Majesty, &c.  
 That the Petitioner has issue now living  
 three Sons, who, by virtue of the said  
 Settlements, will be successively intitled  
 to Estates Tayl in all the Premises,  
 which are now charged with Six Thou-  
 sand Six Hundred Pounds, Part of which  
 carries Interest at Ten Pounds *per Cent.*  
 and the rest at Eight Pounds *per Cent.*  
 That the Petitioner has contracted se-  
 veral Debts, and being only Tenant for  
 Life, cannot otherwise raise Money to  
 pay the same, than by cutting down  
 Timber; the preserving of which will  
 be of much greater Advantage to the Per-  
 sons in Remainder, than the raising Money  
 by Sale or Mortgage of Part of the  
 Premises, for payment of the Petiti-  
 oner's said Debts, can be a Prejudice;  
 That the Petitioner is willing to be  
 barred from committing Waste on any  
 Part of the Premises, so as Sufficient  
 may be sold or mortgaged for raising  
 Money

Money to pay the Petitioner's Debts, and the Monies charged on the Premises ; and therefore praying, That Leave may be given to bring in a Bill, for enabling the Petitioner and his Trustees by Sale or Mortgage of a sufficient Part of the Premises, to raise Money to pay the Sums charged thereon, and the Petitioner's Debts ; and that the Trustees may stand seized of such Part as shall remain unfold, and the Equity of Redemption of such as shall be mortgaged, to the Use of such Persons, and of such Estates and Trusts as they would be intituled unto by virtue of the said Settlements or either of them. *Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer* having acquainted the House, That his Majesty having been acquainted with the Contents of the said Petition, had been pleased to command him to acquaint this House, That as far as there is any Interest in the Crown, His Majesty consents, that the Prayer of the said Petition may be granted : It was thereupon order'd, that a Bill be brought in accordingly.

Then the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Report from the Committee to whom the Petition of *Daniel Campbel Esq;* had been referr'd, and thereupon it was resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That it appears to this House. 1<sup>st</sup>. That there was a violent and Outragious Riot and Tumult in the Town of *Glasgow* on the Twenty Fourth Day of *June* last being the Day on which the Act pass'd in the last Session of Parliament,

*Resolutions  
upon Mr.  
Campbel's  
Petition.*

ment for laying a Duty on Malt, did take Place. *Secondly*, That the said Riot was in Opposition to, and to prevent the Execution of, the said Act in that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*. *Thirdly*, That during the said Riot, the House of *Daniel Campbell, Esq;* (a Member of this House) was broken into and Ransacked, and all the Money, Plate, Jewels, Furniture, and other things of Value in the said House, were pillaged, and likewise the Gardens, Summer House, Trees, and Statues thereunto belonging were destroyed, which several Damages were done on Account of the Concern the said Mr. *Campbell* had, or was supposed to have had, in promoting the said Act for laying a Duty on Malt. *4thly*, That Satisfaction ought to be made to the said Mr. *Campbell* for his said Damages, Losses and Sufferings: And thereupon it was *Order'd*, That the said Report and the Petition of the said Mr. *Campbell*, which was referred to the said Committee, be referred to the Committee of the whole House, on the Supply. After this several Clauses were *Order'd* to be inserted in the *Malt-Bill*, viz. 1. one for applying towards the Encouragement of the Trade and Manufactures of *Scotland*, such Sums of Money as shall be raised by the Duty on Malt in that Part of *Great Britain*, after Twenty Thousand Pounds shall be raised and paid into the *Exchequer*. 2dly, Another for explaining a Doubt that has arisen on the seventh Article of the Treaty of Union, concerning the Price of Ale, common'y

*Clauses order'd to be added to the Malt-Bill.*

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called

called Two-penny Ale. 3dly, a Clause of Credit. 4thly, a Clause to direct that the Deficiency which shall be on the 25th Day of *April* 1726 of the Income of the Duties on Malt, granted for the Year 1724, to satisfy the Certificates changeable thereupon, be made good out of the Supplies granted for the Year 1726. 5thly, a Clause to relieve such Persons whose *Exchequer Bills*, Lottery Tickets, Certificates or Orders have by Casualty or Mischance, been burnt, Lost, or otherwise destroy'd. 6thly and lastly, a Clause to relieve such Persons who through Neglect or Inadvertency, have omitted to pay the several Rates and Duties upon Money given, paid, or contracted for, with Apprentices.

† March 19. The next Day †, the Commons Order'd the Auditor of the Imprest to lay before the House, the State of the final Account of *Richard Hampden* Esq; late Treasurer of the Navy; which Mr. Auditor *Harley* laid before the House accordingly on *Monday* the 21st of *March*. The same Day, Mr. *Cary* presented to the House a Bill for Building a Bridge cross the River of Thames, from the Town of Fulham, in Middlesex, to the Town of Putney in Surrey, which was receiv'd. After this, Sir *Richard Hopkins* reported the Resolutions of the Committee, to whom the Petition of Tylers and Bricklayers of London, had been referred, viz. 1. That the best Assize of Bricks for Sale is nine Inches long, Two Inches and an half thick, and four Inches and a quarter

*Resolutions about Bricks and Tyles.*

a quarter Wide when burnt. 2. That the Earth to make Bricks ought to be dug between the First of *November* and *February*, and ought to be turned once at least, and not to be made into Bricks untill the beginning of *March*. 3. That no more than Twenty Five Loads of *Spanish* sifted (not exceeding Forty Bushels in each Load) through a Sieve, half an Inch, be allowed to the Quantity of Brick-Earth, for making One Hundred Thousand of Bricks. 4. That all Pantyles for Sale ought to be made to contain Thirteen Inches and a half in Length, Nine Inches and an half in Breadth, and half an Inch in thickness when Burnt. 5. That the Corporation of Tylers and Bricklayers of the City of *London*, are the proper Persons to inspect the making of Bricks and Tyles, and the Materials whereof they are made, within Fifteen Miles of *London*.

The first and second of the said Resolutions being severally read a second Time, were agreed unto by the House. The third of the said Resolutions being read a second Time, the House disagreed with the Committee in the said Resolution. The fourth and fifth of the said Resolutions being severally read a second Time, were agreed to by the House. And a Bill was order'd to be brought in, pursuant to such of the said Resolutions as were agreed unto by the House. A Motion being made and the Question put, that the Petition of the Shire of *Edinburgh* about the Duties on Malt, be re-

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ferr'd to the Grand Committee, who were that Day to consider of the *Malt-Bill*, it was carried in the Negative; and then, in the said grand Committee, some Progress was made in that Bill.

The next Day, (*March 22d.*) the Commons order'd two Accounts, one of the *Net*, the other of the *Gross* Produce of the several Branches of the Revenues of the Civil List Revenues, to be laid before them; And, on *Wednesday* the 23d, the Commons went into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of the Petitions of *Richard Hampden*, Esq; his Lady *Isabella Hampden*, and his Brother *John Hampden* Esq; which occasion'd a very high Debate. After the Reading of several Papers Sir *William Yonge* took Notice, ' That Mr. *Hampden's* Deficiency, had, ' in some Measure, been occasion'd by a ' general Calamity; That, he had already done, all that lay in his Power ' to make it up; That, however, since ' neither his Lady, nor his Brother, had, ' any Ways, been accessary to his Misfortunes, it were unreasonable and unjust to involve them in his Offence ' and its Punishment; That his real ' and patrimonial Estate amounted to ' about Two Thousand Two Hundred ' Pounds *per Annum*, one full half of ' which was settled for a Joynture to ' his Wife, who brought him near ' 11000 *l.* in Marriage, besides an Annuity of 200 *l. per Annum*, during her ' Life, for her separate Use: All ' which

' which Settlements, ought to be secu-  
 ' red to her. That either Mr. *Richard*  
 ' *Hampden*, or his Brother may have  
 ' Issue Male; and in Consideration of  
 ' the Signal Services, at divers Times,  
 ' perform'd by their illustrious Ance-  
 ' stors, some Provision should be made  
 ' for their Posterity, out of the Fami-  
 ' ly Estate: And therefore he moved,  
 That a Bill be brought in for vesting the  
 real and personal Estates of *Richard Hamp-*  
*den Esq;* in Trustees for making some Provi-  
 sion for his Wife and Family, and for the  
 better securing the Debt due from him to  
 the Crown. This Motion was seconded  
 by Sir *John Hobart*, and back'd by *Willi-*  
*am Peer Williams Esq;* But Mr. *Clayton*,  
 and some other Gentlemen, represented,  
 That if this Affair went through the  
 usual tedious Course of Extents in the  
*Exchequer*, great Part of Mr. *Hampden's*  
 Estate would be consumed in Law Ex-  
 pences, so that the Crown should never  
 get 200 *l.* a Year out of it: And there-  
 fore, they propos'd that the said Estate  
 should be forthwith divided into two  
 Equal Parts, one of which should be  
 allotted as a Provision for his Wife and  
 Family; and the other half immedi-  
 ately sold off, towards satisfying the  
 Debt due from him to the Crown. Many  
 Members shew'd their Approbation of  
 this Proposal: But the Majority were  
 for Sir *William Tonge's* Motion; and the  
 Speaker having resumed the Chair a  
 Bill was order'd to be brought in accor-  
 dingly.

*A Bill order'd  
 to vest Mr.  
 Hampden's  
 Estate in  
 Trustees &c.*

The

\* March 24. The next \* Day, Mr. *Treasurer* acquainted the Commons, That he had a Message from His Majesty to the House, signed by His Majesty, and he delivered the same to Mr. *Speaker*, who read it as follows,

GEORGE, R.

*The King's  
Message to  
the House of  
Commons  
March 24th.*

**H**IS Majesty having nothing more at Heart, than an earnest Desire to secure to His own Subjects the full and free Enjoyment of their Trade and Navigation, and, in the best manner, to prevent, and frustrate such Designs as have been form'd against the particular Interest of this Nation, and the general Peace of *Europe*, has found it necessary, not only to augment his Maritime Force, but to concert such other Measures as may most effectually conduce to these desirable Ends; and as these Services will require some extraordinary Expence, His Majesty hopes he shall be enabled, by the Assistance of Parliament, to increase the Number of Seamen already Voted, and granted for the Service of this Year, and to enter into, and make good such Engagements as the Circumstances and Exigency of Affairs may require,

After the reading of this Message, it was resolv'd to take the same into Consideration the next Morning: But Mr. *Shippen* took Notice, That this Message had all the Air of another sent to them about the Beginning of April 1717, importing, in Substance, That his Majesty being desirous, not only to secure his Kingdom

Kingdom against the present Danger from  
 Sweden, but likewise to prevent the like  
 Apprehensions for the future, had thought  
 it necessary early to concert Measures with  
 other Princes and States; And as this  
 might require some Expence, his Majesty  
 hoped, that the Commons, by their As-  
 sistance at this Juncture, would enable him  
 to make good such Engagements as might  
 ease his People of all future Charge and  
 Apprehensions upon that Account. That  
 he remembred, so unexpected and so  
 unprecedented a Message was receiv'd  
 with great Surprise, and occasion'd  
 very high and long Debates \* in that \* See the  
 House; That he himself represented Polit. State  
 and urged the Unparliamentariness of for April  
 asking and granting Supplies, without 1717. from  
 an Estimate of the Expence; and had Page 447, to  
 the Honour to be then supported by Page. 488:  
 a great many worthy Gentlemen, and,  
 by some, in particular, who seem'd  
 now to be of another Opinion. That,  
 after much Opposition, it was, at last,  
 carried, by a Majority of Four Voices  
 only, to grant his Majesty a Supply;  
 which was afterwards fix'd at 250000 l.  
 But that they could never know, how  
 that Money had been laid out; and  
 therefore he moved, That an humble Motion made  
 Address be presented to His Majesty, by Mr. Ship-  
 That he would be graciously pleas'd pen reject'd.  
 to direct the proper Officers to lay  
 before the House, an Account of the  
 Disposition of the 250000 l. granted  
 to his Majesty April the 13th 1717, to  
 enable his Majesty to concert such Measures  
 with

*with Foreign Princes and States, as might prevent any Charge or Apprehensions from the Designs of Sweden.* This Motion was seconded by Mr. Snell, but the previous Question being put, that the Question be now put upon the said Motion, it was carried in the Negative, without a Division.

March 25th.  
1726.

*Debate on the  
King's Mes-  
sage for an  
extraordinary  
Supply.*

On the 25th of *March*, the Commons proceeded to take into Consideration his Majesty's most Gracious Message of the Day before, which being read by Mr. Speaker, Sir *Wm. Yonge* open'd the Matter, and having shew'd the Necessity of an extraordinary Supply, moved, ' That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be pleased to make such an Addition to the Number of Seamen already voted, and to concert such other Measures at His Majesty shall, in his great Wisdom, think will best conduce to the Security of the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and to the Preservation of the Peace of *Europe* ; And to assure His Majesty, That this House will effectually provide for and make good all such Expences and Engagements as shall be made, for obtaining these great and desir'd Ends. This Motion was seconded by Mr. *Pelham*, Secretary at War ; but was warmly oppos'd by many of the best Speakers in the House, and Sir *William Yonge's* Motion being on the other Hand, supported by the most eminent Sticklers for the Court, the Conflict lasted for about Six

Six Hours. The House having sat very close, without admitting any Strangers, we cannot yet present our Readers with all the Particulars of that remarkable Debate, but shall however, set down the Names of most of the *Interlocutors*, on both Sides, *viz.*

For the Address.	Against the Address.
Sir William Yonge,	Sir Wilfred Lawson.
Mr. Pelham,	Mr. Shippen,
Sir Robert Walpole,	Mr. Snell,
Mr. Thompson,	Mr. Wm. Pulteney,
Mr. Onslow,	Sir Wm. Wyndham,
Lord Finch,	Sir Joseph Jekyll,
Sir Wm. Stickland,	Mr. Hungerford,
Mr. Doddington,	Mr. Daniel Pulteney,
Mr. Thomas Lewis,	Mr. Freeman,
Mr. Speaker.	Mr. Sandys,
	Mr. Lutwyche,
	Sir John Rushout.

It is to be observ'd, that some of these Gentlemen, on both sides, Spoke several Times: At last, the Question being put upon Sir William Yonge's Motion, it was carried in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 270 Votes against 89, and resolv'd that the said *Resolution*, by way of Address, be presented to His Majesty by the whole House; which being done accordingly, the next Day, his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer.

† March 26

Gentlemen,

**I** Return you my Thanks for this Loyal and Affectionate Address; and you may be assured, I shall make no other Use of the Confidence you repose in me, but for Pre-  
The King's Answer to the Commons Ad- dress March 26th.

U u

*ving the General Tranquillity, and in Support of the Trade, Honour, and Interest of my People.*

*A New Writ order'd.*

On *Monday*, the 28th of *March*, the Commons order'd their *Speaker* to Issue his Warrant for a New Writ, for the Electing of a Burgess for the Borough of *Dunwich* in the County of *Suffolk*, in the room of Sir *John Ward* Knight deceased. Then the *Speaker* reported his Majesty's most gracious Answer to the Address of the House about the Supply; which done, Mr. *Chancellor of the Exchequer* acquainted the House with the Discovery of a notorious Fraud committed in the Shipping of Malt for Exportation, and, under that Pretence, demanding and receiving Drawbacks of the Duties on Malt, for much greater Quantities than are really exported; by which Means Malt is sold cheaper in *Holland* than in *Great Britain*, and the *Dutch* Distillers are enabled to import here Spirits and Strong-Liquors, and to undersell *English* Distillers: Upon which the Committee of the whole House, to whom the *Malt-Bill* was referr'd, were instructed to receive a Clause, to prevent Frauds and Abuses in the Shipping of Malt for Exportation to foreign Parts.

*Fraud in the Drawbacks of the Duties on Malt exported.*

\* *March 29.* The next Day \*, several Accounts of the Duties on Coals &c. were laid before the Commons; and other Papers relating to the Colledge of *Bermuda*, and to some Lands in the Island of *St. Christopher*, &c. were call'd for; after which  
Mr.

Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrants for two New Writs, one for the Electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Christ-Church*, in the County of *Southampton*, in the room of *Sir Peter Mew* Kt. deceased; the other for the Electing a Knt. of the Shire for the Shire of *Perth*, in the room of *David Graham* Esq; deceased. Then the Order of the Day for reading the *Bill* to prevent frivolous and vexatious Arrests the third time being read, the Council against the said Bill was heard, after which Mr. Speaker, open'd the Bill to the House, and some Amendments being made thereto, it was resolv'd, That the Bill do pass.

On *Thursday* the 31st Day of *March*, upon the Report made by *Sir William Yonge*, from the Committee to whom the Petitions of the Merchants, Traders, and other Persons concern'd in the Woollen Manufactures, in the Town of *Tiverton*, and the Cities of *Exeter* and *Bristol*, as also the Petition of the Oppressed Weavers of the Town of *Taunton*, had been refer'd: A Bill was Order'd to be brought in, to prevent unlawful combinations of Workmen employed in the Woollen Manufactures, and for the better Payment of their Wages; And then the Call of the House was further adjourn'd to *Tuesday* the 19th Day of *April* next.

The first Day of *March*, being the Birth-Day of Her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales*, there was a very numerous and splendid Appearance at Court of the Nobility and other Persons of Distinction in England.

Distinction ; And at Night there were Illuminations, and other publick Demonstrations of Joy ; and a magnificent Ball at *Leicester-House*.

And in Ireland,

Her Royal Highness's Birth-Day was also celebrated with great Magnificence at *Dublin* ; where the great Guns were fired at the Barracks, and answer'd by Volleys of the Regiments drawn out upon *Oxmantown-Green*. At noon there was a numerous and splendid Appearance of the Nobility and other Persons of Distinction, to compliment his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant upon this Occasion ; At Night there was a Play given by his Excellency for the Entertainment of the Ladies ; after which there was a Ball at the Castle.

Three Squadrons of Men of War fitting out.

By this time, the Lords of the Admiralty had given the necessary Orders for the fitting out, with all possible Expedition, Three different Squadrons ; One of Seven Men of War, design'd for the *West-Indies*, under the Command of Admiral *Hosier* ; Another of Twelve (or more) Ships of the Line of Battle, for the *Mediterranean*, to be Commanded by Sir *John Jennings* ; and a 3d design'd for the *Baltick*, under the Command of Sir *Charles Wager*, Vice-Admiral of the *Red*, and of Sir *George Walton*, Rear-Admiral of the *Blue*, and consisting of the following Ships.

Ships.	Guns.	Captains.
1. <i>Torbay</i>	80	<i>Nicholas Haddock.</i>
2. <i>Cumberland</i>	80	—— <i>Coliman.</i>
3. <i>Hamp, Court</i>	70	<i>Robert Hughes.</i>
		4. <i>Nassau</i>

<b>Ships.</b>	<b>Guns.</b>	<b>Captains.</b>
4 Nassau ———	70	——— <i>Morrice.</i>
5 Elizabeth	70	<i>Tudor Trevor.</i>
6 Northumberland	70	<i>Robert Trevor.</i>
7 Monmouth	70	——— <i>Bunschin.</i>
8 Captain	70	——— <i>Warwood.</i>
9 Yarmouth	70	——— <i>Obrian.</i>
10 Prin. Frederick	70	——— <i>Huckingham.</i>
11 Grafton	70	<i>Charles Hardy.</i>
12 Bedford	70	——— <i>Hook.</i>
13 Edinburgh	70	<i>Richard Hugber.</i>
14 Plymouth	60	——— <i>Man.</i>
15 Preston —	50	——— <i>Reddisb.</i>
16 Assistance	50	——— <i>Eaton.</i>
17 Hampshire	50	——— <i>Willar.</i>
18 Advice —	50	——— <i>Brown.</i>
19 Chatham —	50	——— <i>Whitney</i>
20 Weymouth	50	<i>Kindall.</i>
21 Port Mahon	20	<i>Morrice.</i>
Pool and Griffin, Fire Ships.		

His Majesty having been pleased to *Ecclesiastical* order his Congé-d'elire to be sent to the *Promotions* Dean and Chapter of *Chester*, for *E-* and *Prefer-* lecting the Reverend Mr. *Samuel Peploe*, *ments.* *The Rev. Mr* Warden of *Christ's College in Manche-* *Samuel* *ster*, to be Bishop of that See, in the *Peploe made* room of Dr. *Francis Gastrell* deceased, *Lord Bishop of* the said Dean and Chapter did accor- *Chester.* dingly make that Election on the 4th of *March.*

The same Day, the Rev. Mr. *Vincent* was chosen Lecturer of *St. Dunstan's* in the West.

About this Time, the Rev. Mr. *John Broadmy*, was presented to the Vicarage of *Wanborough* in *Wiltshire*, by the Dean and

and Chapter of *Winchester* ; The Rev. Mr. *Richard Monens* to the Vicarage of *Ewell*, in the County and Diocess of *Kent* ; And the Reverend Mr. *Peniston Hastings* to the Rectory of *Fairford*, with the Chappel of *Maidenwell*, in the County and Diocess of *Lincoln*.

On the 22d of *March*, Mr. *William Daves* was chosen Lecturer of *St. Michael Royal; Colledge Hill*. About this Time, the Rev. Mr. *Samuel Yard* of *Taunton*, was by *Henry Portman Esq;* presented to the Rectory of *Liddiard, St. Laurence* in that Country, vacant by the Death of Mr. Canon *Lesley*, and worth about 300 *l. per Annum*; and Mr. *Greaves* one of the Senior Fellows of *Clare Hall*, in *Cambridge*, was appointed Commisary of that University by his Grace the Duke of *Somerset* their Chancellor.

Civil and  
Military Pre-  
ferments.

About the Beginning of this Month, *Alexander Forbes Esq;* was chosen a Provost Marshal of the Island of *Jamaica*, in the room of *Richard Rigby, Esq;* who had resigned that Office.

Col. Gordon  
made Gov. of  
Pensilvania.

About the same Time, Colonel *Gordon* was appointed to succeed Sir *William Keith, Bart.* in the Government of *Pensilvania*.

The Lord  
Trevor made  
Lord Privy-  
Seal.

On Sunday, the 6th. the Rt. Hon. *Thomas Lord Trevor*, Baron of *Bromham* in the County of *Bedford*, had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand, for the Office of Lord Privy-Seal, in the room of the Duke of *Kingston* deceased ; And on Friday, the 11th of *March*, at a general Council held at *St. James's* ; his Lordship

Lordship was sworn as Lord Keeper of the Privy-Seal, and one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

About this Time *John Arnot Esq;* was made Adjutant General in *North-Britain*. *Mr. Arnot Adj. Gen. in Scotland.*

On the 15th *John Thompson Esq;* was unanimously chosen Alderman for *Can-dlewick Ward*, in the City of *London*, in the Room of *Sir John Ward Kt.* deceased. *Mr. Thompson chosen Alderman of London.*

Towards the Middle of this Month, *Brig: Sutton* Brigadier General *Sutton* was appointed to go his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Prussia*, in the Room of *Colonel Dubourgay*; And *Colonel Dunbar* was appointed His Majesty's Consul at *St. Sebastian* in *Spain*. *Brig: Sutton Envoy Extr. to the Court of Prussia. Col. Dunbar Consul at St. Sebastian.*

On the 30th of *March*, the following Gentlemen were chosen Directors of the *East-India Company*, viz. †

\* *Mr. Abraham Addams*,  
*William Billers, Esq;* and  
*Alderman*,  
*Capt. Richard Boulton*,  
\* *Francis Child, Esq;*  
and *Alderman*,  
*Peter Cock, Esq;*  
\* *John Cook, Esq;*  
\* *Dr. Caleb Cotelworth*,  
*Sir Mat. Decker, Bar.*  
*Sir Dennis Dutry, Bar.*

*William Goffelin, Esq;*  
*John Gould, Esq;*  
*Mr. John Gould, jun.*  
*Edward Harrifon, Esq;*  
*Henry Heathcote, Esq;*  
\* *Capt. Robert Hudson*,  
*Abraham Janffen, Esq;*  
*Henry Lyell, Esq;*  
*Mr. Baltazar Lyell*,  
*Mr. Charles Savage, jun.*  
*Mr. Simon Theunemans*,  
\* *Mr.*

† *Directors of the East India Company chosen.*

\* *Mr. John Ecclestone.*  
*Mr. Leonard Gill,*

*John Ward, Esq;*  
 \* *Mr. Jos. Wordsworth,*  
*jun.*

*N. B.* Those marked with a \* were not in the Direction last Year.

\*The following Gentlemen were elected Governors and Directors of the *Bank of England* for the Year ensuing, viz.

*William Thompson, Esq, Governor.*

*Humphrey Morrice, Esq; Deputy Governor.*

# DIRECTORS.

*Mr. Bryan Benson*  
*Sir Gerrard Conyers, Kt.*  
*and Alderman.*

*Thomas Cook, Esq;*  
*Sir Peter Delme, Knt. and*  
*Alderman.*

*The Rt. Hon. Sir Francis*  
*Forbes, Knt. Alder-*  
*man and Lord Mayor.*

*William Faulkner, Esq;*  
*John Francis Fauquier*  
*Esq;*

*Sir Nathaniel Gould Esq;*  
*Mr. Nathaniel Gould.*

*John Hanger Esq;*  
*Mr. Samuel Holden.*

*John Heathcote Esq;*  
*Sir William Jollif, Knt.*

*Sir Randolph Knipe,*  
*Knt. and Alderman.*

*Christopher Letheuillier,*  
*Esq;*

*Mr. John Lordell.*  
*Mr. Delillers Carbonnel.*

*Mr. Henry Herring.*  
*Sir William Humphreys,*

*Knt. Bar. and Alderman.*  
*Mr. Matthew Howard.*

*John Nicoll, Esq;*  
*Sir Francis Porten, Kt*

*Alderman and Sheriff.*  
*Sir Gilbert Heathcote,*

*Knt. and Alderman.*  
*The Hon. Horatio Town-*

*shend Esq;*

On

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\* *Gouvernors and Directors of the Band of England.*

On the 20th of February N. S. the Princess *Louise*, second Daughter to the Markgrave *Albert*, died at *Berlin* in the 17th Year of her Age. Deaths, Births and Marriages of eminent Persns.

On the 26th of the same Month, *Louise* of N. S. The Elector *Maximilian* of *Bavaria*, died at *Munich*, after a long Indisposition: And his Death having been notified to his Majesty, the Court went into Mourning the 20th of *March*, on that Occasion. The Princess Louise of Brandenburg dies. And the Elector of Bavaria.

On *Saturday* the 5th of *March*, the most Noble *Evelyn Pierpoint*, Duke and Earl of *Kingston*, Marquis of *Dorchester*, Viscount *Newark*, and Baron *Pierpont*, Lord Privy-Seal, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of *Wilts*, Member of the Privy-Council, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, died of the Cholick, after a few Days Illness. He was first married to the Lady *Mary Fielding*, Daughter to *William* Earl of *Denbigh*, by whom he had a Son, and Three Daughters, who were all married, viz. the Lady *Mary* to *Wortley Montague* Esq; the Lady *Evelyn* to the Lord *Gower*, and the Lady *Frances* to the late Earl of *Mar*. The Son, named *William*, died about 12 Years since, and left Issue one Son, called Marquis of *Dorchester*, now near 14 Years old, who succeeds his Grandfather in his Honour and Estate. His second Wife was the Lady *Armia Bentinck*, Sister, by half Blood, to *Henry* Duke of *Portland*, by whom he had two Daughters.

X x

Some

Some Days before, died the Widow of the late Lord Bishop of *Ely*. As did on *Tuesday*, the 8th of *March*, the Lady *Cranmore*, Relict of Sir *Theodore Cranmore*.

And Sir John Ward. On the 12th died Sir John Ward Knt. and Alderman of the Ward of *Candlewick*, Member of the House of Commons for the Borough of *Dunwich* in *Suffolk*, one of the Directors of the Bank of *England*, and sometime before Lord Mayor of *London*.

And Mr. Van de Bende. On Monday the 14th died at his House in *Pall-Mall*, John Vande Bende Esq; a Gentleman of a vast Estate, whose only Daughter was married to the late Marquis of *Annandale*, by whom she had two Sons, who are now living,

And Mr. David Graham. The same Day died David Graham of *Orchell*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Shire of *Perth* in *North Britain*.

The Earl of Deloraine married.

The same Day, (*March 14th*) the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Deloraine* was married to Mrs. *Howard*, Daughter to Col. *Philip Howard*, and one of the Maids of Honour to her Royal Highness.

Some Days before died the Honourable *Henry Boscawen*, Son to the Ld. Viscount *Falmouth*, as also the Honourable *Charles Cecil* Esq; and Dr. *Joseph Hunt*, Master of *Baliol Colledge* in *Oxford*.

On *Thursday* the 17th died *Mary* Countess of *Dalhousie*, and Mother to the present Lord *Bellenden*, Daughter of *Henry* Earl of *Drogheda* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

The same Day died also the Lady of Sir *Charles Mordaunt* Bart. youngest Daughter

ter of the late *John Conyers Esq*; Barrister at Law.

On the 21<sup>st</sup> died likewise Sir *Wm Chester Bart.* who enjoy'd that Honour but a Month, his Father, Sir *John Chester*, dying in *February* last. He left his Lady big with Child.

Two Days before (*March 19<sup>th</sup>*) died Sir Peter Sir *Peter Mew Knight*, Member of Par- *Mew dies.* liament for the Borough of *Christ's Church* in the County of *Southampton*, and Chancellor of the Diocese of *Winchester*.

About this Time died also, the Lady *Owen*, Relict of Sir *Robert Owen* of *Porkington* in *Shropshire*; Mrs. *Sassannah Vansittart*, Relict of *Peter Vansittart Esq*; And the Rev. Dr. *Reeves*, Rector of *St. Mary's* at *Reading*.

On the 27<sup>th</sup> died Sir *Jeremiah Murden*, And Sir *Jeremiah Murden*, one of the Sheriffs for the City of *London*, and County of *Middlesex*.

The Night before, died also, of a Quinsey, Sir *John Vanbrugh Kt.* Comp- And Sir *John Vanbrugh*. troller of his Majesty's Works, and Surveyor of his Majesty's Gardens and Waters. He wrote some Comedies that were acted with Applause; but tho' he was employed in the Building of the famous Castle call'd *Blenheim House*, his Skill in Architecture was not generally acknowledged: his Gout having somewhat of the *Gothick*.

Some Day before, died the Lady of The Lady Sir *Francis Edwards* of *Sbrensbury*, Bart. *Edwards dies.*

About the same time, Mr. *Wm. Hester*, Mr. *Hester* a Gentleman of a considerable Fortune, *marries.* was married to a Daughter of the late *Walter Cook*, of *Camberwell Esq*;

*The Lady  
Townshend  
dies.*

On *Tuesday* the 29th of *March*, the Lady of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, Sister to the Rt. Hon. Sir *Robert Walpole*, died of the Small-Pox, generally and justly lamented, for her uncommon Merit, and the Accomplishments that adorn'd her Mind as well as her Person.

The next Day, (*March 30th*) died the Reverend Mr. *Bearcroft*, Minister of *St. George's Church* near *Hanover Square*, and the Rev. Mr. *James Peirce*, an eminent Dissenting Preacher at *Exeter*. About this Time, died also the Rev. Mr. *Bryan*, of the University of *Crambridge*.

*Mr. Treva-  
nian married.*

Towards the end this Month, *John Trevanian Esq*; formerly Knight of the Shire for *Cornwall*, was married to a Daughter of the Rt. Hon. the Lord *Berkley of Stratton*.

*Colonel Hales  
dies.*

On the 31st. of *March* died at his House in *Westminster*, Col. *John Hales*, in the 74th Year of his Age. He was accounted one of the bravest and best Foot Officers that ever *England* bred, but as he pass'd through a great Variety of Adventures, and was not always steady in his political Principles, so his Character underwent various Censures. His first Station in the Army was Ensign Colonel to the Duke of *Albemarle*. In 1673 he was on board with Prince *Rupert* in the *Royal Sovereign*, in those three bloody Engagements that Year with the *Dutch*. In 1674, he was a Volunteer at the Battle of *Senef*, where his Horse was shot through the Head, and himself

in the left Thigh. In 1676 at the Siege of *Maefricht*, when besieged by the Prince of *Orange*, and relieved by Duke *Schemberg*, he was blown up and buried for two Hours, and miserably burnt and bruised. In 1678 at the Battle of *Mons*, on the Peace of *Nimeguen*, after having two Horses shot under him, he was wounded in his right Thigh to such a Degree, that it confined him four Years in Bed, without being able to turn on his Side, sit in a Chair, or set his Feet to the Ground; so that his Back-Bone came through his Skin; and five Years after that, his Wound continued open, and almost all his Thigh-Bone, and part of his Hip-Bone came away by Splinters, before it closed, with great Danger to his Life; from whence King *Charles the Second* always used to call him the *Miracle*. Soon after *Monmouth's* Rebellion, King *James II.* gave him a Regiment afterwards called the Prince of *Wales's* Regiment, which he compleated, armed and exercised by Beat of Drum, before the King, in three Months time; with which that Prince was so exceedingly pleased, that before his whole Court he said; he thought he could never do enough for a Man who had serv'd him so well. At the Revolution, upon the King's quitting *Whitehall*, he asked his Majesty if he had no Commands for him? The King told him, his Service could then be of no Use to him, advising him to provide for himself in the best Manner he could,  
and

and by his Secretary at War, order'd his Regiment to submit, which they would not till then do. Thus far his Character stands unblemish'd; but the remaining Part is not so clear; King *William*, of ever glorious Memory, knowing his great Military Merit, employ'd him in his Wars of *Ireland*, and, made him Governor of *Cork*; but soon after repented the Confidence he had reposed in him; and removed him from that Post. Upon his return into *England*, Col. *Hales* was discover'd to converse and seel with profess'd *Jacobites*, so that upon K. *James's* coming to *Dunkirk*, in order to his Landing here, he was committed to *Newgate*, on Suspicion of High-Treason, and had his Regiment taken from him. Upon the intended Descent by King *James* from *La Hogue*, he was again confined in the Gate-house *Westminster*. Upon Queen *Anne's* Accession to the Throne, he was recommended to her Majesty by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and made Governor of the Royal Hospital at *Chelsea*; but in that Station, he either had a Share in, or connived at such Notorious Abuses, that His present Majesty King *GEORGE*, soon after his happy Accession to the Throne, was obliged to turn him out. See our Political States for *November* 1714. p. 457. for *January* p. 27. & seq; and for *February*, 1714-5 p. 126. & seq;

*F I N I S.*



THE  
POLITICAL STATE  
FOR THE  
*Month of APRIL 1726.*

*London, APRIL 30th 1726.*

S I R,



IN our last *Political Monthly* Collection we presented our Readers with the Marquis de St. Philippe, the Spanish Ambassador's Memorial to the States General, and their High Mightinesses Resolution thereupon; And that Minister having since back'd that \* Memorial by another, we shall insert it here, as follows:

THE underwritten Marquis de St. Philippe, has express Orders from his Majesty the King of Spain, to acquaint your Lordships, that His Majesty has seen your Answer of the 24th of January to the Secretary d' Olivier, who was then employ'd

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\* The Marquis de St. Philippe's second Memorial to the States General.

‘ ploy’d in the Affairs of that Crown, with the  
 ‘ States General. The King was pleas’d with your  
 ‘ Lordship’s Expressions of sincere Friendship for  
 ‘ His Majesty, and with your Readiness for preserving the Peace and Tranquility of *Europe*. To  
 ‘ attain to so wholesome an End, and to leave your  
 ‘ Lordships no room to doubt of it, is the only Aim  
 ‘ of all the Measures which the King takes.

‘ Nevertheless your Reluctancy to admit of  
 ‘ his Majesty’s Mediation between the Emperor  
 ‘ and the States-General, furnishes sufficient Reasons to drop such a View, and to talk no more  
 ‘ of beginning a Negotiation concerning the *Ostend*  
 ‘ Company.

‘ ’Tis evident, that the Sovereign Authority  
 ‘ would be wounded, if it was absolutely necessary  
 ‘ to give an Account to any Potentate whatsoever,  
 ‘ of the Privileges or other Facilities in Commerce,  
 ‘ which one Monarch grants in his own Kingdom  
 ‘ to any other Nation, or to the Subjects of any  
 ‘ other Monarch or Prince. As every body knows  
 ‘ this to be the absolute Domain of Sovereign  
 ‘ Power, and to depend on the Sovereign’s Free-will,  
 ‘ so they know that His Majesty has not sign’d any  
 ‘ Treaty or made any Engagement to refuse those  
 ‘ Favours to some which he grants to others, because he shou’d thereby be deprived of that Liberty so absolute and essential. Upon this undeniable Principle, the King thinks he only made use  
 ‘ of his lawful Right, when, after the Conclusion  
 ‘ of the Treaty of *Vienna*, His Majesty granted  
 ‘ Privileges and Facilities in Commerce to the Subjects of the Emperor, with whom he is so closely  
 ‘ united.

‘ However, the Integrity of the King my Master,  
 ‘ who aims only at the Publick Good, as a thing  
 ‘ preferable to every other Consideration, that he  
 ‘ is

‘ is willing on his Part, for this Time to gratify  
 ‘ your Lordships Wishes, and to interpose his Good  
 ‘ Offices with his Imperial Majesty, to put an end  
 ‘ to your Grievances, and to see if some proper  
 ‘ Expedients can’t be found out to avoid a Rup-  
 ‘ ture?

‘ The Underwritten again declares, that as the  
 ‘ King his Master, continues in the same Inclination,  
 ‘ to take such Measures in concert with the States-  
 ‘ General, as may be conducive to the Preservati-  
 ‘ on of the General Tranquillity, so his Majesty  
 ‘ expects to find the same Disposition in your Lord-  
 ‘ ships, correspondent with the high Idea, which  
 ‘ his Majesty conceives of your Great Wisdom, and  
 ‘ that you will ascribe this Declaration, as much to  
 ‘ his Earnest Desire of preventing Hostilities, as to  
 ‘ the particular Esteem which he has for your  
 ‘ Friendship.

*Done at the Hague,*

*April 1. 1726. The Marquis de St. Philippe.*

What Answer the States General have return’d to this Second Memorial is not yet known: But in the mean Time, we shall take Notice of some remarkable Reflections lately publish’d in *English*, upon the depending Controversy between the *Maritime Powers*, on the one Hand, and the Emperor and King of *Spain*, on the otherhand; which are as follow, *viz.* \*

**T**HE slow Deliberations of the States of *Holland* in respect to the Treaties now depending, have kept *Europe* in a kind of Suspence, whether they are to expect Peace or War. In the Month of *January* last, we were told, by some *English* News Papers, in the Article from the *Hague*, that every

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Body

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\* *Lucubration about the Controversy relating to the Ostend Company.*

Body loo'd upon the States General's acceding to the Treaty of *Hanover* as good as done, for that those few Towns who had made some Difficulties, would, in a few Days, send up their Approbations, and then the Thing would be over.

About three Months are past since this Piece of News was communicated to us, and yet if we may judge by Circumstances, the Thing is not yet within a few Days of a Conclusion, for the States themselves in their Answer to the Marquis of St. *Philippe's* Memorial, are pleas'd to declare, that they cannot yet say what will be the Issue of their Deliberations, in respect to the said Accession.

[See the last Paragraph of the said Answer in our last Political State.]

Indeed, considering the strong Reasons they have given in their Memorials and Resolutions against the Emperor's Right of granting a Patent to empower a Company to carry on a Trade to the *East-Indies*, and how much they are aggriev'd thereby, it may look a little strange they should keep off so long.—But it shews how cautious they are of engaging in a War, and that they are willing to listen to all the Proposals and Expedients that can be offer'd, before they run the Hazards of disoblighing a powerful Neighbour; which gives an Example of the Maxim we formerly advanced, *That there is no such Thing as National Friendship.* — For the States, in their Memorial deliver'd to the Court of *Spain*, by *Myn Heer Vander Meer*, their Minister at *Madrid*, assure his Majesty, that if the Navigation from *Ostend* to the *Indies* shall cease, they will enter into no Treaties against him or his Allies; at the same Time, putting him in Mind of their late Behaviour in the Affair of the *Quadruple Alliance*, when neither the Persuasions of all the Parties concern'd, nor the great Advantages offered them, cou'd tempt them to engage against his Majesty's

jeſty's Intereſt, they alſo declare, that tho' they ſhou'd accede to the ſaid Treaty, they ſhall always be ready to liſten to an Accommodation, nay, make the firſt Step, provided his withdrawing his Grants from the *Oſtend Company*, be made a Preliminary. — I ſay, theſe Things may convince us, that there is no Love or Friendſhip in the Caſe, that it is the Neceſſity of their Affairs which draws them into this Treaty, and we may be aſſured they will keep it, as long as it continues their Intereſt.

However, as Things ſtand at preſent, we have no Reaſon to think that this Affair can be terminated in a peaceable Manner, betwixt the Emperor and the *Dutch*, for his Imperial Majeſty ſeems tenacious of his Right of ſupporting the ſaid Company, and no doubt when he firſt granted them his Patent, he knew that it muſt give Umbrage to ſome of his Neighbours; but he now thinks himſelf ſtrong enough to promote his own Intereſt, and that of his Subjects, without fearing how Foreign Nations ſhou'd reſent it. The *Dutch* find he is not to be talk'd out of it, they have remonſtrated to him, that it is contrary to the Treaty of *Munſter*: He ſays it is not. It ſeems this Treaty has two Handles, and each lays hold of that which is moſt for his Purpoſe. But to ſtate the Caſe better, we ſhall produce what the *Dutch* ſay upon that Subject.

“ The fifth Article of the ſaid Treaty (meaning  
 “ the Treaty of *Munſter*) with Reſpect to the  
 “ *East-Indies*, declares very explicitly, that the Sub-  
 “ jects of the King of *Spain*, deſcribed there by the  
 “ Name of *Spaniards*, ſhall keep their Navigation  
 “ in the Manner they then enjoy'd it in the *East-*  
 “ *Indies* without being allow'd to extend it far-  
 “ ther.— That this Clause manifeſtly excludes  
 “ the Subjects of the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, at that  
 “ Time

“ Time Subjects of the King of *Spain*, from Navigation in all Places of the *East Indies* which were  
 “ not then possess’d by *Spain*.—— That the Explanation which seems with great Pains to be put  
 “ upon the Word *Spaniards*, as if that Word ought to be taken in a strict and limited Sense, and did  
 “ not comprehend under it all those who are indeed  
 “ Subjects of the King of *Spain*, but are not properly denominated *Spaniards*, appears to their  
 “ High Mightinesses very incongruous and destitute of all Foundation. For according to this  
 “ Way of explaining, the King of *Spain* must have granted, to those of his Subject who were totally  
 “ excluded from the Navigation to the *East-Indies*, a greater Advantage, than to the *Spaniards* who  
 “ had alone the Right of enjoying that Navigation.

The latter Part of this Argument seems a little obscure, for it by the Word *Spaniards*, is meant all the Subjects of the King of *Spain*, in which Sense the *Dutch* wou’d have it understood, how can any of them be totally excluded, since they are allow’d by this Treaty to keep it within the Places possess’d by *Spain*.—— It wants a Note to clear it up; however, we shall pass it by, and only take Notice of the general Part of the Argument, which maintains, that the Navigation of the *Flemings* to the *East-Indies*, is an Infraction upon the Treaty of *Munster*.

The *Dutch* seem surprized, that the Emperor and the King of *Spain* can mistake the Meaning of that Treaty; the Emperor, on his Side, appears as much astonished, that the *Dutch* can put such a forced Construction upon it. The *Dutch*, to prove that theirs is a true Sense of the Treaty, produce this Argument, that it was observed for many Years, and never, till now, was there an Attempt made in the *Netherlands*, to carry on an *India Trade*.  
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The Emperor's Party will not allow that to be good Reasoning ; for, they say, a Man may want either the Power or the Will to do such an Action, which does not amount to a Prohibition. — In fine, the Emperor and the King of *Spain* both say, there is no such Condition implied in the Treaty, and if there were, the Emperor, for his Part, does not think himself obliged to be bound by a Treaty to which he never consented.

But the *Dutch* will urge, that tho' the Emperor might erect a Company in any other Part of his Dominions, yet he has no Right to do it in the *Austrian Netherlands*, or to carry on the Trade from thence ; for the People of the *Netherlands* are, by that Treaty, intirely excluded from ever entering upon that Trade. — This, I say, is the Sense of the *Dutch* ; but the *Flemings* tell us quite another Story.

If we were to talk to a *Fleming* upon this Subject, I guess he would Reason in this Manner. — If we should allow the Treaty to be understood in the Sense which the *Dutch* put upon it, yet still it cannot hinder us from using that Right which all Men, and all Nations, have received from Nature, viz. the Right of exercising our Industry for our own Benefit and Advantage ; and if the King of *Spain* made such a Treaty to our Prejudice, he did what, in Justice, he could not do, because he obliged the *Dutch* to give us no Equivalent ; and, is it reasonable to think, that because the King of *Spain* was once our Sovereign, and sacrificed our Interest to the Necessity of his Affairs, that therefore we and our Posterity (let what Changes soever happen in our Government) are tied up from bettering our Condition by our own Industry ? A *Dutchman* may think so ; but a *Fleming* never can. — Besides, it is well known, that all Treaties and Contracts, which are unnatural and unequal, are not supposed to be kept longer

longer than while the Party aggrieved is in a Condition to disengage himself.

I say, a *Fleming* would be apt to talk in this Manner, because I do not find that the *Dutch* were, by that Treaty, debarred from entring upon any Manufacture or Trade, then in the Possession of the *Flemings*, which might give it the Sanction of an equal Contract or Bargain. So that, I fancy, were the Thing to be decided by Argument, the *Flemings* would be considerable Gainers by the Trade, before the Dispute would be ended.

Perhaps in this View it may look as if the *Flemings* had most Reason on their Side; but when we consider it in another Light, we must allow, that the *Dutch* have Just Cause to cry out against it, for they say, in one of their Memorials, “ That the  
“ said Navigation is not only contrary to former  
“ Treaties, but the Consequences adhering to it,  
“ are not only tending to the great Damage, but  
“ even to the RUIN of the Republick, and are  
“ perswaded, that the Advantages which his Im-  
“ perial and Catholick Majesty and his Subjects  
“ promise themselves, are in no Ways to be com-  
“ pared to the extream Prejudice the Republick  
“ and its Subjects suffer, and must suffer by its  
“ Continuance.

Allowing this to be true, the *Dutch* are certainly to be justified in taking any Measures for putting an End to the Trade of the said Company. — I say, if they must be *quite undone* by it, (as they have more than once asserted) they have a natural Right to act for their own Preservation, without quoting any Treaties.

They seem to be in the same Circumstances that a great Philosopher and Civilian describes, when he gives an Example of what Violence a Man may commit by the Law of Nature, for his own Preservation.

servation. — He supposes, that if two Men in a Shipwreck should get upon the same Plank, which Plank can possibly save but one of them, each has a Right to thrust the other off, because there is no other way of saving either. I take the *Dutch* and the *Flemings* to be the two Men upon the same Plank; the *Dutch* say they are sunk unless the *Fleming* get off the Plank, and tho' he should get off, he can swim, and may keep himself above Water. — The *Fleming* has no Mind to wet himself; he thinks it more commodious to remain where he is, and answers, that the Plank will bear them both very well, if the *Dutchman* will be but easy, but if he attempts to thrust off, let him beware; for the Weakest will go to the Bottom.

By the Tenor of this *Lucubration*, the Anonymous Author seems to be somewhat Partial to the *Austrian* Interest: But however, he cannot disallow, 'That if the *Dutch* must be undone by the *Ostend* Trade, they are to be justify'd in taking any Measures to suppress it.' Now, in order to evince this, we shall here present our Readers with a short Abstract of a Pamphlet lately publish'd entituled, *The IMPORTANCE of the Ostend COMPANY Consider'd*; wherein the Author designs to shew the various fatal Effects it will inevitably produce, and thereby to excite both *Great Britain* and *Holland* to join in the most vigorous and resolute Measures to destroy this Cockatrice whilst Young, before it comes to Maturity to sting the Two Nations to Death.

In the first Place, he thinks it necessary to set in a true Light the Nature of the UNION that ought always to be between *Great Britain* and the *United Provinces*; that thereby all *Britons* may lay aside

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\* Abstract of a Pamphlet call'd the Importance of the *Ostend Company consider'd*.

those strong Prejudices they may have unjustly taken up against a Nation which is the ONLY true and faithfull FRIEND and ALLY of *Great Britain*, as we are the ONLY People whose *Interest and Prosperity*, are inseparable from the *Welfare and Happiness* of the *United Provinces*.

To prove this Important Truth, he first lays down, and afterwards endeavours to demonstrate, the following five Propositions, *viz.*

I. *That the United Provinces, with Great Britain, hold the Balance of Power in Europe, and are the Supporters of the Protestant Interest.*

II. *That their Interest, and Safety are, mutually, inseparable.*

III. *That their Trade is reciprocally advantageous.*

IV. *That either Nation by the Decay, or Ruin of the other, will be a vastly greater LOSER, than a Gainer.*

V. *That the Trade of Holland, if ruin'd, will remove into the Austrian Netherlands; whereby the Balance of Power will be vested in the House of Austria, and the Popish Interest will be strengthened.*

His Demonstrations are as follow:

I. The two last Wars are an undeniable Proof of the truth of the first proposition: For without the numerous, and well paid Troops of these two Nations, What could the rest of the Allies have done? Could they, *alone*, have obliged *France* to make such a Peace as was concluded in 1697? Could they *alone*, have driven the *French* Troops out of the *Empire*, or out of the *Netherlands*, during the last War? Could they, *alone*, have maintain'd, in *Flanders*, Forces superior in number to those of *France*? Could they, *alone*; have carried on the War in *Portugal*, and *Spain*? Could they, *alone*, have been powerful enough to force King *Philip* to abandon *Spain*, as would certainly have happened, if the fatal Change of our Ministry had not interpos'd and prevented it?

it? No, certainly: 'Twas the Wealth, and the Riches of *Great Britain*, and of the *United Provinces* that enabled them to maintain so many Troops, as put the Allies into a Condition, not only of making head against *France*, but gave them a Superiority in Number to the Forces of that Crown, and to fit out such large Fleets, as kept the Naval Power of *France* in awe; and, thereby, preserv'd the Liberties of *Europe* from becoming a Prey to the boundless Ambition of the late *French King*: And, therefore, by their Wealth and Riches, they are equally powerful to protect, support, and defend the *Protestant* Interest from being oppress'd by the *Popish* Powers of *Europe*. But if *Great Britain* had assisted the late *French King* in his ambitious designs against the Liberties of *Europe*, with those Troops and Fleets that acted in Conjunction with the Allies to prevent, and defeat his aim, the loss to them would have been double. 1. By being weakened by the want of those Troops and Fleets; and 2. By having those Troops and Fleets turn'd against them: And neither the *United Provinces*, nor the Allies, nor both together, could have been powerful enough to pay such an additional Body of Forces, as would have made them as strong as *Great Britain*, and *France* united: Nor could the *United Provinces* have fitted out such a Fleet as would have dar'd to look the combin'd Fleets of *Great Britain*, and *France*, in the Face; and, therefore, the *United Provinces*, and the Allies must have fallen a Victim to *France*. For the same reason, the power of *Great Britain*, join'd with the Forces of the *Popish* Princes of *Europe*, would make them an overmatch for all the *Protestant* Potentates; and consequently, lay these at the mercy of the others. So, on the other hand, if the *United Provinces* had confederated with *France* against the Liberties of *Europe*, and they had agreed to

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share the Spoil ; *Great Britain*, which, in such a case, must, *alone*, have born the Charge, and Burthen thereof, could not have been rich, and powerful enough either to maintain so many *more* Troops, as would have made the Army of the Allies equal in Number to that of *France*, and the *United Provinces*, or to fit out a Navy able to cope with the confederated Maritime Power of *France* and *Holland*.

Thus it is Evident, That when the Power either of *Great Britain*, or of the *United Provinces*, is turned against the Liberties of *Europe*, these must be ruin'd ; and it join'd with the *Popish* against the *Protestant Interest*, the latter must inevitably be destroy'd.

And, indeed, all Potentates are so fully convinc'd That *Great Britain* and the *United Provinces* are the main Supporters of their respective Rights, and of the Liberties of *Europe*, That it is a constant Maxim with them, not to suffer either of those Nations to fall a Prey either to the House of *Austria*, or to that of *Bourbon*. Upon this Principle, the famous Queen *Elizabeth* assisted the *United Provinces* against *Spain*, as *France* did afterwards : The Emperor, *Spain*, and most of the Princes of the Empire, declar'd War against *France*, upon that Crown's invading those Provinces, and over-running three of them : And our Parliaments forc'd King *Charles II.* to make Peace with them, and continually press'd him to make War against that Crown in their favour. The Emperor *Charles V.* hinder'd Queen *Mary* from putting her Sister, afterwards Queen *Elizabeth*, to death, that in case the said Queen, who was married to his son *Philip*, should have no Children, the Crown of *England* and *Ireland* might go to her Sister, rather than to *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, who was then married to the Dauphin

phin of *France*; because the uniting of so many Kingdoms to that Crown, would make it an Overmatch for the rest of *Europe*.

II. The Second Proposition is a necessary Consequence of the first, whether we consider *Great Britain*, and the *United Provinces* as *Free States*, or *Protestant Nations*. For the Power of *Great Britain*, in the hands either of the Emperor, or of *France*, would certainly be made use of to conquer the *United Provinces*, and extirpate *Protestancy* out of those Countries; and the Wealth, and Riches of the *United Provinces*, added either to the mighty Power of the House of *Austria*, or that of *Bourbon*, would soon make us either an hereditary Country of the one, or a dependent Province of the other; and bring about the re-establishment of Popery, and the restitution of Church-Lands.

The two Nations are so sensible of this, that they have bound themselves to mutual Assistance by several Treaties; as by that of 10. Aug. O. S. 1585. 31. Oct. N. S. 1596. 16. Aug. O. S. 1598. 26. June N. S. 1608. 17. June N. S. 1609. 5. June O. S. 1624. 17. Sept. O. S. 1625. 31. July N. S. 1667. 23. Jan. N. S. 1668. 10. Jan. N. S. 1678. 3. March O. S. 1678. 17. Aug. O. S. 1685. 29. April O. S. 1689. In Aug. O. S. 1689. 9. Dec. 1689. 7. Sept. N. S. 1701. 11. Nov. N. S. 1701. 9. June O. S. 1703. In 1706. 29. October N. S. 1709. 30. Jan. N. S. 1713. 6. Febr. O. S. 1713.

III. In order to evince the third Proposition, let us consider what are the marks of an advantageous Trade; and, then judge of the Commerce of *Great Britain*, and *Holland*, by that Standard.

A Trade is certainly beneficial, that supplies us with what we want for Consumption, or that helps us to such Things without which we cannot well commerce with other Nations: Or, that furnishes us

us with such Commodities, as we can traffick with to other Places : Or, that yields us Materials to work up our Manufactures ; Or, that consumes the Product of our Country : Or, that is a Market for the Commodities we import from other Parts : Or, in the last Place, that takes off our own Manufactures.

*Holland* supplies us with *Books, Spices, Velvets, Hollands, Linnen, Cambricks, Lace, Tape, Thread, Thread-Stockings, Flax, Starch, Paper, Clap-board, Deal-boards, Juniper Berries, Geneva, Rhenish Wine, and Brandy, Pot-ashes, Brass, Copper, Aqua-Fortis, Iron and Brass Wire, Needles, Linseed, Train-Oil, Whalebone, Terras, (a sort of Lime) Steel, Iron, several sorts of Drugs, Coffee, Tiles, Silks, Mum, Anis-seed, Spanish-Wool, Sail-Cloth, Pitch, Tar, Hemp, Gun-powder, Muskets, Wooden-Toys, Callicoes, Muslins, India Silks, Madder, Argal, &c.* Some of which we consume at home, use about our shipping, or trade with to other Nations.

On the other hand, *Great Britain* furnisheth *Holland*, both for Contumption, and Traffick with other Nations, with *Corn, Coals, Lead, Tin, Pewter, Red Herrings, Sprats, Glass of all sorts, Glue, Alum, Vitriol, all sorts of our Woollen Manufactures in vast quantities, Tobacco, Sugars, Horn for Lanthorns, White-lead, Hats, Steel-Ware, Hides, Malt, Saffron, Beaver, Chalk, Indigo, Logwood, Galls, Silks, Silk-Stockings, Clocks, Watches, Pins, Lapis Calaminaris, Red-Oker, Rum, Fustick, Mastick, Indian Silks, Cotton, Rice, several sorts of our own Silk Manufactures, Birmingham and Sheffield Hard-Wares, Tea, Callicoe, Muslins, Coffee, Millet, Sago, Saltpetre, and all sorts of our India Goods ; all the Commodities we fetch from our own Plantations, Oil, Olives, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Currans, Raisins, Almonds, Drugs, Dying-Goods, Raw-Silks, Spun-Silks, Goat's and Camel's Hair ;*

*Hair*; and other Merchandizes imported from the *East-Indies*, *Turky*, *Portugal*, and other Countries.

By this state of the Trade, carried on between us and the *Dutch*, it is evident, that both Nations find their accompt in it.

But this is still more demonstrative; for tho' the Balance of our Trade with *Holland* be \* 1,388,102 l. 6 s. 8d.½. on our side, and the *Dutch* nevertheless continue to trade with us, they must, therefore, necessarily be Gainers by the Commodities, and Manufactures they receive from us, and traffick with to other parts of the World. In like manner, tho' the Commerce we drive to the North be yearly † 200,000 l. to our damage; yet since the Materials for Shipping we fetch from thence, enable us to carry on a Trade to all parts of the World, in which we are great Gainers, but which would cease without those Materials; our Traffick to the North, in its necessary consequences, is, and must be, a beneficial Branch of Trade.

IV. The fourth Proposition, viz. *That either Nation, by the Decay, or Ruin of the other, will be a vastly greater LOSER than a Gainer*, may seem a *Paradox* to those who fancy that by the Decay, or Ruin of *Holland*, all their Trade, would accrue to *Great Britain*. But I shall make it appear, that in such a case, the share we should have in the *Dutch Trade* would be but SMALL, whereas the Loss we should suffer, would be unspeakably GREAT.

For Argument's sake, let us suppose, that during the last War, the Province of *Holland*; which contributed very near six tenth to all the Charges the *Seven Provinces* were at, and whose three Admiralties, viz. of the *Maeze*, *Amsterdam*, and *North-Holland*, furnish'd near four fifths of the Men of War that

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\* *British Merchant*, Vol. I. p. 26. † *Ibid.* p. 29.

that were at Sea) suppose, I say, that Province had been sunk to the bottom of the Sea, and, that all its Trade had come to *Great Britain*: What would have been the Consequence? Would this Nation, over and above the Troops we maintain'd in *Flanders, Portugal, and Spain*, have maintain'd six tenths of the Forces, the *United Provinces* had in those Parts? Would our Parliament, over and above the Subsidies we annually furnish'd to several Princes, have contributed six tenths, of the Subsidies that the *States General* charg'd themselves with? Should we willingly, have been at the Expence of fitting out yearly, four fifths of the Men of War the *Dutch* had annually at Sea, over and above the numerous Fleets we fitted out every Spring? Would any *Briton* have desired to ingross all the Trade of *Holland*, at so dear a Price? And yet 'tis undeniable from what has been said upon the first Proposition, *than unless Great Britain, had been at all these additional Charges the Liberties of Europe would have been destroy'd by France, in the last War*: And 'tis as certain, *that Great Britain, with all the Trade of Holland, cannot, alone, be the Supporter of the Liberties of Europe, and of the Protestant Interest, without bearing all the Expences, and Charges which the Provinces of Holland must be at, in case of need.*

By this View of the Case, every impartial Reader cannot but be thoroughly convinc'd, *That the Purchase of the Trade of Holland is too dear for Great Britain; and that it is better for us to be without that Commerce, than to have it on such Terms.* Suppose such a Case should happen, of which there have been like to be two Instances, the first \* in the beginning of the Civil Wars in the *Low-Countries*, in the

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\* *Borr Oorsprong der Nederl. Brereerten* book 8. bl. 135. b.

the Time of *Phillip II.* King of *Spain*, &c. and the other † in 1673. Suppose, I say, that the People of *Holland* should burn their Water Mills, break down their Dikes, lay their Country under Water, and seek for some new Habitations: Whither, or to what Countries would the Inhabitants, and the Trade of *Holland*, disperse themselves? — I answer: Vast numbers of the People would sail to the Cape of *Good-Hope*, the *East-Indies*, and their Colonies in the *West-Indies*: Many Merchants, and others, would retire to *Hamburgh*, *Bremen*, *Embsden*, and other of the Free, and trading Towns of *Germany*, where the *Calvinistick*, *Lutheran* or *Romish* Religion are establish'd, or tolerated; Several would settle at *Petersburg*, and *Archangel* in *Muscovy*, others in *Sweden*; but great Numbers of the *Roman Catholics* would remove into the *Austrian Netherlands*, especially the Merchants; who would carry their Trade to *Antwerp*, *Ghent*, and *Bruges*; And many of the Merchants, and others, would make *Great Britain* their Country, and Habitation.

By this Account, it is plain that *Great Britain* would not, nay, could not, gain any very considerable Number of new Inhabitants; Nor would it be possible for any large Part of the Trade of *Holland* to fall to her share; for the Merchants that should retire to *Hamburgh*, *Bremen*, *Embsden*, *Petersburgh*, *Archangel*, *Sweden*, *Antwerp*, *Ghent*, and *Bruges*, would carry along with them the respective Trade they had in their native Country; and consequently those Branches of Commerce would not be added to the Traffick of *Great Britain*.

Nor is this all; Where would *Great Britain* then find so beneficial a Market as *Holland* now is? Where should we then dispose of all those Products,

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† Burnet's *Hist. of his own Time*, Vol. I. p. 332.

Commodities, and Manufactures we now export to *Holland*? Where should we then find an additional Ballance of 1,388,102 l. 6 s. 8 d.<sup>2</sup>? In this Province there are above 3,000,000 of Inhabitants; *Great Britain* supplies them wholly with some of those various sorts of Merchandize beforemention'd, and, in a great Measure, with the rest. Suppose then that vast Numbers of these Inhabitants should retire to the Cape of *Good-Hope*, the *East* and *West-Indies*; it is evident that the Consumption, in *Holland*, of the Product, Goods, &c. imported from *Great Britain*, would be diminish'd, proportionably to the Loss of those Inhabitants; and consequently, that the Demand, by the *Dutch*, for our Commodities would be lessen'd in a like Degree. Suppose that the rest of the Peoplo were dispersed as beforemention'd; What Effect would this have upon our Exports? ——— I answer, that the Demand for our *Corn*, and *Coals*, would either entirely cease, or be vastly diminish'd; because they would have in most Places, sufficient Quantity of *Corn*, and Plenty of *Wood*, *Coal*, &c. or in some they would be supply'd with them from other Parts, and not from us; and because we should not trade with those Commodities to many Places, where they would be settled, and to most of them we could not traffick, the Manufacturers would either set up *Woollen* and *Silk Manufactures*, if there were none already, or would improve those they should find there, &c. The same Reason holds as to other Commodities and Manufactures which are exported from *Great Britain* to the *United Provinces*, such as *Steel* and *Iron Ware*, *Looking-Glass*, *Lead*, *Saltpetre*, *Tobacco*, &c.

Having thus demonstrated, that the Ruin of *Holland*, and its Trade, would greatly affect *Great-Britain*, the Author, much by the same Way of  
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Arguing, proves, that the Ruin of *Great Britain*, and its Trade, would be equally detrimental to *Holland*: Which makes out his Fourth Proposition, or Assertion.

After this he proceeds to demonstrate his Fifth Proposition, viz. *That if the Trade of Holland, were ruin'd, it would remove to the Austrian Netherlands; whereby the Balance of Power would be vested in the House of Austria, and the Popish Interest strengthen'd*; Which, indeed, is so self-evident, that we shall not repeat the Author's Arguments.

These Things being premised, the Author endeavours to shew the Dangers, with which *Great Britain* and *Holland* are threaten'd from the *OSTEND COMPANY*, which he does, as follows.

The Consideration of the Importance of the *OSTEND COMPANY*, is not to be confin'd to the Trade that Company carrieth on to the *East-Indies*; but as that Trade will be the Cause and Fore-runner of Commerce reviving, and re-flourishing in the *Austrian Netherlands*, and of the latter becoming a *NURSERY* for *Seamen*, and our *RIVAL IN TRADE, AND NAVAL POWER*.

\* Though our *East India* Trade yearly carrieth out of the Nation, to the value of 4 or 500,000 *L.* in Bullion; yet the Treasure of *England* is so far from being exhausted, or diminished thereby, that on the contrary, the Nation is a Gainer by that Commerce; because the Company imports such Commodities as are re-exported, and sold for a much larger Sum, than the Bullion sent to the *Indies*, amounts to. And the *Raw Silk* imported employs

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a great many useless hands: And, therefore, this Trade is advantageous, and not detrimental to us.

That the *East-India* Trade is vastly profitable to *Holland*, is so generally known, and agreed to by all, that it would be loss of time to urge reasons to prove it.

The *O S T E N D* COMPANY imports the very same sort of *East-India* Goods as we, and the *Dutch* do; *Spices* excepted, of which the *Dutch* are the sole Masters. Now before the Merchants, and others of the *Austrian Netherlands*, since incorporated into a Company, traded to the *East Indies*, we and the *Dutch* supplied the *Netherlands* with *East-India* Goods: But at this time, that Company furnisheth those Countries with such Commodities, as they us'd to take from us, and the *Dutch*: And therefore, the BENEFIT which *Great Britain*, and *Holland*, formerly received from the *East-India* Trade, must be diminished, just as much as the *O S T E N D* COMPANY is profited by it.

Tho' this Company, be, in this respect, highly detrimental to us and the *Dutch*; yet both of us, in a Particular Manner, suffer, in other respects, by this Company. We are injured thereby, by the vast Quantity of *India*, and other Goods, that are smuggled into *England*, from *Flanders*. At the first setting up of this Company, the Smuggling Trade (encourag'd and promoted by our own Merchants and People) was carried on by large Boats, with ten or twelve Oars each, which row'd from *Ostend* to the River *Thames*, and often, at high water, have run through Bridge before the face of the Customhouse Officers: This, produc'd an \* Act that no Boat should row on the River with above four Oars, which put an end to this Practice. Since that time, the

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\* Stat. 8. G. C. 18. Sect. 3.

the Method is to send out large Boats, which meet the Sloops that trade to and from *Ostend*, before they come into the River, and the Goods they receive from such Sloops, they run a-shore in the Creeks, in, and near the River, as soon as the Night favours them. And, 'tis to be observ'd, That our Trade to *Ostend* from London, Hull, Topsham, &c. is favour'd by the *Netherlanders*, merely to encourage our Ships to take off their India, and other Goods: Of which incredible Quantities are smuggled to London, and to the North and West Parts of *England*.

But the Prejudice the *Ostend* Company doth us and the *Dutch*, will yearly become greater and greater, as their Trade encreaseth: For, by degrees, they will supply other Countries, besides the *Netherlanders*, to which the *Dutch* send great Quantities of *India* Goods; We now sell to the *Dutch* a great deal of the Commodities imported from *India*: But if they find that the *Ostend* Company, by supplying foreign Markets so clogs them, that there is a less Demand for such Goods than formerly: It follows, that the *Dutch* will not take off such Quantities of our *India* Goods as they were wont to do; and consequently, that we shall suffer by it.

The *Dutch*, on the other hand, since the setting up of the *Ostend* Company, find their Trade vastly diminish'd; because by the Art and Cunning of the *Flemings*, large Quantities of our woollen Manufactures, Lead, Glass, Leather, &c. are now directly sent to *Flanders*, which before the *Netherlands* had from the *Dutch*; and we are furnish'd from the *Low-Countries*, with Wines, Brandies, Lace, *Hollands*, Cambricks, &c. which we used to have from the *Dutch*; and consequently the Trade of *Holland* suffers very considerably by it.

Hereupon the Author offers these serious Considerations to every *Briton*: Admitting, says he, that our

our Exports are increas'd by our Trade removing from *Holland* to *Flanders*; Yet, if our *East-India* Commerce, as was hinted before, greatly suffers, and our Customs are thereby vastly lessen'd, it is manifest that we are no Gainers by our New Trade to *Flanders*. But we do not export greater Quantities of our Products and Manufactures to *Flanders*, than we sent formerly to *Holland*; for we only change the Course of our Trade. Now what's the Consequence of it? Why, we deprive the *Dutch* of the Profit they made by our Commodities, without any real Benefit to ourselves, if not to our immediate Detriment. We deprive the *Dutch* of an advantageous Part of their Trade, which made them one of the main Supporters of the *Balance of Power* in *Europe*, and of the *Protestant Interest*; and therefore, we, thereby, destroy that *Balance* and weaken that *Interest*. On the other hand, we enable the *Flemings* to drive a profitable Trade with all other Countries to which the *Dutch* carried our Commodities: And thus we take the Gains made by such Commerce from the *Dutch*, to put them into the Purses of the *Flemings*. To sum up all, we thereby contribute towards the *Restoration of Commerce* in the *Austrian Netherlands*, the making them a *Nursery for Seamen*, and our *Rivals in Trade and Naval Power*; the *Increasing of the Popish and Weakening the Protestant Interest*, the passing the *Balance of Power* in the Hands of the *Emperor*, and the rendering the *Liberties of all the rest of Europe* very precarious.

The Riches (continues our Author) which the *Offend Company* gain by their Traffick to the *East-Indies*, will not only enable them to carry it on, but encourage them likewise to undertake other Trades, and excite an Inclination in the *Netherlanders*, of all Ranks and Degrees, to betake themselves to Merchandizing, and the Accession of Riches and  
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Power that will thereby accrue to the Emperor, will be an irresistible Argument to engage him to give all possible Protection to the Trade and Navigation of his own Subjects, by granting them new Privileges, and to make Treaties with other Princes and States, to procure them Advantageous Concessions and Immunities.

Tho' this may seem a Chimerical, or at least, but a remote Danger, yet if we attend ancient and modern Precedents, we shall find that the Foundation of the most Powerful and Flourishing States and Cities, has been laid upon the like Motives ; and that the same Principles must ever produce the like Effects. It is impossible to assign any other reason for the Riches, Power, and Greatness of the *Phenicians, Carthaginians, Athenians, and Rhodians*, of old ; and of the *Hanse Towns, Genoa, Venice, and the Commonwealth of Holland*, in these latter Ages : So that it is reasonable to conclude, That if the *Ostend Company* be suffer'd to go on, Trade, and Navigation will revive, and flourish again in the *Austrian Netherlands* ; and those Countries, become, as formerly, the Staple for Europe.

I. For the *Netherlanders* are still of the same Temper, Genius, and Disposition, which brought Trade to them, and, therefore, by suitable encouragement and favour, they can restore it to its antient flourishing State and Condition.

II. The Situation of their Country, in the middle, between the Southern and Northern Nations of Europe, was the reason which formerly induc'd the Traders of the South, and of the North, to make it a Staple, for depositing their Goods, as *Holland* is at this day ; and, consequently, by protecting, and encouraging Commerce, the *Netherlanders* may once more make their Country a Ware-house for Europe.

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III. The *Netherlands* have, as formerly, the Advantage of good Rivers for the Convenient, Easy, and cheap Carriage of Goods, and Merchandize from one Town to another : And, within 150 Years last past, there are, in some parts, such large Canals dug, and in others, such fine Causeways made, as amply supply the want of Rivers : Two vast Advantages that former Ages wanted. And are not the *Netherlanders*, at this very time, endeavouring to facilitate a Communication with *Liege*, that great trading Town on the *Maese* ?

IV. Formerly the *Flemings* had the *Woollen* and *Linnen Manufactures*, and their Country produc'd great Quantities of very good *Flax*, as it doth at this day. Their Towns have their several Manufactures : *Antwerp* and *Mechlin* make fine *Lace* ; this last City affords fine *Thread*, and gilt *Leather* ; *Brussels* hath also the making of. *Lace*, and *Tapestry Hangings* ; *Oudenarde* likewise manufactures *Tapestry Hangings* ; *Courtray* weaves *Linnen*, and *Table Linnen* ; from *Ghent* are brought *Thread*, *Lace*, and *Linnen* ; at *Bruges* are woven *course Linnen*, *Lace*, and several sorts of *Woollen Goods* ; *Ypres*, makes good *Cloth* and *Serges* ; and of late there is a *Cloth Manufactory* set up at *Limburg*, which is already come to that Perfection, that the Cloth there made is sold 30 *Stuyvers* in 5 *Guilders*, per *Dutch Ell.* cheaper than the *Dutch Cloth*.

It will not be improper to add here a short account of the beginning and improvement of this Manufacture at *Limburg*. Twelve years ago they made only *course Cloth*, but now they weave *superfine*, and *fine Cloth*. They have *Spanish Wool* for *superfine*, and *fine Cloths*, and of their own Wool, they make their *course Cloths*. The *Cloth Trade* was set up there by some *Amsterdam Merchants*, who employ'd several of our unfortunate Manufacturers who

who had fail'd in *England*. The first *Englishman* was one *Capel*, who broke at *Stroud*, in *Gloucestershire*, and was forc'd out of *England* by his Creditors, who refus'd the Composition of 10 s. per Pound he offer'd them, though it was his all. He joyn'd in company with one *Mr. Clermont* of *Amsterdam*, and began the Cloth Manufacture at *Limburg*. He is now grown very rich, tho' he was settled there but about eight Years. Several other of our broken Workmen have follow'd him thither. The cheapness of Provisions, and, consequently, of the Wages, which are not above half what we give our Manufacturers here, is the reason why this Cloth sells 30 *Stuyvers* in five *Guilders*, per *Dutch Ell*, less than the *Dutch Cloth*.

V. *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*, made the Trade of his Subjects flourish by encouraging it. And hath not the Emperor lately made an advantageous Treaty of Commerce with *Spain*? Doth he not still persist to protect the *Ostend* Company?

VI. The Liberties of the *Low Countries*, and the Privileges of the Towns there, formerly drew great Numbers of Manufacturers into those Parts: And those Liberties and Privileges still subsist.

VII. The Ports of *Ostend* and *Newport* lie very convenient for the *Herring*, *Cod*, and *Whale Fisheries*; and consequently may become Nurseries for Seamen, and a Naval Power. Some Ports and Sea Villages in *Flanders* antiently flourish'd by the *Herring Fishery*: May not then the *Netherlanders*, by degrees, pretend to a *Right of Fishing* in the *British Seas*, by virtue of the Treaty made between our King *Henry VII.* and *Philip* Duke of *Brabant*, Count of *Flanders*, &c. 24. Feb. 1495. By the fourteenth Article of which it is agreed, " That the *Fishers* of both  
 " Parties (of what Condition soever they be) may  
 " freely go and sail every where by Sea, and safely

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"fish, without any Impediment, Licence, or Passport, &c." As also by Virtue of the Treaty concluded between the Emperour Charles V. and Mary, Queen of Scotland, at Binch in Hainault, 15th. Dec. 1550. which confirms another made at Binch in 1541. between Mary Queen of Hungary, Governess of the Low Countries, and James King of Scotland? And is not Newport, at this very Time, soliciting a Grant for the Fisheries? Are not the Herring, and Whale Fisheries, now under the Consideration of the Ostend Company?

VIII. Ostend, and Newport are as convenient Harbours for Privateers, as Dunkirk was; and consequently, the Netherlanders can, in Time, interrupt and annoy both our Trade, and that of Holland.

IX. Formerly Navigation flourish'd in Flanders, by means of Manufactures, and Fisheries: And cannot the Flemings make Navigation revive in their Country by encouraging Manufactures, and undertaking Fisheries? Cannot they have immediately from the North all Materials for Shipping, as cheap, and as easily as we, and the Dutch; or have Ships built for them in other Countries? Cannot they have Fishermen from England, Holland, Hamburg, Bremen, &c; and Sailors from England, and Holland, as they actually now have, and from Hamburg, Danzick, and other Places, as the late Czar of Muscovy had? If any Prince of the House of Austria should have a Genius turn'd to Trade, and Navigation, like the late Czar; what could possibly hinder him from reviving them in the Low Countries, as they do at this day in Muscovy? And then may not the House of Austria keep the Naval Force of Holland in awe, as the late Czar did Denmark, one of the Maritime Powers of the Baltick? And may not, then, the House of Austria, in case of a War, make the Coasts of Great Britain the Scene of Desolation, as the

the late *Czar* laid waste the maritime Parts of *Sweden*; the other ancient *Naval Potentate* of the *Baltick*?

All this demonstrates, that it is not impossible to make *Trade*, and *Navigation* revive and flourish again in the *Austrian Netherlands*: And if this should happen, will not the *Trade*, and *Navigation* of *Great Britain*, and *Holland*, be sensibly affected thereby, and decline, as the *Netherlanders's* increase? And as they grow richer, and more powerful, shall not we, and the *Dutch*, become poorer, and weaker? And, as was often said before, will not the Balance of Power be turn'd on the side of the *House of Austria*, and the *Papish* Interest become too strong for the *Protestant Cause*?

Let us examine whether it be possible for the *Trade* and *Navigation* of the *Austrian Netherlands* to revive, and flourish again, and the *Commerces*, and *maritime Power* of *Great Britain*, and *Holland*, not dwindle, and decay?

If the *Netherlanders* should set up all sorts of *Woollen Manufactures*, encourage the Importation of *English*, and *Irish Wool*, and draw over our *Workmen*; would not all sorts of *Woollen Goods* be soon made in great Perfection in the *Low Countries*, and be in great Quantities there, as they are in *France*? Would not this, almost wholly, suppress a Demand for our, or the *Dutch Woollen Commodities*, in the *Netherlands*; as the Increase of the *French Woollen Manufactures* by the *English*, and *Irish Wool* that is smuggled over to *France*, hath, in a manner, ruin'd our *Woollen Trade* to that Country? Would they not traffick to other Nations with the Goods made of ours and the *Irish Wool*, as the *French* do at this day; and thereby, lessen, at those Markets, the Vent of our, and the *Dutch Woollen Manufactures*?

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Would they not, in exchange for those Commodities, purchase such Merchandize as they have from us, and the *Dutch* ?

Can the *Flemings* do all this, and the Trade of *Great Britain*, and *Holland* not suffer by it ? Can they set up *Silk-Manufactures*, and traffick with them ; and can we, and the *Dutch* have an equal Demand for ours, both in the *Netherlands*, and at other Markets ? Can they apply themselves to all other sorts of Manufactures, and make all other sorts of Goods that they, at present, take from us, and the *Dutch*, and the two Nations not find their Trade decay ? Can they traffick in any Countries with such Commodities as we and the *Dutch* send thither, and the Demand for ours not be lessened ? Can they supply *Great Britain* with *Wines*, *Brandies*, *Hollands*, *Cambricks*, *Thread*, *Lace*, &c. whereby our Demand for those Commodities from *Holland* is greatly diminished, and the *Dutch* be no Losers ? Can they bring home, and trade with *East India* Goods, and we suffer not by it, as well as the *Dutch* ? Can the *Flemings* trade to any Countries of *Europe*, in Ships of their own ; And can they apply themselves to the *Fisheries* and these not become Nurseries for Seamen ? Can they trade by Sea, and not become expert in Navigation ? Will they suffer us, and the *Dutch*, to be the *Carriers* to supply them with Necessaries for Consumption, or Materials for Manufactures, or Commodities for Trade, when they have their own Ships, and Seamen to fetch them ?

All this demonstrates, That, in the Nature of things, it is impossible for the *Netherlanders* to become a Trading People, without greatly hurting the Commerce of *Great Britain*, and *Holland*. That by applying themselves to Trade, they must increask in Shipping and Seamen. That their Seamen must,  
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by degrees, become skilful, and expert in Navigation. That at last, *Great Britain*, and *Holland*, will, at their cost, and to their sorrow, find a powerful Rival in Trade and Naval Strength; and that, then, the Balance of Power, will be vested in the House of *Austria*, which at last, after many Attempts, has made the *Empire* hereditary in their Family; endeavour'd to enslave the *German* Princes; ambitiously grasp'd at an Universal Monarchy by *Land*; and attempted an Absolute Dominion in the *Baltick*. I appeal to every one, whether the Conclusion, I am going to draw, from the Assertion of some present *Germans*, and of some of the Emperor's Subjects, be not natural, and unavoidable. 1. *That the Emperor is not bound by the Treaty of Munster*, by which the King of *Spain* renounc'd all Right, and Title to the Sovereignty of the *United Provinces*; that, therefore, the Emperor has a Right and Title to the Sovereignty of the *United Provinces*: And 2. *That he cannot be bound by any Treaty made by the King of Spain; unless ratified by himself or his Ancestors*: That, therefore, he has a Right to all those Countries which the Kings of *Spain* have yielded to any Princes by Treaties, if not ratified by him, or his Ancestors. I leave it to every one to find out what the present Emperor drives at, for himself, or his Posterity; by erecting the *Ostend* Company; by encouraging Trade in the Gulf of *Venice*; and by building Men of War there; since "The Theory of Trade is a Princely Science, and the true Regulation of it, the Key of Empire, for whatever Nation can make herself Mistress of Navigation, will get Trade into her Power; and, by consequence, Riches; and, if I may use a vulgar Saying, will have the World at her beck." And it is impossible, but that then the *Popish* Interest will be

be vastly strengthen'd, by having the House of *Austria* at its head.

Having, thus, laid open to the View of my native Country, and of the *Dutch*, that Scene of Horror, in which the two Nations, must be the principal Sufferers: It seems natural, that I should propose some Methods to save our innocent Posterity from such Misery: And, accordingly, I offer to the Consideration of *Great Britain*, these Propositions following:

I. That a *Pound-Rate* be laid on all *Wool* in the *Fleece* in *England*, and *Ireland*, with a *Drawback* on all *Wool* manufactur'd, and a *Bounty*, for all *Wool*-len Goods exported, as has by this Time been proposed to the *Ministry*, by a Friend of mine, to whom I owe this Method to prevent the Exportation of our *Wool*, and that of *Ireland*. This will effectually prevent our *Wool* from being smuggled over to *Flanders*; and will keep the *Wollen* Manufactures from reviving, and flourishing again among the *Flemings*.

H. That all *Causes of Action*, whatsoever, not exceeding ten *Pounds*, be decided by *Justices of the Peace*: That, where the *Debt*, *Duty*, or *Demand*, is above the said Sum, but doth not exceed twenty *Pounds* no *Arrest*, but only *Summons* shall lie, nor *Execution* by *Capias ad Satisfaciendum* be allow'd of: And, that where the *Execution* is for a greater Sum than twenty *Pounds*, the *Plaintiff* shall maintain the *Defendants*, at so much *per Diem*, whilst he keeps him in *Prison*. That *Statutes of Bankruptcy* shall be no more taken out. This will prevent our *Workmen* from being ruin'd by the Charges of *Arrests*, for dribbling *Debts*; and keep them from flying into foreign Countries to avoid rotting and starving in *Jail*: This will save our *Manufacturers*, and *Merchants* from being torn to pieces by the *Expences* of a *Statute*; and protect their *Credit* from being blasted,  
and

and thereby their Ruin, compleated, by publick Advertisements of their Misfortunes: Whether all this will not keep our Workmen, Manufacturers, Tradesmen, and Merchants from flying to *Flanders*, I leave every one to judge.

III. That our Trade with *Flanders*, and the rest of the *Low Countries*, be carried on only by the way of *Holland*. The Reasons for this, are alledged above.

IV. That no *Flooming* be allow'd by any means, to fish in the *British Seas*. This will prevent their getting an unexhaustible Nursery for Seamen.

Lastly, That the *Dutch* attack, and destroy the Ships of this Company, wherever they meet them, within the Limits of their respective Companies; and that his Majesty, as *Guarantee* of the *Barrier Treaty*, which confirms that of *Munster*, of which the erecting of the *Ostend Company*, is a direct, and positive Violation, assist them therein.

I shall only add, that if *this Company* be not destroy'd, *ours must* be ruin'd: That if the reviving Trade, and Navigation of the *Flemings* be not timely prevented, *our Commerce*, and *Maritime Power* must dwindle and decay, the House of *Austria* become Mistress of *Navigation*, and, by consequence, of *Riches*; and then, the *Liberties* of *Europe*, and the *Protestant Religion* will soon be destroy'd.

Tantum !

Thus much in relation to the *Ostend-Company*; let's now turn our Eyes towards our *American Plantations*, and take Notice of a small Pamphlet lately publish'd, with the Title of *The Liberty and Property of the British Subjects asserted, in a LETTER* \*from an Assembly Man

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\* *Abstract of a Letter about the State of Carolina.*

Man in CAROLINA, to his FRIEND in London. This Letter is usher'd in by a *Preface*, wherein the Author, or his *Publisher*, having extoll'd the Assertors of LIBERTY, both among the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans*, and taken Notice of the glorious Struggles that have been made for it in this Nation: He adds, ' That 'tis contradictory both to Virtue and Justice, ' whilst we are tenacious of Liberty Ourselves, to ' see our Fellow Subjects depriv'd of it, without ' the greatest Concern and Reluctance. That tho' ' the Climate of *Carolina*, is, we are told, much ' the same with *Italy*, yet as the Inhabitants are at ' present entirely Strangers to *Popery* and *Priest-craft*, ' why should they be thought to partake more of ' the Nature of the base modern *Italians*, than of ' the illustrious old *Romans*? These generous Patriots of Liberty afford ample Instructions in the ' Matter we are now speaking of, for, whilst they ' retain'd their ancient Virtue, they were not content ' with enjoying Freedom themselves only, but carried it wherever their Eagles flew; their Conquests, as well as their Colonies, were enfranchised by them; and their being Vanquishers was a ' Misfortune to none but Tyrants. What have we ' been fighting and contending for these 30 Years, ' but what these industrious Planters and Merchants now desire? And shall we be anxious not ' only for the Liberty of *England*, but of all *Europe*, and not allow our Brethren a Title to it, ' because alas! they are settled in *America*? Or do ' we imagine that the generous Nature and Spirit ' of *Englishmen* was damp't in their Passage thro' the ' Ocean? If this be the Case, we need only attend ' to the short Account that is hereafter given of ' them to find Reason for more favourable Sentiments.

*Care*

*Carolina* is situated between 29 and 36 Degrees of Northern Latitude, upon that Circle of the Earth that affords Wine, Oil, Fruit, Grain, Silk, and most other rich Commodities ; and is said to have been first discover'd by Sir *Sebastian Cabor*, (a Native of *Bristol* by *Venetian* Parents,) who call'd it *Carolina*, from the Name of King *Charles I.* (which the *French* likewise arrogate, as done in Honour of their *Charles IX.*) but the Truth of this Relation is greatly suspected : However, it is certainly the Northern Part of that Region, where *John de Leon* a *Spaniard* landed in 1512 ; and gave the Country the Name of *Florida*, from the perpetual Spring which it seem'd to be bless'd with. Eight Years afterwards, viz. in 1520, the *Spaniards* sent *Vasquez de Ayllon* thither, but to little or no Purpose : And, in 1526, *Pamphilio Narvesi* ; who, with his Companions, was starved to Death : The Fate of *Ferdinando Soto*, who followed him ten Years after, was much the same ; for tho' he brought 900 Foot and 500 Horse with him, yet he, and most of his Men, were destroy'd, either by Want or Sicknes, or kill'd by the *Indians* ; the Remnant, led by *Lewis Moscos*, escaping with great Difficulty. These ill Successes made the *Spaniards* desist from their Attempts in *Carolina*. The next who came, were the *French*, under *John Ribaut*, in the Reign of *Charles IX.* being sent by the famous Admiral *de Coligny*, with two Ships : These were the first of any *European* Nations who made a Settlement in this Country ; but for want of Supplies, &c. (the Civil Wars then raging in *France*) they return'd Home again : Two Years after, Peace being made, *Coligny* procured other Ships to be sent to this Country, under the Command of *Lewis Laudoner*, who finding no Mines, and his Provisions being almost spent, resolved to return Home also ; but as he was preparing to depart, *John Ri-*

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*baut* arriv'd with three Ships more, which procured them a kind Reception from the *Indians*, who promised to conduct them to the *Apalataan* Mountains, bordering on *Virginia*, where they expected to discover Mines: And thus the *French* conceiv'd great Hopes of this their Settlement, when the *Spaniards* under the Command of *Peter Melanda*, arriving with a Squadron of Ships and Forces, drove them from their Forts, kill'd *Ribaut*, and 600 of his Men, after having promised to give them Quarter, and forced *Laudoner* and his Companions, to quit their Settlement and return Home. Not long afterwards, *de Gorgues*, a *French* Gentleman, at his own Expence, fitted out three stout Ships, and with 280 Men, sail'd to *Carolina*, where he retook the Fort, and put all the *Spaniards* to the Sword, and destroyed all the rest of the Forts and Garrisons, being assisted by two of the *Indian* Kings, by Reason of the Aversion they had to the *Spaniards*. After this, the *French* travelled towards the Mountains, and are said to have converted several *Indians*; but we have no Account of their making any Settlement here; or of the *Spaniards* endeavouring to recover the Country: So that it probably lay deserted by all *Europeans*, from the Year 1567, till 1652, when under the Reign of *Charles II.* several *English* Families, flying from the Massacres of the *Indians* in *Virginia* and *New-England*, were driven on these Coasts, and settled near the Head of the River *May*: As appears from the Relation of *Mr. Brigstock*, who gives us an Account of his being honourably entertain'd here by his Countrymen, in the Year 1653.

Thus this Country being abandon'd both by the *French* and *Spaniards*, was free to any that had a Mind to settle in it. And the Pretence of *Cabot's* Discovery, gave the Crown of *England* a Sort of Title,

Title, upon which that of the Proprietors is founded. However, King *Charles II.* thought fit, from these Pretensions, to make a Grant of this Country by a Patent dated *March 24, 1663*, and renew'd two Years after to *Edward Earl of Clarendon*, then Lord High Chancellor, *George Duke of Albemarle*, *William Lord Craven*, *John Lord Berkley*, *Anthony Lord Ashley*, *Sir George Carteret*, *Sir William Berkley*, and *Sir John Coleton*; from whom the present Proprietors claim, either by Inheritance or Purchase.

In pursuance of this Grant, Encouragement was given for People to settle in this Province; and when there were so many Inhabitants, that a Form of Government was necessary, 120 Articles, call'd *Fundamental Constitutions*, were agreed to, and sign'd by the Proprietors on the 1st of *March, 1669*, which *Constitutions* were drawn up by that famous Politician, the Earl of *Shaftsbury*; and were (as it is express'd in the last Article) *to remain the sacred, and unalterable Form of Government of CAROLINA for ever.*

The 1st Article of these Fundamentals, is, that a *Palatine shall be chosen from amongst the Proprietors, who shall continue during Life, and be succeeded by the Senior of the other Proprietors.* The Executive Power, in most Cases, is in the *Palatine* and three other Proprietors; and their Deputies in *Carolina* have this by Commission from their Principals, and are call'd the *Palatine's Court.*

By the *Constitutions*, there are to be three Hereditary Noblemen in every County, created by Patent under the Great Seal of the Province; one call'd a *Landgrave*, and two call'd *Cassiques*, who, with the Proprietors, or their Deputies, the Governor and Commons, compose the Parliament. The Number of the *Landgraves*, according to the Fundamentals,

be 25, and that of the *Cassiques* 50, to make a Nobility; therefore as there are few or none of either at present, they are not summon'd to make an upper House, but the *Governor* and the *Deputies* arrogate that Title to themselves only. The *Commons* are chosen by the Freeholders of every County, as the Knights of Shires in *England*, and were at first to sit in an House by themselves, and all have equal Votes, and were to meet once in two Years, or oftner, if Occasion required.

The Courts of Justice, besides the *Palatine's* Court, are that of the Chief Justice, the High Constable, the Chancellor, the Treasurer, the Chamberlain, and the High Steward; besides which, there are the Great Council, and the Hundred Courts. There is likewise a Sheriff, and four Justices of the Peace in every County.

The Laws of *England* are in Force in *Carolina*, but the Proprietors, by their Deputies, with the Consent of the *Parliament*, or *Assembly*, as 'tis now call'd, have Power to make *By Laws* for the better Government of the Province; so that no Law can properly be made, or Money rais'd, unless the People, by their Representatives, consent thereto. One of their Laws is well worth taking Notice of, that is, their Method of choosing *Juries*, which is, by making a considerable Number of Paper Billets, on which the Names of the most substantial Freeholders are written. These Billets are put into a Hat, and twenty-four are drawn out of them by the first Child that happens to pass by; then out of these twenty-four, twelve are chosen at the next Court: An admirable Method to prevent Fraud and Bribery! And it would prevent a great deal of Injustice, were this Method practis'd for our *Middlesex* Juries.

The

The Difficulties and Dangers attending the first Settlement of this Colony, being a Discouragement to People from coming to it, the Proprietors enter'd into a Joint Stock, and fitted out Ships to transport People and Cattle thither, the Charge of which amounted to 12000 *l.* besides as much more disbursed by single Proprietors, to advance the Colony : For there were several Planters settled in *Carolina*, before the present Lords Proprietors Patent was granted. Things being thus establish'd according to their Grant, about the Year 1671. Colonel *William Sayle* was made Governor, and *James Carteret*, Esq, Sir *John Teomans*, and *John Cook*, Esq; Landgraves. But the *Constitutions* being found deficient in several Cases, *Temporary Laws* were added, and the Form of Government settled thus.

A Governor named by the *Palatine*.

A Council consisting of  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7 \text{ Deputies of the Proprietors.} \\ 7 \text{ Gentlemen chosen by the Parliament.} \\ 7 \text{ Of the eldest Landgraves and Cas-} \\ \text{tiques.} \end{array} \right.$

An Admiral  
Chamberlain  
Chancellor  
Chief Justice  
Secretary  
Surveyor  
Treasurer  
High Steward

High Constable  
Register of Births  
Burials and Marriages.  
Register of Writings  
Marshal of the Admiralty.

All which were nominated by the Proprietors respectively. The *Quorum* of the Council were to be the Governor, and 6 Counsellors, 3 at least being

ing Deputies of the Proprietors ; and because there were not Inhabitants enough to make a Parliament, according to the *Constitutions*, it was order'd to consist of the Governor, the Deputies of the Proprietors, and 20 Members chosen by the Freeholders, of whom ten were to be elected by *Berkley County*, and 10 by *Coleton County* ; which Number was increased, as more Counties were laid out, and more People came to settle in the Province ; so, that for many Years, there have been sufficient for a regular Parliament, or Assembly. To Governor *Sayle*, succeeded Sir *John Yeomans*, and, to him, *Joseph West*, Esq; in 1680. He was one of the first Planters, and, in 1682, held a Parliament at *Charles Town*, in which several Acts were pass'd and ratify'd by him, and the Proprietors Deputies : He was succeeded in 1683, by *Joseph Moreton*, Esq; under whom several Acts were likewise pass'd ; the Year following, Sir *Rich. Kyrle* of *Ireland*, was made Governor, but he dying within the Year, *Joseph West*, Esq; was nominated again, in whose Time, the Lord *Cardross*, afterwards Earl of *Buchan*, with ten *Scotch Families*, settled in *Carolina* ; but his Lordship soon return'd home, and his Followers were dislodged by the *Spaniards*. The next Governor was *James Coleton*, Esq; Brother to the Proprietor, who called a Parliament, *A. D.* 1687. To Mr. *Coleton*, succeeded several Gentlemen, but in what Order, is not certain; viz. *Smith*, *Quarry*, *Southwell*, *Ludwell*, and lastly *Thomas Smith*, Esq; (as 'tis suppos'd a second Time) about the Year 1694, at whose Instigation one of the Proprietors, *John Archdale*, Esq; was sent over in *August* 1695, to settle the Country, and redress Grievances ; which he, at last, with much Difficulty, effected. Mr. *Archdale* returning home, *Joseph Blake*, Esq; also a Proprietor, was appointed Governor in his Stead : In whose  
Time,

Time, *Major Daniel* brought new *Constitutions* from *England*, consisting of 41 Articles, call'd the last *Fundamental Constitutions*, and sign'd by *John*, Earl of *Bath*, Palatine, and the rest of the Proprietors ; but they were never confirmed in Parliament at *Carolina*.

*Mr. Blake* dying about 1700, after some Dispute for the Office between *Joseph Moreton*, as eldest Landgrave, and *Col. James Moor*, the latter was chosen Governor, and, as such, confirm'd by the Palatine. His Successors were, *Sir Nathaniel Johnson*, &c. \* \* \* The Disputes and Transactions, that happen'd under their Administration who succeeded this Governor would be so little entertaining to indifferent Persons, that the Reader will not be displeased at their being pass'd over ; but we must not forget, that upon an Address from the House of Lords, and a Representation from the Commissioners of Trade, *May 24, 1706*, to her late Majesty, Praying, *That Directions might be given for re-assuming the Charter into her Majesty's Hands*, by SCIRE FACIAS, she was pleas'd to order, *That for the more effectual proceeding against the said Charter, by Way of Quo Warranto, Mr. Attorney and Solicitor General do inform themselves fully concerning what may be most necessary for effecting the same.*

This was the State of *Carolina* at that Time, but it is in so much Confusion at present, that no regular Account can be given of it : However, the very Misfortunes of the Colony serve to shew how valuable it is, since it has, in some Measure, flourish'd notwithstanding the great Discouragements attending it ; which is owing to the Advantage of the Climate, and very probably to its being at first planted by noble spirited People, well skill'd in the Art of Traffick.

**The**

The present Inhabitants are esteem'd to be 2500 white Men, able to bear Arms, and the Slaves 40000. Their Stock of Cattle is almost incredible, every Planter possessing from one to two thousand Head; and no Wonder, since they live all the Winter without Fother. Their Mutton, Beef, and Veal, is very good, and their Pork the best in *America*, no Part of which, affords such Plenty of naval Stores and other useful Commodities, as is undeniable, since the Price of Pitch, by what comes from *Carolina*, has been, of late, reduc'd from 40 to 10 Shillings per Barrel: Several rich Mines have likewise been discover'd, but neglected for want of Miners; and by Reason of their great Distance from the *English* Settlements. However, none of the Plantations abounded so much in Money as this Colony, till ruin'd by the PAPER PROJECT; and they would soon be again in a flourishing Condition, were their Government settled to the Satisfaction of the People, being in other Respects bless'd with all the Advantages both of Art and Nature.. *Charles-Town*, their Metropolis (if we may so call it) stands on a Point very convenient for Trade, which they carry on considerably, both to *Europe* and the *West Indies*. It is situated between two pleasant navigable Rivers, which bring large Vessels up to the very Town, where there is a handsom Church well endow'd, and a good Harbour five Miles distant from the Inlet; the Streets are regular, the Buildings are of Brick and Wood, very neat and commodious; the Town is guarded by a strong Fort and regular Fortifications, and the Militia well disciplin'd, the Horse being Gentlemen all well cloath'd and mounted: And such good Soldiers were they formerly, that they advanced to attack *St. Augustino*, and were able to defend themselves against the

*French*

*French*, under Monsieur *Morville*, before their Spirits were dejected, and their Strength wasted by Oppression and Poverty. The Country about *Charles Town*, is a spacious Plain of 300 Miles Extent, abounding with Woods, and enrich'd by Rivulets: The Temperature of the Air, is much the same with *Lombardy*, and the Soil no less fruitful, producing naturally Vines, Olive, and Mulberry-Trees, and immense Quantities of Rice when duly cultivated: And tho' the Grapes (which are very large, and the Flesh hard like a Cherry) are not fit for Wine, they might easily have very good, by transplanting such Vines from *France*, or other Countries, as wou'd agree best with the Nature of the Soil and Climate, especially in the more southern Parts, where vast Tracts of Land remain yet un-inhabited; besides *Port-Royal*, a most commodious Harbour, where People begin to make Settlements; for the Inhabitants of the Colony are very good Neighbours, the Merchants being very fair and generous Traders, and the Country Gentlemen exceeding hospitable, free, and courteous. *Carolina*, in short, whether consider'd for Delight or Profit, is a most desirable Country, being capable of producing whatever we can wish for, either as to the Conveniencies or Pleasures of Life: The Air is sweet and wholesome, the Climate moderate, and the Soil extremely fertile: The Fruits come easily to Perfection; the Corn yieldeth manifold Increase; the Cattle multiply exceedingly, and the Inhabitants are vigorous and healthy.

Thus far by Way of *Introduction*, the Letter in Substance, is as follows.

C c c

S I R,

S I R,

YOUR last of the 16th of *November*, 1725, was transmitted me safely, in which you charge me with being one of the principal Promoters of the Petition to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, for nominating a Governor, and continuing to protect the loyal Subjects of this Colony ; instead of applying to the Lords Proprietors, our *Natural Lords*, whose Property, you say, it is to command us, and who gave us our Land. The former Part of this Assertion, shall be spoken to anon ; and as for the latter, I beg leave to observe, that the Lands we possess, were sold, and not given. The withdrawing ourselves from the Subjection of our Lords, you term *Rebellion, Theft, Ingratitude*, and what not ; and as you seem to enter so heartily into these empty Clamours, for that Reason, I thought 'twas proper more largely to communicate the real State of the Affair, as well as the real Sense of the Assembly of *Carolina*, which, however it may be regarded by you in *England*, with us in *Carolina*, is our little Senate ; and every Scoff which you think fit to throw upon this small and inconsiderable Assembly, is no less to us, than so many Threats of the entire Subversion of our Liberties, which we, as *Englishmen*, cannot in the least relish ; especially when we consider from whence all this had its rise, namely, from a little whimsical empty Passion and Pride in some Persons, pretending the Authority of our Lords Proprietors, and aiming at the Shadow of regal Power, without the least Power or Capacity to support it. I cannot persuade myself, that our good Lords Proprietors, do by any Means authorise (but are rather unacquainted with) such wicked Intentions and Proceedings, most of them being Persons of Quality, and some of them great As-

serters

ferters of Liberty themselves ; most probably their Agents impose upon them by confounding Property and Power ; the former of which, consisting in Lands not yet sold, Quit-Rents, Mines, &c. the People of the Country desire not to violate ; but as to the latter, they are, indeed, very jealous of them, and so resolve to keep them within the strictest Limits of the Charter, as long as they are able to defend themselves ; And let what will happen, they can at worst, forsake their Plantations, and retire up farther into the Woods and Hills, and trust to the Mercy of the Indians, rather than be enslav'd by the *Switzers*, or any other Mercenaries who shall be sent amongst them, as some People threaten. These Men would cover the Oppression and Plunder of so many hundreds of industrious Planters, under Pretence of Incroachment of Property, which they support by Noise and Clamour, in order to raise such a Mist, as may hinder People from seeing into their real Intentions. Thus do they oppress the industrious Planter and poor Merchant, who bring yearly 6000 *l.* Sterling into the Customs of *Great-Britain* ; not to mention that the said Province consumes, of the Produce of *Britain*, above 120000 *l. per Annum*. The Gentlemen, who threaten us at this Rate with an additional Force of Foreigners, are either ignorant or forgetful of two Statutes, which are a great Comfort to this Colony : The Words are these, *Or to move or stir up any Foreigner to invade this Realm, or any other his Majesty's Dominions or Countries under his Majesty's Obedience, all such Persons to be deemed and adjudged Traitors.* Stat. 13. *Eliz. c. 1. 13. Car. II. c. 1. §. 7.* I must own, there was a Patent or Charter, granted about the Year 1663, by King *Charles II.* and renewed two Years after to *Edward Earl of Clarendon*, and seven

other Patentees ;—— which we conceive to be no less binding to them, than to their *natural* Subjects, as we are call'd. I won't venture to say how far *Compact* is concern'd in all Governments ; but certainly it is the sole Foundation of such as owe their Power to Patents only, which is all our natural Lords can pretend to claim by ; and how far they have perform'd their Part of the Bargain, will be very visible, from comparing the Threats and Proceedings of some People, who pretend to act by their Authority, with the Conditions of the Charter, which *streightly enjoins, &c. That the said Province be of our Allegiance and liege People of us, &c. That no Ordinance shall be made, but by and with the Consent of the Freemen of the said Province. That no Taxes shall be laid, nor Property violated, but by and with the Consent of the Free People, &c.* So that their Right is not indefeasible ; and doubtless the Patent was granted for the Propagation of the Christian Religion, &c.—— according to the Form of other Patents and Grants. But by the by, I have heard some affirm this Patent to be violated by the Proprietors Conformity Bill : However, in both these Charters, the Inhabitants of the Colony are treated as Freemen. I own what is alledged farther, that the Expence of forming this Settlement, stood our Lords in near 12000 *l.* tho' I suppose they are not unmindful, that the single Proprietors, whose Heirs are now Members of the Assembly, were at no less Charge. But if our Lords were then so great in Wealth and Power, as to be able to defend the Colony against the *Feench, Spaniard, and Indians*, the Crown then surely needed not to have been petition'd to send a Governor and Forces to defend the Colony, when the *Indians* began the last Massacre, and when the Assembly apply'd to the Proprietors, who could not then de-  
fend

send them: Tho' now that Things are quiet, some Folks are very desirous of appointing Governors: So that when there is likely to be any Danger or Expence in defending us, then we are the King's Subjects; but when there is any Thing to be got by us, then we belong to our *natural Lords* again. As a principal Condition of the Charter was to protect the Colony, that must necessarily cease when Protection is withdrawn, either willingly, or for want of Ability: And ceasing to protect, we all know, is generally esteemed no less than a downright Abdication of Power. Besides, 'tis a known Maxim, that *where there is no Peace, there can be no Justice, nor any Justice, if the Government, instituted for the good of a Nation, be turn'd to its Ruin*: And, as it is undoubtedly in the Power of the Sovereign, who grants Patents, to withdraw them on their being abused; if his Majesty should think fit to resume his Colony of *Carolina* into his immediate Care, I hope none will presume to question the Procedure, since our most gracious King is undoubtedly supreme over all Persons, and in all Causes, as well in his Dominions in *America*, as in his Kingdoms of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*: And, since the People of *Carolina*, are no less remarkable for their Duty, Zeal, and Affection to his Majesty's Person, Administration and Family, than any other of his Subjects, they have surely no less Reason to hope for an equal Share of his Compassion and Tenderness, and how can that be express'd more effectually, than by preserving them from Oppression and Tyranny?

This naturally brings into my Mind, that these pretended Friends to the Proprietors, who now scruple to allow the best of Princes the Nomination of a Governor, would nevertheless, in the Year 1720, have sold that, and all other their Rights

to a Set of Jews and Brokers : For, in that Year they barter'd, according to the Practice of the Coast of *Africa*, for the Sale of free and natural Subjects, as you call us; and so the honest Planters and Merchants of *Carolina*, were to be sold to their honest Friends the S. Sea Directors. How far Men of such Principles are to be trusted with the Sovereignty of Colonies, our Superiors, I hope, will decide: But upon these Proceedings, some of the Inhabitants, like true *Englishmen*, averse to Tyranny, and not willing to be driven to the Slave-market, from that Time set up a Governor of their own, till his Majesty's Pleasure, who they knew would protect his Subjects in their just Rights, could be known; and the bold and adventurous Governor of the Proprietors (a very proper Person to command a frontier Colony) submitted without Resistance, to the Orders of the Assembly, for fear of Bloodshed, as you term it: O! compassionate Governor, who scrupled Bloodshed, but would not scruple to have sold us to Directors worse than Executioners! Can we call that Liberty and Property, when honest free-born Subjects of *England* were exposed to Sale, and liable to be bought and sold like Negroes? Who knows what might have been the Consequence of such a Bargain? For 'tis shrewdly suspected, that the *Pretender*, &c. \* \* \* \* \* were greatly concern'd in it. Was there not Reason then, think ye, for obtaining a *Scire Facias*, when we were no longer protected, and were going to be sold? It is true, this *Scire Facias* was not prosecuted when the King appointed a Governor, since that was all the Colony desired by it; and the Proceedings of that Governor shew, that his Majesty is the best Judge, who are fittest to govern any Part of his Dominions; for Mr. *Nicholson* acted so generously,

nerously that instead of two thousand Pounds Salary, which was offer'd him, he was contented with one; and, not being afraid of shedding of Blood, that of our Enemies I mean, rescued us from the Massacres of the *Indians*, and the Insults of the *French* and *Spaniards*. You seem to mention in your Letter, that the Agent in *England* did not speak the Sense of our Colony, when he petition'd the King to take the Government into his own Hands: You are quite mistaken; for it was the real Opinion of the Colony, and it will be ratified in a full and free Assembly, whensoever such an one shall be call'd. Our Agent, however his Authority may be disputed, has undoubted Instructions from the Colony; who refuse not to acknowledge themselves Tenants, but then they pay their Rent for Protection only, for their Lands were purchased, and, by hard Labour, cleared from the Woods: And would it not be grievous, should they suffer for their Industry? But the Proprietors, you say, complain of the Non-Payment of Quit-Rent; the People of *Carolina* will not differ with their *Lords* upon this Account, tho' they have a very good Pretence for it, at least during the Time of the *Indian War*, of which *Carolina* was the Seat, and the total Expence of which, was defray'd by his Majesty and the Assembly only; for when a Country becomes the Seat of War, all Rents cease of Course, according to the general Custom of *Europe*, whatever it may be in *America*: Besides, you may be pleas'd to consider, that the People of *England* are all Tenants as well as we; and where *Lords* of Manors have neglected repairing Bridges, &c. the Manor-Tenants have ceas'd to pay Quit-Rent; and, when Court Leets have not been duly and legally held, the King's Bench has justified the Tenants in refusing the Payment of Rents; and

and when Lords of Manors have neglected to nominate Constables and other Officers, as their Duty oblig'd them, the Legislature interposed, and, for the good of the Commonwealth, empower'd the Justices in their Quarter-Sessions, to nominate those Officers for them: And how much more necessary is it in our Case? This proves the Duty of Lord and Tenant to be reciprocal; so that the Lords Proprietors ceasing to protect the Colony, and leaving it to the King to protect us; where could the Homage of the Tenants be due, but to his Majesty only? For, by the Law of England, where the inferior Lord forfeits his Right, it returns to his Superior; and the Manor of *Carolina* (if the Palatinate of our natural Lords may be call'd so) holds under the Manor of *Greenwich*. I believe none of our Assembly will deny, that the Proprietors have a Right to the Province, as far as any *Englishman* may be said to have a Right over another, that is not his indented Servant; but this will more plainly appear by the Words of the Patent itself, which, as far as they relate to this Argument, are these: *We do, by these Patents, &c. make, create, and constitute, the said Earl of Clarendon, &c. Proprietors of the said Province, &c. saving always the Faith and Allegiance, and sovereign Dominion due to us, our Heirs and Successors for the same, to be holden, &c. as of our Manor of East Greenwich in Kent, in free and common Socage, and not in Capite, or by Knights Service, yielding or paying year to us, &c. for the same, the fourth Part of all Goods, Mines, &c. which shall from Time to Time, happen to be found, over and above the yearly Rent of twenty Marks.* And I will affirm farther, that the Manner, in which some pretending to be their Agents, have exercised their Authority, is contrary to the Grant, as well as derogatory to the Right of a free

free People ; and the abuse of it is no less than the Forfeiture of the Authority itself ; nor does our Assembly conceive, that the great Distance we are at from the Fountain of Justice, should deprive us of the Benefit of it. You say, that your Friends, in refusing some Acts of Assembly, have proceeded by his Majesty's Order, particularly in the Affair of repealing the *Paper Money* ; I wish, as in this, so in all other Things, they had proceeded by the same Orders ; then had we not been that wretched People we are, nor groaned under this Load of *Paper Money*, which, I fear, must inevitably be our Ruin. As to the Proprietors indefeasible Right of Government, of which you speak, I am at a Loss what you mean : We cannot conceive that any Charter will impower them to make Slaves of *British* Subjects, much less to sell us to the *Swiss Cantons*, which some Men have insinuated. I am sure, in the Charter, the King does *streightly enjoin*, &c. *That the said Province be of our Allegiance, and Liege People of us* ; and such I presume, are not the *Switzers* : You may be pleased to consult, on this Account, the two Statutes before cited of the 10 *Elizabeth*. and 13 *Car. II.* And by the Act of Settlement, it is farther enacted, That no Foreigner shall be naturalized, nor have Power, Civil, or Military, but by Act of Parliament : And such, we conceive, are not the Resolutions of our natural Lords the Proprietors ; nor can, what you call the great Expence they were at, which was no less so to the Planters, give their Agents a Right to tyrannize over us. If they grumble at this first Expence, which was in all, but 12000 *l.* what will they do at the expending 13000 *l.* yearly, which will be the least Expence of maintaining a Battalion, and that will not be sufficient to defend us. In tender Consideration of the Estates of our very good Lords the Proprietors, the Assembly wishes they would

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leave the Expence of protecting us to the King, and not load their Land with Mortgages for our Defence; since the whole Value of their Proprietorships, amounts but to 3600 *l.* according to a late publick Valuation, which can never repay the Expence of maintaining the *Swiss* amongst us; especially on the Foot proposed by the *Swiss* Count de——, who insists upon such extravagant and arbitrary Conditions, as in all Probability are design'd to enslave us. But as you write with some Vehemence, that is violating Property, to take the Nomination of a Governor from our natural Lords; the Inhabitants of this Colony, poor as they are, would gladly buy out this Property at a greater Rate than its Value, according to a Market-price; two of their Proprietorships being not long since set up at Auction by a Decree of Chancery, and sold but at 400 *l.* each; an excellent Price for the ninth Part of a Kingship! At this Rate, we are willing to buy them all out, rather than to put them to the Trouble and Expence of transporting an additional Force of *Swiss*, who may, indeed, be dangerous Guests, since Care has been taken to leave us nothing to bribe them with but Paper-Money, the Value of which they can't read. I doubt not but the *Swiss* Treaty is one of the Reasons, why some Persons are averse to Mr. *Nicholson's* returning as Governor; since they know he will not suffer any Troops to come among us, but such, whose Fidelity to his most gracious Majesty King *George*, and Affection to the Protestant Succession he could be assur'd of; and these *Swiss* may, perhaps, be *Papists* and *Jacobites*. But you'll say, that a King's Governor may frighten many of the Merchants from *Carolina*; surely Mr. *Nicholson* is less likely to frighten them, than an overgrown blustering *Swiss*, with a huge Pair of Mustacho's, living upon free Quarters: But, according to you, Men who

who have defended themselves against the *Indians*, and attack'd the *Spaniards*, can have no Occasion for beaten mercenary Hectors to defend them; and if these Gentlemen *Switzers*, should have belong'd to the *French* the last War in *Flanders*, as some People suggest, they certainly have been beaten, and may be disaffected to the Government, and so help to promote those barbarous and unnatural Designs of which we have already had Experience from some late Proceedings. In my humble Opinion, some People would fain be Kings, but don't know how; would govern without Power, and have all the Advantage of a Patent, but perform nothing stipulated in it; when all Things are calm, they would then be at the Helm, but upon the least Ruffle of a Storm, call out to the King for a Protection, and put the Expence upon him, whilst they would reap the Profit of selling his Subjects: But rather than we will submit to be sold like Negroes, we would——— I say, we will be willing to purchase our Freedom, tho' with the Sale of all our Effects; for 'tis better to starve with Freedom, than live in Bondage. Upon the whole therefore, you would do well to quit this Shadow of Supreme Power, which you vainly aim at, for the Sake of real Property, which then may quietly be enjoyed: For, besides the Resolution of the Colony, not to be enslav'd, (which is unanimous) if your Scheme go on, and a War should break out between *Great Britain* and *Spain*, we are inevitably undone; especially should the *Swiss* be brought amongst us, since they'll readily go over to the best Paymaster; for besides our Poverty, and consequently Inability to defend ourselves, the Mischief on it is, that if the King doth not nominate a Governor, we shall probably lose our best Defence, the Independent Company, and the

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Assistance of the *British* Men of War, whose Officers seldom care to receive Orders from any Governors, but such as are appointed immediately by his Majesty.

But the Misery which threatens *Carolina*, should we lose his Majesty's Protection, and the Proprietors nominate a Governor, is too terrible to every Inhabitant to be thought of, or reason'd coolly upon; for, from the Time that the King ceaseth to nominate a Governor, he will probably withdraw his Forces, both by Sea and Land, and leave us to defend our selves: But alas! What Defence can a Colony make, who are already exhausted, already 120000*l.* in Debt? Whose Credit is so broken that their Bills are at eighty *per Cent.* Discount? What is to be expected when the White People are averse to Proprietor-Governors, and the Faith of the *Indians*, with whom Peace is but newly made, uncertain; the Fortifications of *Charles-Town*, lately demolish'd by a Storm, and this Weakness well known to our implacable Neighbours the *Spaniards*, who want not Baits to allure them to invade the Planters, they possessing above forty thousand Negroes besides Cattle? Doubtless, on the King's withdrawing his Garrison and Men of War, (to two of which, we owe our present Safety) they will think us abandon'd by the Crown, and then the Instances of private Lords Proprietors will have but little Weight to prevent their invading us, since 'tis well known, how little they regarded the Remonstrances of the Duke of *Portland*, concerning the Piracies committed by them on the *Jamaica* Men. But such Ravages are but small Losses, in Comparison of what we have to expect! The *Spaniards* from *St. Augustino*, which is contiguous to our Frontier, and which, in happier Days, we besieg'd, will, through the very Road we made,

invade our Country naked of Troops and Men of War: And we, alas! unable to defend our selves, must stay under these sad Circumstances, for Succours from *England*, and those Succours, according to your Scheme, must be *Switzers*. Alas! what a wretched Condition! murder'd by the *Spaniards*, and plunder'd, instead of being protected by our *Swiss*, famous for Ravages, Murthers, and Treachery, and, of late, for Cowardice too, from which Cruelty is inseparable. But I hope we have better Things to expect from his Majesty, in whose Mercy and Goodness, next under God, is our Trust. I beg you'll excuse me, if Affection for my Country has made me too warm or bitter in my Expressions; make this your own Case, and I am confident you'll not blame our unhappy Colony, &c. &c.

CAROLINA, Charles-Town,

Jan. 15. 1725-6.

From the Result of the Congress of Senators, lately held at *Warsaw*, there was some Reason to hope, that the *Poles* were, at last, inclined to give the Protestant Powers Satisfaction for the Cruelties committed on the *Lutherans* at *Thorn*, and other Infractions of the Treaty of *Oliva*: But it appears by the *Universalis*, or circular Letters, issued by King *Augustus*, for raising the *Postpolite Ruszane*, or great *Posse* of the Kingdom (by the *French* call'd, *Arricre-Ban*) that the *Polish* Court are resolved to justify their barbarous and unjust Proceedings. The Translation of the said Summons is as follows: \*

*Augustus* II. By the Grace of God, King of *Poland*, Great Duke of *Lithuania*, &c. To all those whom it may concern, especially to our most dear

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\* First Summons of King *Augustus*, for raising the *Polish* *Postpolite*.

dear and well-beloved the Senators, Great Officers, and all the Nobility of the Palatinate of—— and the Towns and Castles thereto belonging, Greeting.

*Most Dear and Well-Beloved,*

**T**HE Peace which has been granted us by the special Providence of the King of Kings over this Kingdom, which we have cultivated by our continual Vigilance and Pains, and which our good Subjects enjoy, not without inexpressible Care on our Part, is so agreeable to us, that all our Endeavours and Views only tend to preserve such a precious Gift as long as possible, both at Home and Abroad.

'Twas with this View, that after the Limitation of the last Dyet, we have thought fit to name Deputies of both Orders, to enter into Conference with the Foreign Ministers, that after having heard their Proposals, in order to make Report thereof to the Republick assembled in a Body, we might concert the most proper Measures to preserve the publick Peace and Tranquility, and remove all Obstacles that might hinder the Enjoyment of so great a Blessing.

This likewise induced us to take the Opinion of a Congress of Senatours, to the End that the Penetration of this Council, in the Nature of an Expedient, might serve to support us in the salutary Intentions of maintaining the Peace, and diverting all that might tend to disturd that precious Tranquility so desirable to all.

And tho' we are perswaded, that the God of infinite Strength and Power, will bless the Sincerity of our Cares and Intentions, yet we have maturely reflected, that it is necessary to provide in Time of Peace against all unforeseen Accidents, and conclude all Negotiations armed with Spear and Buckler, espe-

especially considering the Threats and Machinations of the NONCONFORMIST POWERS, ON ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR OF THORN, which is a JUST REVENGE OF THE OFFENDED DEITY, and for which the Republick, which is independent, and absolute Mistress of its own Conduct, is accountable to nobody.

And seeing that the longer the Time runs on, the greater are their Preparations to put those Menaces in Execution, and that it is not proper to sit still and indolently to wait which Way the Storm will blow, but rather to prevent, and dextrously avert the Evils we are threatned with, we have thought fit to dispatch the Summons for the *Postpolite Ruszene*, according to the Power given us by the States of the Republick, immediately after the Limitation of the last Diet, with the Approbation of the most Worthy and most Reverend in *Christ*, the Primate, and the Senators of the Kingdom lately assembled in Congress.

Now we declare before God, the Searcher of Men's Hearts, that this Step does not tend to disturb or infringe the Peace establish'd by mutual Treaties, but only to maintain the Honour of our State, in Case of unforeseen Danger, and use the Reprisals allow'd by the Law of Nature and Nations; so we desire to convince the Republick, that we found the greatest Glory of the Orthodox Faith, and the Confidence of the publick Safety, in the Hearts of our valiant Subjects, knowing for certain, that the *Polish* Nation convened and assembled, famous and renowned for their immortal Actions, preferring their Faith and Country to their Lives and Fortunes, have extended the Frontiers of their Dominions, and secured the Dignity of their Sovereigns, and the Immunities of their Rights and Liberties in the most dangerous  
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Conjunctures, and have more than once, resisted Enemies confederated to ruin the Republick, whereby they have acquir'd immortal Fame.

We doubt not, but the same Readiness, and the same Valour, still subsist, for the Defence and Preservation of Religion, in the Hearts of those Children who love their Country, and of a whole warlike Nation. Therefore we the more readily conform to the Opinion of our Counsellors, and issue these our first *Universalia*, or Summons, earnestly desiring, for the Love we bear our Country, that all who are call'd the Children of this Republick, and who by the Common Law, ought themselves to appear, or send others in their Room for this Expedition, may take Care to provide themselves with Arms and other Necessaries for the War, according to the Custom of this Nation: And that you, Right Trusty and Well-beloved, take Care to mount on Horseback at the Places which shall be appointed in the Second and Third Summons, to repair forthwith under the Conduct of your Leaders, conformably to the Constitution of 1621.

We order our Officers to cause these First Summons to be published in the usual Camps and Places. Given at *Warsaw* the 5th of *April*, 1726, and, of our Reign the 29th.

*Further Proceedings of the British Parliament.*

**L**ET'S now attend the Proceedings of the *British Parliament*. On Friday the 1st of *April*; Sir *Richard Hopkings* presented to the House of Commons, *A Bill to prevent Abuses in making of Bricks and Tiles, and to ascertain the Dimensions thereof*; which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time; and then, in a Committee of the

of the whole House, *the Bill for the better securing the Monies and Effects of the Suitors of the Court of Chancery*, was gone through, and several Amendments were made to it.

The next Day, the Commons where wholly taken up with Bills for repairing and amending Roads and High Ways; which, indeed, employed the best Part of their Time all this Month. However, on *Monday the 4th*, their Grand Committee went through the *Malt-Bill*, and made several Amendments thereto.

The next Day (*April 5.*) the Commons order'd a *Bill* to be brought in, to enforce the Laws for Transportation of Felons, and for preventing their return to Great-Britain; after which, the ingrossed *Bill for repairing the Walls, Gates, and other publick Works, in and near the City of Norwich*, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. Then the *Bill for building a Bridge cross the River of Thames from the Town of Fulham, in Middlesex, to the Town of Putney, in Surrey*, being read the second Time, the Petitions, both of the City of London, and of the Borough of Southwark, against the said Bill, were also read, and Council for the Petitioners heard; after which, the further Consideration of the said Bill was put off till the 25th instant.

On *Wednesday the sixth*, the Commons went into a Grand Committee, to

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*Resolutions on Ways and Means.* consider further of Ways and Means for raising the Supply; and came to the following Resolutions, *viz.* First, That a Sum not less than one Pound, nor more than six Pounds yearly, be paid to his Majesty, by every Viſtualler and Retailer of Beer and Ale, in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and within the weekly Bills of Mortality, in Consideration, that no Beer or Ale to be sold out of their Houses, shall be sent out in any Pot, Bottle, or other Vessel belonging to such Viſtualler or Retailer, less than a Gallon.

II. That one hundred additional Hackney Chairs be added to the present Number already licensed, and be subject and liable to the Payment of the same yearly Rent, on licensing thereof.

III. That the Sum of 7046 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.* remaining in the Receipt of his Majesty's *Exchequer*, on Arrears of former Land-Taxes, be applied towards raising the Supply granted for the Year 1726.

Which Resolutions being the next April 7th. \* Day, severally read twice, were agreed to by the House; and a Bill was order'd to be brought, in pursuant to the said Resolutions. The same Day, the *Bill to prevent Abuses in making of Bricks and Tiles, &c.* was read a second Time, and committed; and, upon reading the Petition of several Master-Brickmakers, and Master-Bricklayers, the said Petition was referred to the Committee, to whom the said Bill was committed, before whom the Petitioners might be heard by their Council. Then

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a Bill was order'd to be brought in, for *the better preventing Frauds and Abuses in the manufacturing of Gold and Silver Wares*: After which, Mr. Waller Bacon reported the Resolutions of the Committee appointed to inspect what Laws are expired, or near expiring, viz.

I. That an Act made in the eighth Year of her late Majesty's Reign, Entituled, *An Act to regulate the Assize of Bread*, which Act was to continue for three Years, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, and was further continued for three Years, by an Act made in the first Year of his present Majesty's Reign, and by an Act of the fifth Year of his Majesty's Reign, was further continued for five Years, and from thence, to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, and will expire at the End of this present Session of Parliament, is fit to be continued.

II. That an Act made in the ninth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, Entituled, *An Act for the more effectual punishing wicked and evil disposed Persons going armed in disguise, and doing Injuries and Violences to the Persons and Properties of his Majesty's Subjects, and for the more speedy bringing the Offenders to Justice*, which Act was to commence from the first Day of June, 1723, and to continue for three Years, and, from thence, to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, and will expire at the End of this present Session of Parliament, is fit to be continued.

III. That

III. That an Act made in the tenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, Entituled, *An Act for the better viewing, searching and examining all Drugs, Medicines, Waters, Oils, and Compositions, used, or to be used, for Medicines, in all Places where the same shall be exposed to Sale, or kept for that Purpose, within the City of London, and Suburbs thereof, or within seven Miles Circuit of the said City,* which Act was to continue for three Years, and, from thence, to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, and will expire at the End of this present Session of Parliament, is fit to be continued.

The first and second of the said Resolutions being severally read a second Time, were, upon the Question severally put thereupon, agreed unto by the House. The last of the said Resolutions being read a second Time, it was ordered, That the said Resolution be recommitted.

2. That the said Resolution be re-committed to the same Committee.

3. That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, That they do inspect what other Laws are expired, or near expiring, and report their Opinion to the House, which of them are fit to be revived or continued.

IV. That a Bill, or Bills, be brought in, pursuant to such of the said Resolutions as were agreed unto by the House. After this, by Reason of the *Easter-Holy-Days*, the Commons adjourn'd till  
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Wednesday the 13th of this Month.

Being then \* met again, the Com-<sup>April 13</sup>mons resolv'd to address his Majesty, First, for an Account of the Expence his Majesty has been at in buying the Earl of *Clarendon's* House, in order to remove a Gate-Way which obstructed the Passage leading to the Parliament House. Secondly, for an Estimate of the Charge for Building and repairing the Barracks and Fortifications in *Scotland*. After this, Mr. *Farrer* reported the Amendments made in a Grand Committee to the *Malt-Bill*, which, (with an Amendment to one of them) being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be ingrossed.

The next Day (*April 14*) Mr. *Waller Bacon* presented to the House, a Bill to continue several Acts therein mention'd, for regulating the Assize of Bread, &c. which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time. After this, Mr. *Chocke*, from the *Exchequer*, presented to the House, an Account of the net Produce, into the Receipts of the *Exchequer*, of the several Branches of the Civil List Revenues, from the first of *August*, 1714, to *Michaelmas* 1725, distinguishing what has been paid in, on Account of each Year. A Bill was order'd to be brought in, for the Sale of such of the forfeited Estates in that Part of Great Britain call'd *Scotland*, as remain unsold, and are vested in the Crown, and for determining such Claims on the said Estates, as, having been duly enter'd, remain unde-

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- *termin'd*; Mr. Farrer presented to the House a *Bill for granting an Aid to his Majesty, by laying a Tax upon all Victuallers and Retailers of Beer and Ale, &c.* which was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time; and the Council for and against the *Bill for building a Bridge cross the River of Thames*, having been heard, Mr. Speaker open'd the said Bill, which was thereupon committed.

On Friday, the 15th, a Petition of several Watermen against the said Bill was presented to the House, read, and referr'd to the Committee. But another Petition of *Thomas Osborne*, Tenant by Lease for Years of the Ferry over the River *Thames* from *Chelsea* to *Battersea*, praying to be heard by his Council against the said Bill, was rejected. Then the *Bill for laying a Duty upon all Victuallers, &c.* was read the second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; and Mr. Recorder of London (*Sir William Thompson*) having presented to the House a *Bill to enforce the Laws for Transportation of Felons, &c.* the same was receiv'd, read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time. After this, in a Grand Committee, the Commons consider'd further of the Supply, and came to the following Resolutions, *viz.*

*Resolutions  
on the Sup-  
ply.*

1. That a Sum not exceeding sixty thousand two hundred thirty five Pounds eight Shillings and eight Pence be granted to his Majesty, for making  
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good the Deficiency of the general Fund of seven hundred twenty four thousand, eight hundred forty nine Pounds, six Shillings and ten Pence, one fifth Part of a Penny, *per Annum*, for the Year ended at *Michaelmas*, 1725.

II. That a Sum not exceeding six thousand and eighty Pounds *Sterling* be granted to his Majesty for enabling his Majesty to make Satisfaction to *Daniel Campbell*, Esq; (a Member of this House) for the Damages by him sustain'd in the late Riot at *Glasgow*, on Account of the Concern the said Mr. *Campbell* had, or was supposed to have had, in promoting the *Act* for laying a Duty upon *Malt*, for the Service of the Year 1725.

These Resolutions, being the next \* Day reported, were agreed to by \* April 16. the House; and the same Day, the *Bill* to continue certain *Acts* therein mention'd, &c. was read the second Time, and committed.

On *Monday*, the 18th, the Commons heard Council against and for the *Bill*, for the more effectual draining and Preservation of the North Division of the Great Level of the Fens, call'd Bedford-Level: And Mr. Speaker having open'd the said Bill, it was committed to a Committee of the whole House, to whom several Petitions, relating thereto, were referred.

The same Day, a private Committee took into Consideration, the *Bill* to prevent Abuses in making of Bricks and Tiles, and to ascertain the Dimensions thereof, against

against several Clauses of which, the following *Reasons* were presented, viz.

1. *As to Spanish or Albies, not being to be mixed with the Brick-Earth*; some *Spanish* is absolutely necessary for some Sorts of Brick-Earth, which will not make Bricks without, but will make very good Grey-Stocks and Place-Bricks with; and *Spanish* is proper for all Brick Earth, as it helps Bricks in drying and burning, and prevents their cracking, so that they dry, and are burnt sooner, and consequently sounder, with *Spanish* than without: For if a large Shower of Rain happens whilst they are burning, several of the upper Rows of the Clamp are thereby render'd rotten.

2. *As to Breefe or Cynders not being to be used in the burning of Bricks*; Breefe is only strewed between Bricks burnt in Clamps, and not used, or worth using, in the Fire-Holes: And as it takes Fire sooner than fresh Coals, forwards the burning, and so frequently helps to prevent the Damage of Rain, as well as *Spanish*. And Breefe does not occasion so much, nor such offensive Smoke as Coals do.

3. *As to the Size of Bricks being to be ascertained*; The Brickmakers are willing, and endeavour to make their Bricks all of one Size, as near as may be; and the Difference between the biggest and the least Brick of the same Sort is very trivial, and proceeds from some inevitable Cause; for some Earth, and even different Parts of the same Rood of Earth, shrink more in drying  
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and burning, than others ; so that no Brickmaker can warrant his Bricks all of one Size. tho' made with one Mould, and of one Field of Earth : And Bricks are frequently by sudden Rains, or Overburning, render'd less than they were design'd to be.

4. *As to the Masters and Wardens of the Bricklayers Company, being to appoint Searchers to see if the Earth be good and well temper'd, and the Bricks well burnt and of the right Dimensions ;* Many of the *Bricklayers Company* are of other Trades, and others are Copartners together in Brick-making, and therefore may favour themselves ; and most of the *Bricklayers* who are of the Company, use but small Quantities of Bricks. And if any Power should be given the Company, it is not to be doubted but they'll abuse it ; because under Pretence of an old Act, empowering the Justices to appoint Tile-Searchers, the Company have, without any Consent of the Justices, appointed Tile-Searchers themselves, who have constantly taken Money of Tile-Makers, little regarding the Quality of their Tiles. And *Bricklayers* are not Judges of Brick-Earth. And if it is in the Breast of any Searchers to approve or disapprove of Brick-Earth, the Brick-maker may buy Earth at a large Price, and not be permitted to use it : And tho' the Searchers one Year may approve of it, the Searchers the next Year may disapprove it.

The next Day (*April 19th*) a Petition against the *Bill for building a Bridge cross the River of Thames, &c.* was presented to the House, read, and rejected ; as was also a Petition of several Victuallers within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster* against the Bill for laying a Duty upon all Victuallers) tho' back'd by the following Reasons, viz.

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*The CASE of the Greater Number of the Victuallers, inhabiting within London, Westminster, and the Bills of Mortality, humbly Offered to the Consideration of the Honourable the House of Commons, in Relation to a Bill now depending in that Honourable House, for granting an Aid to His Majesty, by laying a Duty upon all Victuallers, and Retailers of Beer and Ale, &c.*

**I**T is humbly apprehended, That the Victuallers who have desired this Bill, have done it with a View to draw all the Trade into their own Hands; well knowing, that the poorer Sort, who are much the greater Number, exercise it only for a bare Subsistence, and must therefore comply with their Customers, by selling Drink out of their Houses in small Quantities, or lose their Trade.

That the greatest Number of the Victuallers having set up their Trade without a Stock of their own, and upon the Credit of others, have much ado to gain an honest Livelihood for themselves and Families, and are absolutely unable to pay the Tax intended to be laid upon them by this Bill.

If the Victuallers are restrained from carrying out their Drink to their Customers in small Quantities, there must of Course be less Drink sold by the Victuallers, such Customers not having Time, or being in Circumstances to come to the Victuallers Houses to drink, or to fetch Drink from thence in their own Pots.

For Instance, There are great Numbers of the King's Subjects, such as Jourymen Dyers, Carpenters, Joyners, Bricklayers, Painters, Plaisterers, Shoe-makers, Taylors, Labourers, &c. who can neither come to publick Houses during the Time of their Work, nor keep Pots of their own at  
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Gentlemen's or Masters Houses, where they are at work, to fetch it.

This Bill will occasion more private Families to brew their own Drink, of Consequence, the Revenue of the Excise must be lessened, to the Damage of the Crown; and there must be a much less Consumption of Malt to the Prejudice of the landed Interest.

If the Victuallers cannot carry out their Drink in less Quantities than a Gallon, as many of them must by that means lose their Trade, and be undone, they and their Families will come upon the Parish for a Maintenance, and become burthensome to the Publick instead of a Support.

But if it should happen, That Customers would send their own Servants with Pots to the Victuallers Houses for Drink, that might prove as great an Inconvenience to the Customers, in the Loss of their Servants Time, and by drawing them into Idleness and ill Habits, as it is pretended to be the Victuallers, and will only turn the Evil from one Set of Men, upon all Mankind in general.

And if any Number of the Victuallers should be undone by this Bill, their present Number being thereby reduced, the Bill will not raise the Money expected.

The Consumption of Beer and Ale being greatly lessened within a few Years past, by the excessive drinking of Geneva, and other strong Waters, by the poorer sort of People, It is humbly hoped this Honourable House will not lay a greater Restraint upon the Consumption of Beer and Ale.

It is further humbly submitted to the Consideration to the Honourable House whether it will not be hard and unequal, to lay a Tax upon any particular Number of his Majesty's Subjects, for the Ease or Benefit of the whole Nation.

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Then in a Grand Committee, the Commons went through the said Bill, and made several Amendments thereto; after which the Call of the House was further adjourn'd, to that Day Fortnight.

On *Wednesday*, the 20th. Mr. *John Cherwind*, (from the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations) laid before the Commons several Letters and Proposals, relating to the Lands in *St. Christopher's* yielded by the *French* to *Great Britain*; after, which, a *Bill for Vesting the Real and Personal Estates of Richard Hampden Esq; in Trustees, &c.* was read the first, and order'd to be read a 2d. Time: Then the *Bill to enforce the Laws for Transportation of Felons, &c.* was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; The Amendments made to the *Bill for laying a Duty upon all Victuallers, &c.* being approved, the said Bill was ordered to be ingross'd; And Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrant for a New Writ, for Electing a Burgels for the Borough of *Knaresborough* in *Yorkshire*, in the Room of the Honourable *Richard Arundel Esq;* who had accepted the Office of Surveyor General of his Majesty's Works.

*A New Writ*  
order'd.

*April 21st*

The next † Day, a *Bill* was order'd to be brought in, for the better preventing Collusive Seizures of Foreign Goods, and for Improvements of his Majesty's Revenues of Customs, Excise, and Inland Duties; And an Ingross'd *Bill* for granting an Aid to his Majesty by laying a Duty upon all Victuallers, &c.

&c. was read the 3d. Time; pass'd, and sent up to the Lords. Then the Amendments made, in the Committee of the whole House, to the *Bill for the better Securing, the Monies and Effects of the Suitors of the Court of Chancery*, were reported and agreed to by the House, and the said Bill order'd to be ingross'd.

On the 22d. the Amendments made to the *Bill to prevent Abuses in the making of Bricks and Tyles*, &c. were also agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be ingrossed; and then, in a Grand Committee, the Commons consider'd of, and went through the *Bill for making Provision for the Rect'or of St. Mary le Strand in the County of Middlesex*.

The next \* Day, Mr. Speaker was order'd to issue his Warrant for a new Writ for electing a Citizen to serve in this present Parliament for the City of *Darham*; in the room of *Charles Talbot, Esq;* who had accepted the Office of Solicitor General to his Majesty; and the Amendments made in the Committee to the *Bill to continue certain Acts therein mention'd*, &c. being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be ingross'd. Then Mr. Alderman *Child* presented to the House a *Bill for the better preventing of Frauds and Abuses in the Manufacturing of Gold and Silver Wares*, which was receiv'd, read the 1st. and order'd to be read a second Time; and a *Bill* was order'd to be brought in for the better regulating Tryals by Nisi Prius, in the County of Middlesex.

On

On *Monday*, the 25th of *April*, Mr. *Rudge*, laid before the Commons the *Report of the Trustees for raising Money on the Estates of the late Directors of the South-Sea Company*; And Mr. *Leheup*, from the Treasury, presented to the House, an *Abstract of the Survey of the Lands in the Island of St. Christopher's yielded by France to Great Britain*. After this Three Petitions, two of Mr. *Richard Hampden's* Creditors, the other of Mr. *Hampden* himself, were read and referr'd to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the *Bill for Vesting the real and personal Estates of Richard Hampden Esq;* was committed, and then, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons consider'd further of Ways and Means, for raising the Supply, and came to several Resolutions.

\* April 26:

The next † Day, a *Bill for the better regulating Tryals by Nisi Prius, in the County of Middlesex*; as also a *Bill for Sale of such of the Forfeited Estates in Scotland as remain unsold, &c.* And a *Bill for the better preventing collusive Seizures of foreign Goods &c.* were read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time.

This Day, the King came to the House of Peers with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, His Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills viz.

*Acts pass'd.*

An Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, in that

that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *England*; and for granting to His Majesty certain Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, in that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *Scotland*, for the Service of the Year 1726; and for the more effectual preventing Frauds and Abuses in Shipping of Malt for Exportation to foreign Parts; and for ascertaining the Price of Ale to be sold in *Scotland*; and for making good the Deficiency of the Lottery Tickets of the Year 1724; and for making forth Duplicates of *Exchequer* Bills, Lottery Tickets, and Orders lost, burnt, or otherwise destroy'd.

An Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty, by laying a Duty upon all Victuallers and Retailers of Beer and Ale within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the Weekly Bills of Mortality, and for prohibiting their sending Beer or Ale out of their Houses to distant Places in any Pots or Vessels less than a Gallon. And also for adding One Hundred additional Hackney Chairs to those already Licensed. And for applying certain Arrears of former Land-Taxes towards the Supply granted to His Majesty for the Service of the Year 1726, and for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

And to twenty other Publick Acts, most of them for the repairing and amending several Roads and High Ways therein mention'd; And to Eighteen private Bills.

The

Three Elections determined.

The King being withdrawn, and the Commons return'd to their House, Mr. *Gibbon*, from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, reported the following Resolutions, which were agreed to, viz.

1. That *George Dundas* was duly elected a Commissioner to serve in this present Parliament for the Shire of *Linlithgow*, in Scotland.

2. That *John Murray* Esq; was duly elected a Burgess for the District of Burghs of *Linlithgow*, *Selkirk*, *Lanerk*, and *Peebles*.

3. And that *Bowater Vernon* Esq; was not, and that *Charles Mason* Esq; was duly elected a Burgess for the Borough of *Bishops-Castle* in the County of *Salop*.

A new Writ order'd.

On the 27th a Bill for the better preventing of Frauds and Abuses in the Manufacturing of Gold and Silver Wares, was read a second time and committed and an ingrossed Bill to prevent Abuses in the making of Bricks and Tiles, was read the 3d. Time, pass'd and sent up to the Lords. Then Mr. *Speaker* was order'd to issue his Warrant for a new Writ for the Electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Sudbury*, in the County of *Suffolk*, in the room of *William Wyndham* Esq; who had accepted the Office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Hospital at *Chelsea*. After this, upon a Motion made by Sir *John Rushout*, and seconded by Sir *Thomas Coke*, and Mr. *Arthur Onslow*, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, for the more effectual Preventing Bribery and Corruption

ruption in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament; And upon a Petition of Mr. Richard Manley, and several other Suitors of the Court of Chancery, it was resolv'd to address his Majesty, for the several Reports made relating to the Claims and Demands of the said Suitors, upon the Deficient Masters of the said Court; And then Mr. Farrer reported the Resolutions of the Grand Committe on Ways and Means, which were agreed to as follows, viz.

Resolution on  
Ways and  
Means.

1. That the Imposition of Two Pennies Scots upon each Pint of Ale and Beer brewed and sold in the City of Glasgow, &c. be vested in his Majesty for raising the Sum of 6080 l. granted to make Satisfaction to Daniel Campbel Esq for the Damages by him sustain'd in the late Riot at Glasgow.

2. That the Duty of Three Shillings per Pound on Snuff, granted to her late Majesty, be repealed.

3. That the Rate of all Snuff, imported in British Ships from the British Plantations, or the Spanish West-Indies, be two Shillings and six Pence for every pound Weight Averdupoize, and in that Proportion for a greater, or less Quantity.

4. That the Rate of all Snuff imported from Italy, Spain, Portugal, and all other Parts except France, be five Shillings for every Pound Weight Averdupoize, and in that Proportion for a greater or less Quantiry.

G g g

5. That

5. That on the Exportation of any Snuff all the Duties be drawn back, except the old Subsidy.

6. That any of his Majesty's Subjects may import Whale-Fins, Oyl, or Blubber of Whales taken and caught in *St. David's Streights*, or in any other Parts of the Seas thereto adjoining; as also the Skins, Oyl, Blubber, or other Produce whatsoever of Seals and other Creatures caught in the *Greenland Sea*, *St. David's Streights*, or any other Parts of the Seas adjoining, without paying any Custom, Subsidy, or other Duties for the same, during the Term of five Years, from the 24th Day of *December 1726*. And a Bill was order'd to be brought in pursuant to the said Resolutions.

\* April 28. The next \* Day, an ingrossed Bill for making Provision for the Rector of *St. Mary le Strand*, was read the third Time, amended; pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; *A Bill to prevent unlawful Combinations of Workmen employed in the Woollen Manufactures, &c.* was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time; And *a Bill for Sale of the Forfeited Estates in Scotland*, was read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; as was also *a Bill for the better preventing collusive Seizures of Foreign Goods, &c.* Then, in a Grand Committee, some Progress was made in *Mr. Hampden's Bill*.

On the 29th. a *Bill for the more effectual Preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Election*

*lection of Members to serve in Parliament,* was read the first, and order'd to be read a 2d. Time; and the *Bill for the better regulating Tryals by Nisi Prius,* in the County of *Middlesex* was read the second Time, and committed: After this, Mr. *Treasurer* (Sir Paul *Merhuen*) reported to the House, That their Address of the *Wednesday* before, having been presented to His Majesty, he was commanded to lay before the House the *several Reports relating to the Claims and Demands of the Suitors of the Court of Chancery, upon the Deficient Masters of the said Court;* And that His Majesty had also commanded him to acquaint the House, That his Majesty recommended to their Consideration and Compassion the unhappy Case of the said Suitors, that Provision might be made by the House for their Relief. And Mr. *Treasurer* laid Copies of the said Reports before the House accordingly; Then the ingrossed *Bill for better securing the Monies and Effects of the Suitors of the Court of Chancery,* was read the 3d. Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords.

*Reports about the Suitors of Chancery laid before the Commons.*

On *Saturday*, the last Day of *April*, the *Bill for the more effectual preventing Bribery and Corruption in Elections, &c.* was read the second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

On the 20th of this Month there was a remarkable Debate in the House of Peers, upon this Occasion: His Ma-

jesty having, on the 24th. of *March*  
 last, sent a Message to the House of  
 Commons. importing, in Substance,  
*His Majesty hoped, he should be enabled by*  
*the Assistance of HIS PARLIAMENT to in-*  
*crease the Number of Seamen already voted;*  
 and the said Message not having, at the  
 same Time, been sent, nor afterwards  
 communicated to the House of Peers,  
 the Earl of *Strafford* took Notice of it,  
 and upon his Motion, *Wednesday* the  
 20th of *April*, was appointed for taking  
 into Consideration that Part of the  
 Printed Votes of the House of Com-  
 mons of the 24th of *March* 1725, pur-  
 porting to be a Message to that House  
 from His Majesty, under his Royal Sign-  
 Manual.

Debate in the  
 Lords House  
 about a  
 Message  
 sent to the  
 Commons  
 only.

The Earl of *Strafford* open'd the De-  
 bate in a long Speech, wherein his Lord-  
 ship endeavour'd to shew, ' That the  
 ' said Message was unprecedented, and  
 ' struck at the ancient Priviledges of  
 ' the House of Peers, who are the grand  
 ' standing Council of the Sovereign; the  
 ' Hereditary and perpetual Guardians of  
 ' the Liberties and Properties of the Peo-  
 ' ple, and next the K. the principal Part  
 ' of the Legislature, and who therefore  
 ' have a Right to be consulted in all  
 ' Matters of publick Concern. Conclu-  
 ' ding, That an Address be presented  
 ' to His Majesty, to know who advised  
 ' his Majesty not to send the same Mes-  
 ' sage to the House of Peers, as was  
 ' sent to the House of Commons? Here-  
 upon my Lord *Treper*, Lord Privy-Seal,  
 rightly

rightly foreseeing the Tendency of such a Motion, moved, that the farther Consideration of that matter might be adjourn'd for a Month. He was seconded by his Grace the Duke of *Devonshire* : But they were answer'd by the Lord *Lechmere*, who, in a long, learned, and vehement Speech, represented in Substance, ' That the Subject Matter of this Debate was of so great Consequence to his Majesty's Service; to the Honour of that Noble and Illustrious Assembly, to the ancient Constitution of Parliament, and to the Prosperity and Welfare of the Kingdom, That it ought not to be postponed at all, much less for such a length of Time, as amounted to a laying it entirely aside. That it must be for the Service and Support of the Crown, upon all Occasions, to have the Advice of both Houses of Parliament; and as the Message in Question was only sent to the House of Commons, and there had not yet been any Communication with their Lordships upon it, tho' it contain'd Matters of the highest Importance, it tended to undermine the very Foundation of the House of Peers, and of the ancient Constitution of the Kingdom. That the Rights of the People of *England* were, in some Measure, invaded, whenever they were deprived of the Assistance of that House of Parliament, without whom no Aid can be given to the Crown, nor any Taxes laid on the Subjects :

Subjects : And therefore if this De-  
 bate should be adjourn'd to so long a  
 Day, it might be inferr'd from such a  
 Dilatory Proceeding, that their Lord-  
 ships were not as Jealous of their own  
 Priviledges, and of the Rights and  
 Properties of the People, at this Time,  
 and as much determin'd to support and  
 defend them Both, as any of their  
 Ancestors and Predecessors had for-  
 merly been. That it was the undoubt-  
 ed, inherent, and fundamental Right  
 of the House of Peers, to alter and  
 amend all Money Bills which came  
 from the Commons ; and tho' in some  
 late Instances, the Commons had dis-  
 puted that Right ; yet the Lords had  
 never fail'd to maintain and assert it.  
 That, according to ancient Usage, all  
 Demands of Supply should come from  
 the Throne in the House of Peers, and  
 therefore all other Methods are Un-  
 parliamentary, New, and dangerous  
 to the Constitution : All which As-  
 sertions his Lordship corroborated by  
 several Precedents upon Record, which  
 he caused to be read. My Lord *Lech-*  
*mere* was answer'd by the Lord *Onslow* and  
 the Lord Viscount *Townshend* ; But they  
 were reply'd to by the Lord *Barbursf*, who  
 among other Things, took Notice,  
 That the Appellation of PARLIAMENT  
 being given to the Commons and  
 separately from the Lords, was en-  
 tirely new and unprecedented ; That  
 this was so far from being the Language  
 of former Times, that tho' of late the  
 Com-

‘ Commons took upon them to begin all  
‘ Money Bills, yet there was a Time  
‘ when they were so inconsiderable, as  
‘ to apply to the Lords, to desire them  
‘ to provide Money for the Publick Ser-  
‘ vice ; That if, at this Time, the Lords  
‘ suffer’d themselves to be over-look’d  
‘ in this manner, they might come, at  
‘ last, to be voted useleis, as they had  
‘ formerly been : And therefore lest any  
‘ Mistake of this Kind should be attend-  
‘ ed with such ill Consequence, as to  
‘ encourage Evil Ministers hereafter to a  
‘ Total Neglect of the House of Peers,  
‘ his Lordship was of Opinion, that pro-  
‘ per Notice, should be taken of it  
‘ immediately, instead of deferring the  
‘ further Consideration of it, for a  
‘ Month. Hereupon the Earl of Scar-  
‘ borough stood up, and with a great  
‘ Deal of Vivacity and Dexterity, elu-  
‘ ded the Force both of Lord Lechmere’s  
‘ and Lord Bathurst’s Arguments : His  
‘ Lordship did not deny, that the Peers  
‘ have a Right to be advised with, in all  
‘ Matters of Importance, and to give  
‘ their Consent to Money Bills : But he  
‘ added, That in the Case before them,  
‘ it seem’d needless to send the Message  
‘ in Question to their House, because  
‘ their Lordships had implicitly given  
‘ their Consent to the augmenting the  
‘ Number of Seamen, in their Address  
‘ of Thanks to his Majesty, wherein the  
‘ said Augmentation was hinted at. As  
‘ to what had been suggested, That for-  
‘ merly the Commons apply’d to the  
‘ Lords

' Lords to provide Money for the pub-  
 ' lick Service, 'the reason of it was, be-  
 ' cause, at that time, none, had any Mo-  
 ' ney to give but the Lords, most of  
 ' the Lands being then in their Hands;  
 ' whereas since the Reigns of *Henry*  
 ' *VIIth.* and *Henry VIIIth.* the Case is  
 ' very much alter'd; and therefore they  
 ' ought not to consider, how Things  
 ' were formerly, but how they are at  
 ' present, and so act as they find them.  
 The Earl of *Scarborough* was reply'd to  
 by the Lord *Lonsdale*, who was back'd  
 by the Earl of *Chesterfield*. The Duke  
 of *Newcastle*, having answer'd them, my  
 Lord *Bathurst* reply'd to his Grace, upon  
 which the Lord *Townshend* spoke again,  
 and was supported by the Lord Viscount  
*Falmouth*. To these Two the Lord *Lech-*  
*mere* and Earl *Strafford* reply'd; but they  
 were answer'd by the Lords *Trevor* and  
*Harcourt*. At last, the Question being  
 stated upon the Lord *Trevor's* Motion,  
*viz.* Whether the further Consideration  
 of the Order of the Day, should be ad-  
 journ'd to that Day Month? It was car-  
 ried in the Affirmative, by a Majority  
 of 69 Voices against 31. The next  
 Day, Eighteen of the Peers who were  
 for the Negative enter'd their *Protests*  
 and *Reasons* against the said Resolution,  
*viz.* The Earls of *Scarsdale*, *Strafford*,  
*Litchfield*, *Exeter*, *Aberdeen*, *Coventry*,  
 and *Uxbridge*; And the Lords *Gaven*,  
*Monjoy*, *Compton*, *Gower*, *Ashburnham*,  
*Lechmere*, *Warrington*, *Boyle*, *Bathurst*,  
*Bruce*, and *Foley*.

About

About the Beginning of this Month, it was declared that his Majesty had been pleased to appoint *Richard Sutton, Esq;* to be his Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Prussia*. And some time after, *Isaac Leheup Esq;* Member of Parliament for *Badmin*, in *Gornwall*, was named his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Diet at *Ratisbon*.

About the middle of April, *Richard Arundel Esq;* Member of Parliament for *Knareborough* in *Yorkshire*, was appointed Surveyor General of his Majesty's Works: In the Room of *Sir Thomas Hewet*, deceased; *Thomas Ripley Esq;* Comptroller of his Majesty's Works, in the room of *Sir John Vanbrugh*, deceased; and *William Kent, Esq;* Chief Carpenter of all his Majesty's Works and Buildings, in the room of the said *Thomas Ripley Esq;*

About the same time, *Charles Talbot Esq;* Member of Parliament for the City of *Durham*, was made his Majesty's Solicitor General, in the room of *Sir Clement Wearg*, deceased; *William Wyndham Esq;* Member for *Sudbury*, was appointed Lieutenant Governor of the Royal Hospital at *Chelsea*, in the room of *Colonel Chudleigh* deceased; And the Right Hon. the Earl of *Loudoun*, his Majesty's High Commissioner in *Scotland*.

On the 7th of April, *Mr. Alderman Thompson* was declared duly elected Sheriff for the City of *London*, and County of *Middlesex*, for the remainder of the Year, in the room of *Sir Jeremiah Murden*, deceased.

H h h

About

**Ecclesiastical Promotions.**

About the Beginning of this Month, the Rev. Mr. *Fox*, Minister of *Pottern* near the *Devizes*, in *Wiltshire*, was presented by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Chancellor, to the Church of *Reading*, vacant by the Decease of the Rev. Mr. *Reeves*; The Revd. Mr. *George Favell*, was presented to the Vicarage of *Barford*, alias *Great Barford*, in *Bedfordshire* and Diocess of *Lincoln*; and on *Thursday*, the 7th. the Rev. Mr. *Pordham*, was chosen by the Vestry of *St. George's Hanover-Square*, Minister of the said Parish, in the room of the Rev. Mr. *Beacroft* deceased. About the same Time, the Rev. Mr. *William Egerton*, youngest Son of Sir *John Egerton Bart*, was presented by his Father to the Rectory of *Farthinge*, (or *Fatheringay*) in *Northamptonshire*; and on *Monday* the 18th, the Rev. Mr. *Morgan* Minister of *Glensford* in *Suffolk*, was chosen Master of *Clare-Hall*, in the University of *Cambridge*, (of which Colledge he was formerly a Fellow) in the room of *Dr. Grigg* deceased; the Rev. Mr. *Peploe* Son to the Lord Bishop of *Chester*, was, by the Lord Chancellor, presented to the Vicarage of *Preston*, in *Lancashire*, vacant by the Promotion of his Father; the Rev. Mr. *Bernard*, Vicar of *Selling*, and Chaplain to the Lord *Sondes*, was by his Lordship presented to the Rectory of *Badsinore* in *Kent*; And the Rev. Mr. *George Lowe*, was presented, by the Lord Chancellor, to the Vicarage of *Lullington*, in the County of *Derby*, and Diocess of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

On

On the 9th of April, a Squadron of Vice-Admiral Seven of His Majesty's Men of War, *Hosier sails for the West-Indies.* commanded by Francis Hosier Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue, sailed by Plymouth to the Westward with a very fair Wind; and on the 17th Sir Charles Wager, Vice-Admiral of the Red, with a Squadron of Two and Twenty of his Majesty's Ships of War under his Command, sailed from the Nore for the Baltick. *And Sir Charles Wager for the Baltick.*

By the Report of the Governors of the several Hospitals under the Care of the Lord Mayor and the Citizens of London, it appears, that for the Year last past there have been put forth Apprentices out of Christ's Hospital 116 Children to several Trades and Callings, ten whereof being instructed in the Mathematicks were put forth to the Commanders of Ships. *Account of Hospitals in London.*

Children now remaining under the Care and Charge of the said Hospital, ————— 997

Buried the last Year, ————— 3

There have been cured and discharg'd from St. Bartholomew's Hospital the same Year of wounded, maim'd, sick, and diseas'd Persons, ————— 3564

Buried the same Year ——— 245

Remaining there under Cure 563

Cur'd and discharg'd from St. Thomas's Hospital for the Year last past, 4873

Buried from thence this Year 392

Remaining under Cure, 652

Receiv'd this Year into the Hospital of Bridewell, Vagrants, &c. 289

Apprentices brought up in divers Arts and Trades in the said Hospital, 87

H h h 2 Admitted

Admitted into the Hospital of *Beth-lem*, distracted Men and Women, 93  
Cured there of their Lunacy, 85  
Distracted Persons buried the last Year

Remaining there under Cure, 148

**Sir Nic. Tre-  
vanion, Com-  
missioner of the  
Navy.** Towards the End of this Month, *Sir Nicholas Trevanion Bart.* was appointed Commissioner of the Navy at *Plymouth*, in the room of *Francis Dove Esq;* deceased.

**Mr. Newton  
Register of the  
University of  
Cambridge.** *Mr. Robert Grove* deceased, was succeeded as Register of the University of *Cambridge*, by *Lancelot Newton Esq;* M. A. Batchelor of Canon and Civil Law; and

**Mrs. Fitz-  
Williams  
Maid of Ho-  
nour to the  
Princess of  
Wales.** *Linacre* Professor of Physick in the said University; *Mrs. Fitz-william's* Daughter of the Lord Viscount *Fitz-williams*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, was appointed a Maid of Honour to her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales*, in the Room of *Mrs. Mary Howard*, lately married to the Earl of *Deloraine*: And *Mr. Biscoe*, of the *Inner-Temple*, was made Secondary of the Chirographer's Office, in the Room of *Mr. Storer*, deceased.

**New Members  
of Parliament  
chosen.** *John Sambroke Esq;* was about the beginning of *April* chosen Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Dunwich* in *Suffolk*, in the room of *Sir John Ward* deceased; and *Jacob Bancks Esq;* was chosen for the Borough of *Christ Church*

**Deaths, Births,  
and Marriages  
of eminent  
Persons.** *Twynnam* in the County of *Southampton*, in the room of *Sir Peter Mews Kt.* deceased.

About the beginning of this Month, died *John Hiccocks Esq;* late one of the Masters in Chancery; as did, on the 6th of a violent Fever *Sir Clement Wearg Kt.* His Majesty's Solicitor General, Member

ber of Parliament for *Helston* in *Cornwall*, and a Lawyer of great Learning, and flowing Eloquence. He married a Daughter of the late Lord chief Baron *Montague*.

About this Time, died also the Hon. *Henry Townshend*, a younger Brother of the Lord *Townshend*; and *Nehemiah Arnold* Esq; an eminent Brewer; and formerly Commissioner in several Lotteries.

And the Hon.  
Mr. Henry  
Townshend.  
And Mr. Ar-  
nold.

On the 26th of this Month, *James Douglas* Esq; was married to her Grace the Dutchess Dowager of *Ancaster*.

James Doug-  
las Esq. mar-  
ries the Dutch-  
ess of Ancaster.

On the 9th died the Rev. Dr. *Grigg*, Master of *Clare-Hall*, in the University of *Cambridge*; as did, some Days before, *Thomas Drake* Esq; formerly High Sheriff of *Hampshire*.

Dr. Grigg,  
dies.  
And Thomas  
Drake Esq.

On *Thursday* the 14th of *April*, died her Grace the Dutchess of *Warton*; She was Daughter to the late Major-General *Holmes*, and had by the Duke one Son, who died in the second Year of his Age, so that she left no issue behind her.

The Dutchess  
of Wharton  
dies.

The same Day, died also Colonel *Thomas Chudleigh* Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Hospital at *Chelsea*.

And Colonel  
Chudleigh.

Three Days before (*Monday April* 11th) *Henry Hoare*, Esq; Son to the late eminent Banker of that Name in *Fleet-street*, and Grandson to Sir *Richard Hoare*, formerly Lord Mayor of *London*, was marry'd to the Daughter of the Rt. Hon. the Lord *Masham* of *Oates*; a Fortune of 30,000*l*.

Mr. Hoare  
married.

About the same time, died the Lady *Anne Egerton*, second Wife of Sir *John Egerton* Bart. She was Daughter and sole Heiress of *Francis Wolverston* of *Stratford*, in *Staffordshire* Esq;

The Lady E-  
gerton dies.

On

*Col. Townshend's Lady deliver'd of a Son.*

On *Monday* the 18th of *April*, the Lady of the Hon. Col. *Townshend*, only Daughter of the Lord *Will Pawlet*, was deliver'd of a Son.

*Mrs. Smithson dies.*

Two Days after (*April* 20th) died *Madam Smithson*, whose Husband Mr. *Justice Smithson* of *Tottenham*, was for several Years Member of Parliament for the County of *Middlesex*.

*And Mr. Burman.*

Some time before, died the Reverend Mr. *Burman* Vicar of *Newington*, as did also the Right Hon. *Thomas Lord Arundel*, at his Lordships seat at *Wardour Castle* in *Wiltshire* near *Shaftsbury* in an advanced Age. He was a *Roman Catholick* Peer, of an ancient Family, and *Thomas* one of his Ancestors, for the Valour he shew'd in *Hungary* against the *Turks*, (tho' but very young) was by *Rodolph II.* made a Count of the Empire: Which Title, with the Privileges thereof, was to descend to every one of his Children and three Generations of both Sexes: But upon his return to *England*, there being a great Dispute among the Peers, of this Realm, whether such a Dignity given by a Foreign Prince should be allow'd of here as to Place, Precedence, or rather Privilege, it was Voted in the Negative.

*And Edward Nicholas Esq.*

About the same time, died also at the *Bath*, after a long Illness, *Edward Nicholas* of *Horsley*, in the County of *Surrey* Esq; Member of Parlia. for *Shaftsbury*.

*And Dr. Gardiner.*

On *Friday* the 22d. died at *Oxford*, the Reverend Dr. *Gardiner*, Warden of *All Souls Colledge*, Keeper of the University Archives, and Curator of *Shelden Theatre*.  
The

The same Day, died Mr. Serjeant *Nott*, And Serjeant  
at his Seat near *Leicester*; as did, about *Nott*.  
the same time, the Honourable *Robert* And the Hon.  
*Digby* Esq; one of the Knights of the *Mr. Digby*.  
Shire for the County of *Warwick*, and second  
Son to the Right Honourable the  
Lord *Digby*, of *Coleshill* in the said County,  
a Peer of *Ireland*.

On *Monday* the 25th of *April*, died And Sir Wm.  
Sir *William Ingoldsby*, of *Buckinghamshire*, Ingoldsby.  
Bart. leaving no Issue Male.

The next Day, died in *Red-Lyon-street* And the Rev.  
*Holbourn*, the Rev. Mr. *Jeremy Collier*, Mr. *Jeremy*  
a Nonjuring Clergyman famous for several *Collier*.  
Writings, particularly three Volumes of *His Character*  
*Essays on several Moral Subjects*,  
*a Treatise on the Immorality of the English*  
*Stage*, and some *Corrections*, and *Additions*  
to *Morery's Historical and Geographical*  
*Dictionary*, the first Translation of which,  
into *English*, was the Performance of Mr.  
*John de la Croze*, and others. In all his  
Composures, Mr. *Collier* shew'd a great  
deal of Learning and Mastery of Style,  
so that he justly claims a Place among  
the best *English Prose-Writers*: But  
his Political Principles made him ex-  
tream obnoxious to all the *Revolutioners*,  
especially since in the Year 1696, in  
Conjunction with Mr. *Snatt*, and Mr.  
*Cooke*, (two other Nonjurors) he presumed  
' to pronouce the *Absolution* of the  
' Church, as it stands in the *Visitation* of  
' the Sick, to Sir *William Perkins*, and Sir  
' *John Friend*, Two of the Conspirators  
' \* against the Life of King *William*, at \* See my Life  
' the Place of Execution, and accom- of K. William  
' panied this Ceremony with a solemn III. Vol. 3d.  
page 163.

' Imposition of Hands. The Court could  
 ' not but be very much offended at this  
 ' Absolution, which tacitly justify'd  
 ' the Conspiracy: And therefore four-  
 ' teen Arch-bishops and Bishops who  
 ' happened to be then in London, pub-  
 ' lished a Declaration wherein they  
 ' Censured the Performance of this Of-  
 ' fice of the Church, without a previous Con-  
 ' fession made and Abherance expressed by  
 ' the Prisoners, of the heinous Crime for which  
 ' they died, as extremely insolent and without  
 ' Precedent in the manner, and altogether ir-  
 ' regular in the thing, being a manifest Trans-  
 ' gression of the Church's Order, and Pro-  
 ' phane Abuse of the Authority of Christ,  
 ' since Mr. Collier, Mr. Snatt, and Mr.  
 ' Cooke, must either look on the Persons ab-  
 ' solv'd as Impenitents, or Martyrs. The  
 ' Lord Chief Justice of the Kings-  
 ' Bench, did likewise represent to the  
 ' Grand Jury the pernicious Practises of  
 ' these three absolving Parsons, where-  
 ' upon the Jury delivered a Presentment  
 ' against them setting forth, *That they*  
 ' *were Enemies to his Majesty and Govern-*  
 ' *ment, Promoters and Encouragers of the*  
 ' *Affassination and Invasion, and a Scandal*  
 ' *to the Church.* But tho' a Bill for a  
 ' High Misdemeanor was found against  
 ' them, whereupon Cooke and Snatt were  
 ' committed to Newgate; yet, thro' the  
 ' Lenity of that Reign, no manner of  
 ' Punishment was inflicted on them;  
 ' tho' Mr. Collier, with great Assurance  
 ' published several Papers, wherein he  
 ' endeavoured to justify his Practice both  
 ' with respect to Manner, Form and  
 ' Occa-

'Occasion'. This Account was publish'd near four and twenty Years ago, and was never contradicted by Mr. Collier; which I mention to clear myself of the Imputation of Treading too hard upon his Ashes.

On *Thursday* the 28th of *April* died, *Governor Pitt* at his Seat at *Swallow-field* near *Reading*, *dies.*  
*Thomas Pitt*, of *Old Sarum* Esq; formerly Governor of *Fort St. George* in the *East-Indies*, and commonly call'd *Governor Pitt*, or *Diamond Pitt*, by reason of the large *Diamond* he brought from thence, and which he sold to the present King of *France*, for above 120000*l.* He left the Bulk of his Estate to his eldest Son *Robert Pitt* Esq; Member of Parliament for *Oakehampton*, in *Devonshire*.

Some time before, died the Lady *Phippard* And the Lady *Relict* of Sir *William Phippard*, formerly Member of Parliament for *Poole*; And Captain *Gore*, formerly Commander *Gore* of a Man of War, died also in *Ireland*.

On the 29th the Rt. Hon. the Countess of *Albemarle*, was deliver'd of a Son.

The next Day, died *John Pulteney* Esq; John Pulteney Esq. Surveyor of the Crown Lands, and Clerk of the Council in *Ireland*, in which last *dies* April Place he was succeeded by his Son *Daniel* 30th.  
*Pulteney* Esq; (Member of Parliament for *Preston* in *Lancashire*) by Virtue of a Reversionary Grant, from her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, of Blessed and Triumphant Memory.

A Week before, *April* 23d. being St. *Mr. Tickell* George's Day, *Thomas Tickell* Esq; Secretary to the Lord Justices of *Ireland*, was married to Mrs. *Eustace*, a Lady of a great Fortune, and singular Accomplishments.

*And Mr.  
Stanyan.*

Not many Days after, *Temple Stanyan* Esq; one of the Clerks of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and Undersecretary to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, Principal Secretary of State, was married to Mrs. *Pauncefort*, a Lady of a considerable Fortune; And Sir *Archibald Grant* Bart. Kt. of the Shire for *Aberdeen* in *North-Britain*, was married to Mrs. *Potts* a rich *Derby-shire* Lady.

*The Hon. Mr.  
Finch mar-  
ried.*

On the last Day of *April*, the Hon. *John Finch* Esq; second Brother to the Earl of *Aylesford*, and Member of Parliament for *Maidstone* in *Kent*, was married to Mrs. *Savile*, a very great Fortune.

*And the Duke  
of Athol.*

About the same time, his Grace the Duke of *Athol*, was married to Mrs. *Lenox*, a very rich Widow Lady.

Towards the End of this Month, several Persons were † try'd for Capital Crimes of a most Heinous, Barbarous, Unnatural, and detestable Nature. At the Sessions of the Peace, and Oyer and Terminer for the City of *London*, held at the *Old-Baily*, from *Wednesday* the 20th to *Saturday* the 23d. of *April*, *Thomas Billings* and *Thomas Wood*, of *St. Mary-labonne*, vulgarly call'd *Marybone*, were indicted for the Murder of *John Hays*, the former by Striking and Bruising the said *John Hays*, on the hinder Part of the Head with a Hatchet, on the 1st of *March* last, of which he instantly died, and the Latter for being accessory to the said Murder: To which Indictment they both pleaded Guilty.

Then *Katherine Hays*, was indicted for Petty Treason, in being traiterously present, comforting and maintaining the said *Thomas Billings* in the Murder of

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† Tryals of Several Persons for Barbarous, Unnatural and detestable Crimes.

of the said *John Hays*, her Husband. *Richard Bromage* thus depos'd: After the Prison *Katherine Hays* was committed to *Newgate*, I and *Robert Wilkins*, and *Leonard Myring* went to visit her. I am sorry, says I, to see you here on this Account. And so am I too, says she. For God's sake, says I, what cou'd put it into your Head, to commit such a barbarous Murder upon your own Husband? Why, says she, the Devil put it into my Head, but however, *John Hays*, was none of the best of Husbands, for I have been half starved even since I was married to him, I don't in the least repent of any Thing that I have done, but only in drawing those two poor Men into this Misfortune. I was Six Weeks in importuning 'em to do it; they deny'd it 2. or 3 Times, but at last they agreed. My Husband was made so drunk that he fell out of his Chair; and then *Billings* (who was a Taylor) and *Wood* carried him into the back Room, and laid him upon the Bed. I was not in that Room, but in the Fore Room on the same Floor when he was kill'd. But they told me that *Billings* struck him twice on the Head, with a Pole Ax, and then *Wood* cut his Throat. When he was dead I went in and held the Candle, while *Wood* cut his Head quite off, and afterwards they chop'd off his Legs and Arms. And why, says I, did you use your Husband in such an inhumane manner? Because, says she, we wanted to get him into an old Chest, but he was too long and too big. We thought to have done it with only cutting off his Head, and his Legs, but we were forced to cut off his Thighs and his Arms, and then the Chest would not hold 'em all. The Body and Limbs were put into Blankets, and carried out at several Times the next Night, and thrown into a Pond. But what, says I, could induce the Men to be guilty of all this? Was it the sake of the Money? No, says she, The Devil was in us all, and we were all got drunk. And what, says I, can you say for your self when you come before the Judge? Why, says she, it will signify nothing to make a long Pre-  
amble,

amble; I'll hold up my Hand and say that I am Guilty, for nothing can save me, nobody can forgive me. Rob. Wilkins, depos'd to the same Effect. Leonard Myring thus depos'd. I was with the Prisoner 2 or 3 Times before this; one of those Times was, I think, on the Sunday after she was committed. I am glad you're come, says she, for the Men that did the Murder are taken, and have confess'd it. I was not with 'em when they did it, for I was sitting upon a Stool by the Fire in the Shop, but I heard the Blow given, and heard somebody stamp. And why did not you cry out, says I? Because I was afraid they would kill me, says she: and after his Head was cut off it was put into a Pail; and Wood carry'd it out; Billings sat down by me, and cry'd, and would lye all the rest of the Night in the Room with the dead Body. But what, says I, was the first Occasion of your contriving to do this? Why says she, my Husband came Home drunk one Night and beat me; upon which says Billings, This fellow deserves to be kill'd, and says Wood I'd be his Butcher for a Penny, and I told 'em they might do as they would, and so they made a Contrivance to kill him; but I did not know that they'd do it the Night it was done on. And why, says I, did not you tell your Husband of this Desigh to murder him? Because, says she, I was afraid that he'd beat me. Joseph Mercer thus depos'd. The Monday after the Prisoner was committed to Newgate; I went to see her. Mr. Mercer, says she, you are Tom Billing's Friend as well as mine, and therefore pray go and tell him, 'tis in vain for him to deny the Murder of my Husband any longer, for we are both Guilty, and must both die for it. John Blakeley, thus depos'd. I live at the Brawns-Head in New-bond-street. On the 1st of March last, about 4 in the Afternoon, the Prisoner and two Men that pleaded Guilty, came to our House for six Quarts of Mountain, which she paid for at the Bar, and saw it put into Bottles. I sent a Porter Home with her, that he might know where to fetch the Bottles when they

they were empty, but about nine the same Night, one of those two Men brought back the empty Bottles, and had another Quart of Wine away with him, in a Bottle which he brought besides ours. *Mary Springet* thus depos'd. I lodged up Stairs in the House where the Murder was Committed. I had been out all Day at Work, and came home between eight and nine at Night. My Husband told me there had been great Merry-making below, Drinking, and Dancing, and Singing, I was tired and wanted to go to Bed, but I was willing first to know if their Liquor was almost out, that I might not be disturbed when I went to Rest. And so I came down and tap'd at the Door, and ask'd her if they had almost done Drinking? *Ay, Child,* says she; *I am just now going to Bed;* and so up I goes again, and not long after I heard the Door open, I call'd and asked who it was that went out? *O,* says She; *it is my Husband, he's gone into the Country with a Charge of Money, and I am frighted out of my Wits for fear he should be Murder'd. I wish he may come safe Home; but I never knew such an Obstinate Man in my Life, when he gets a little Liquor. There was no persuading him to stay till Morning.* I went out early next Day which was Wednesday, and return'd about nine at Night. The Prisoner was sitting by the Fire, but without a Candle in the Shop, with *Wood* and *Billings*. She again shew'd a great deal of uneasiness for her Husband; for fear some wicked Rogue or other should knock him on the Head for his Money. I went into my own Room, but had not been there long before I heard something drawling along the Floor, and two Men go out at the Door. I came down again, and asked what they were doing? She said, those two Men were going to fetch a Bed home, when they came back they brought only a Broomstick with them, and said that they had not Money enough for the Bed. I went up again, and by and by

by I heard another drawling upon the Floor, and the Men went out again. When they return'd I let them in my self, but they had not yet brought the Bed. *What says she, was the Landlord's Mark upon the Bed? Yes, say they. Why then, says She, I am glad you did not bring it.* I left them, and once more went to my own Room : In a little time I heard another Bustling below. I begun to be uneasy, and thought that something more then ordinary must be the Matter, and so I was going down again ; but the Prisoner met me at my Door, and told me she was come to smoke half a Pipe with my Husband. While she staid I heard the Men going out again, and I stept to the Stair-Head and look'd down. She follow'd me, and ask'd why I was so uneasy. Truly, says I, Mrs. *Hays*, I believe you'r a going to move your Goods by Night, and I think it's a Shame you should do so when you have got Money that lies by you. *No indeed, says she, it's no such thing.* Why then pray Mistress *Hays*, tell me what is the Matter?. *Why nothing, says she. — I beg you to make your self easy.* The next Day which was *Thursday*, I saw *Wood* go out with a Bundle, and turn down *Swallow-street*. I asked her what that Bundle was? *why, says she, 'tis a Suit of Cloaths that he borrow'd to go abroad in last Sunday. — The Head that was thrown into the Thames at Mill Bank, and the Pail that it was carried in, were both brought to me at the Gate-house, to see if I knew 'em, and I did know that the Head was Mr. Hays's and that the Pail was his Pail, and this is his Coat. — At the sight of the Coat, the Prisoner at the Bar fainted away, but being recover'd, Richard Bows thus depos'd : On Thursday the 5th. of March, Thomas Wood came to lodge at my House and brought this Coat with him, which Mrs. Sprin- get Swears was the Coat of the Deceas'd. The Prisoner in her Defence acknowledged, that 3 or 4 Days before her Husband was kill'd, she knew that*  
there

there was a Design against his Life, and that she was in the next Room when the Murder was done, but said that she had no Hand in it, and therefore she was clear of his Blood. The Jury found her Guilty.

The Evidence given in Court against this Prisoner, was much corroborated by the *Examinations* and *Confessions* of her Two Accomplices, *Thomas Billings*, and *Thomas Wood*, taken before some of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, as follows, viz.

Middlesex. ff.

*The Examination and Confession of Thomas Billings, taken before Us, this Twenty-ninth Day of March, 1726. Saith,*

**T**H A T *Katherine Hays, Thomas Wood*, and this Examinant, about three Weeks before the Murder of Mr. *John Hays*, had Consulted to murder the said *Hays*, but not in what Manner to put it in Execution. That on the First of this Instant *March*, he being in Mr. *Hays's* Room, with *Katherine Hays*, and *Thomas Wood* discoursing about drinking, Mr. *Hays* told him, he could drink a great deal of Liquor and not be drunk, to the value of half a Guinea. That this Examinant, thereupon put down half a Guinea, to Mr. *Hays's* half Guinea. That *Katherine Hays, Tho. Wood*, and this Examinant, went for about Six Bottles of Mountain Wine, that going for the Wine, they Three consulted to Murder the said *John Hays*, it being a proper Time, after he had drank the Wine, being about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon; that on their return they found Mr. *John Hays*, eating Bread and Cheese: That Mr. *Hays* began to drink the Wine; that *Katherine Hays, Tho. Wood*, and this Examinant did not drink above a Glass each, of the said Wine. That Mr. *Hays* began to be very Merry, and danced about the Room: That this Examinant fetch'd another Bottle of Wine, which they all drank amongst them; that the said *John Hays* began to reel about the Room, and

and went and laid down upon the Bed, in the back Room: That this Examinant went into the said back Room, about a Quarter of an Hour after him, and there with a Hatchet, struck him on the back Part of the Head. That *Tho. Wood* took up the said Hatchet, which he, this Examinant, had just laid down; and therewith gave Mr. *Hays* a Blow on two; that the said *Katherine Hays*, immediately followed into the said back Room, where *Tho. Wood*, cut off the Head of the said *John Hays* with his Knife. That the said *Katherine Hays*, and this Examinant were close by the Bed, when the said Head was cut off. That *Katherine Hays* held the Pail, whilst *Tho. Wood* put the Head in, which Pail was without a Bale. That this Examinant, with *Tho. Wood*, took up the Pail, with the Head in it, which this Examinant carried to *Mill-Bank*; that *Tho. Wood* took up the Pail, and threw it into the *Thames*, with the Head in it, and so return'd to Mrs. *Hays's* Lodgings, and went to Bed in the Fore Room, in which Room, Mrs. *Hays* continued all Night.

And this Examinant saith, that on *Wednesday* Morning the ad<sup>d</sup> Inst. this Examinant, and *Tho. Wood* and *Katherine Hays*, began to consult how to dispose of the Body of the said *John Hays*; that the said *Katherine Hays*, and *Tho. Wood*, propos'd to put it into a Box, which she had by her: That *Tho. Wood*, cut it in Pieces, and put 'em in the said Box, where it remain'd untill Night. That this Examinant went about Noon to Work; that *Tho. Wood* was to look out for a Place to throw the Body in against this Examinant's return Home at Night. And that about Nine o'Clock at Night, *Katherine Hays* gave *Tho. Wood* a Blanket to carry off the Body of her deceas'd Husband; and then all agreed to carry it off in Two Parcels: That about Nine o'Clock at Night, *Tho. Wood* and this Examinant carried away the Body by Turns, to a sort of a Pond or Ditch in

in *Marybone* Fields, and threw it in with the Blanket, and then return'd to Mrs. *Hays's* Lodgings, and then took up the Limbs in a Piece of a Blanket, and by Turns carried it to the said Place, and threw 'em into the said Pond, and at their return were let in by *Mary Springst*, and went to Bed in the Fore Room.

And this Examinant farther saith, that he remembers that Mrs. *Katherine Hays* shew'd to one or two Men, a Bond which was owing to her Husband, but knows not the Sum.

*Capt. die & Anno  
supradict.*

*Thomas Billings.*

Ol. Lambart.

Gideon Harvey.

Middlesex ff.

*The Examination and Confession of Thomas Wood, taken before Us, three of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County aforesaid, this 27th Day of March, 1726.*

**W**H O confesseth and saith, That on *Tuesday* being the 1st. Day of *March* instant, he had been drinking in several Places, and that the last Place was the *Hog* in the *Pound*, and came about twelve of the Clock at Noon to Mrs. *Hays's* Lodging, and when he came home, was merry, as Mr. *Hays* told him ; and Mr. *Hays* told him, he could drink a great deal of Liquor and not be fuddled ; and said, I and another drank half a Guinea a piece in Wine, without being fuddled : That *Tho. Billings*, then in Company, said, That if Mr. *Hays* would then drink half a Guinea's Worth of Wine, and not be fuddled, he would pay for it. That he agreed, they each put down half a Guinea, and that Mrs. *Hays*, *Tho. Billings*, and this Examinant went out about four of the Clock in the Afternoon, on the Day aforesaid, to *Bond-street*, and brought in with them to Mr. *Hays's* Lodgings about six or

K k k

seven

seven Bottles of Mountain Wine, and upon their Return found Mr. *Hays* sitting by the Fire-side in the Fore-Room, eating Bread and Cheefe; that then this Examinant went to the *Angel and Crown* to fetch a Pot of Two-penny, to drink while Mr. *Hays* drank the Wine: That he stayed about half an Hour, and when he returned about half the Wine was drank, and Mr. *Hays* began to be very merry, and danced about the Room, and said, He thought he should not have Wine enough to make him fuddled: On which *Tho. Billings* went out by himself, and fetch'd another Bottle of Wine, and when he had drank that, he began to reel about the Room, and then went and laid down on the Bed in the back Room: That *Tho. Billings* followed him into the said Room, and there with a Hatchet struck him on the back Part of the Head, which Blow, he this Examinant, heard given, and went into the Room to enquire, and found Mr. *Hays* dead; and that Mrs. *Hays* immediately follow'd this Examinant, and said, We must take off his Head and make it away, for it will betray us: And that then *Katherine Hays*, *Tho. Billings*, and this Examinant, with this Examinant's Pocket Knife cut off Mr. *Hays's* Head, about eight of the Clock at Night on the Day aforesaid, and then put it into a Pail without a Bale, and *Tho. Billings* and this Examinant carry'd the Pail, with the Head in it, to the Water-side; and when they came there *Tho. Billings* set down the Pail, and this Examinant took it up, and threw it into the *Thames*, and so both return'd to Mrs. *Hays's* Lodgings, and went to Bed in the Fore-Room, in which Room Mrs. *Hays* sat up all Night.

And this Examinant further confesseth and saith, That on *Wednesday* Morning being the second of *March*, Instant, as soon as it was light, *Katherine Hays*, *Tho. Billings*, and this Examinant began to consult

sult what they must do with the Body : That *Katharine Hays* propos'd to put it into a Box which she had by her, and put it in a Coach, and carry it away, and throw it into the *Thames* ; that they all endeavour'd, but the Box was not large enough to hold it : Upon which *Katherine Hays* propos'd to cut it to pieces ; which she, *Tho. Billings* and this Examinant did, and put it into the Box, where it remained till Night, and then all agreed to carry it out in parcels : And that first about nine of the Clock at Night, *Tho. Billings* and this Examinant took the Carcase in a Blanket, and carried it by turns to a sort of Pond or Ditch in *Marybone* Fields, and threw it in with the Blanket, and then return'd again to Mrs. *Hays's* Lodgings, being about e even of the Clock at Night, and then took the Limbs in a piece of a Blanket, and by Turns carry'd it to the same Place, and threw them into the same Pond, and return'd again about Twelve or One of the Clock that Night, and knock'd at the Door, and was let in by Mrs. *Springet* ; that they went to Bed in the fore Room, and that *Katharine Hays* was in the same Room, and sometimes lay down on their Bed.

And this Examinant further confesseth and saith, That on *Thursday* being the Third of *March*, Instant, he, this Examinant went to *Greenford*, near *Harrow* in *Middlesex*, and carry'd with him a white Coat, and a Pair of Leather Breeches, which were Mr. *John Hays's*, and are now at Mr. *Bower's* in *Greenford* aforesaid.

And this Examinant further confesseth and saith, That on *Saturday* being the fifth Day of *March*, instant, this Examinant returned to Mrs. *Hays's* Lodgings for some Linnen of his own ; that then Mrs. *Hays* gave him a pair of Shoes, a Waistcoat, a Hat, and a pair of Stockings, which this Examinant knew to be her late Husband's, and likewise gave him 2 s. in Money . That she told him, this Examinant, the Head was found at *Westminster*, but was not known : That then he returned to Mr. *Bower's* aforesaid. And this Examinant further saith, That *Katherine Hays* gave him 3 s. 6 d. and promised to supply him with Money whenever he wanted. And further saith, That she, the said *Kat. Hays*, had many times before, and often on the first Day of *March*, instant, aforesaid, propos'd to *Tho. Billings*, and this Examinant, the Murder of her Husband : That *Tho. Billings* had agreed to murder him, and offer'd to give this Examinant Money to buy Wine to make Mr. *Hays* drunk, that they might accomplish the Murder. And this Examinant farther saith, that *Mary Springet* was no ways privy, or any ways consenting or assisting, to the

aforeſaid Murder, or to the carrying away the Body, or any thing relating to it.

*Capt. coram nobis die 8*

*anno ſupradict.*

*Thomas Wood.*

O. Lambart.

John Mohun.

Tho. Salt.

The Tryals being over, *Thomas Billings*, *Thomas Wood*, and *Katherine Hays*, receiv'd Sentence of Death, with this Addition, with relation to the laſt, That ſhe ſhould be drawn on a Hurdle to the Place of Execution, and there burn alive.

What ſtill heighten'd her Parricide, it was confidently reported, and publiſh'd in Print, That ſhe confeſs'd a few Days after, upon Receiving the Holy Communion in *Newgate*, That *Billings* was her own Son, got by *Mr. Hays*, 'tis ſuppoſed betwix her Marriage with him. And That *Billings*, knew nothing of this, and when he heard it, ſaid, ſhe was the vileſt of Women, for not diſcovering it to him, before he had any criminal Converſation with her; So, that he ſtood indeed clear of the INCEST; tho' not of ADULTERY, and MURDER. Upon the whole Matter, ſo horrid a Scene of Wickedneſs is not to be parallell'd in all the Records of Time paſt, and will hardly be believed by Poſterity: The adulterous Son kill'd his Father; and the Wife contrived and aſſiſted in the Murder of her Husband, and committed Adultery and Inceſt with her own Son; and lay on the ſame Bed with him, even when the mangled Limbs of his Father were under the Bed.

In the ſame Seſſion, *Gabriel Lawrence*, *William Griſſu*, *Thomas Wright*, and *George Redear*, (alias *Regar*) were arraign'd, try'd, found guilty, and condemn'd to die for the abominable Crime of Sodomy. We ſhall only mention here the Tryal of the firſt, which was as follows:

*Gabriel Lawrence*, was indiſted for feloniously committing with *Thomas Newton*, aged 30 Years the heinous and deteſtable Sin of Sodomy. *Thomas Newton* thus depos'd. At the End of laſt June, one *Peter Bawidge* (who is not yet taken) and — *Eccleſton* (who dy'd laſt Week in *Newgate*) carry'd me to the Houſe of *Margaret Clap* (who is now in the Compter) and there I firſt be-

came

came acquainted with the Prisoner. Mrs. Clap's House was next to the Bunch of Grapes in Field-Lane Holbourn. It bore the publick Character of a Place of Entertainment for Sodomites, and for the better Conveniency of her Customers, she had provided Beds in every Room in her House. She usually had 30 or 40 of such Persons there every Night, more on a Sunday. I was conducted up one pair of Stairs, and by the Perswasions of *Bavidge* (who was present all the Time) I suffer'd the Prisoner to commit the said Crime. He has attempted the same since that Time, but I never would permit him any more. When Mrs. Clap was taken up, in February last, I went to put in Bail for her; at which Time, Mr. *Williams* and Mr. *Willis* told me, they believ'd I could give Information, which I promis'd to do, and I went next Day, and gave Information accordingly. — *Samuel Stephens* thus depos'd. Mrs. Clap's House was notorious for being a Molly House. — In order to detect some that frequented it, I have been there several Times, and seen 20 or 30 of 'em together making Love, as they call'd it, in a very indecent Manner. Then they used to go out by Pairs, into another Room, and at their Return, they would tell what they had been doing together, which they call'd marrying. The Prisoner acknowledg'd that he had been several Times at Clap's House, but never knew that it was a Rendezvous for such Persons. — He call'd several to his Character. *Henry Hoxan* thus depos'd. I have kept the Prisoner Company, and served him with Milk these 18 Years, for he is a Milk Man, and I am a Cow-Keeper, I have been with him at the *Oxfordshire* Feast, and there we have both got drunk, and come Home together in a Coach, and yet he never offer'd any such thing to me. *Thomas Fuller* thus depos'd. The Prisoner married my Daughter, 18 Years ago; she has been dead these 7 Years, and he has a Girl by her, that is 13 Years old. — Several others depos'd, that he was a very sober Man, and that they had often been in his Company when he was drunk; but never found him inclinable to such Practices. Guilty. Death. He was a 2d. Time indicted, for committing Sodomy with *Mark Partridge*, Nov. 10. But being Convicted of the Former, he was not Try'd for this.

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We shall pass over the rest of these Proceedings, which can be no less fullsom, than the Crimes they expose are odious to all modest and virtuous Readers. But we must take Notice to the Honour and Praise of those at Helm, that by the Examinations relating to the abovemention'd Criminals, it having been found, That *Preposterous Vengery*, had spread far and wide, and that several Houses in *London* and *Westminster* entertain'd the hellish Clubs of *Sodomites*, the Government resolv'd to prosecute them with the utmost Vigour and Severity, in order to suppress and root out that unnatural and detestable Practise, which is a Scandal and Reproach to a Christian Nation.

We shall conclude this dismal and ungrateful Account with taking Notice of a Crime of another Nature. On *Monday*, the 25th of *April*, was held a Sessions of Admiralty, at Justice Hall in the *Old Bailey*, before Sir *Henry Penrice*, Knt. and Doctor of the Laws, Lieutenant Commissary in the High Court of Admiralty, and President of the said Court, and Mr. *Baron Haie*, and others Associates in the Commission, when Capt. *John Jeane*, was try'd for and found Guilty of the Murder of his Cabbin-Boy, in his Voyage from *South-Carolina* to *Bristol*. It appeared by the Evidence that he had whipp'd him several times in a most cruel Manner, and pickled him with Brine; that for nine Days he kept him ty'd with Ropes to the Mast of the Ship, his Arms and Legs extended at full Length; that he made him eat his own Excrement, which, by his being kicked and stamped upon, came from him involuntarily; that when he was speechless, and made Signs for a Dram, the said Captain went into the Cabbin; piss'd in a Glass, and gave him that for a Cordial, which upon tasting he rejected, and at length died under this inhuman Discipline. It was also deposed, that when the Body was sow'd up in a Hammock to be thrown overboard, it was in a manner, of as many Colours as the Rainbow; that his Flesh, in many places, was like a Jelly, and his Head was swollen as big as Two. The Court pronounced Sentence of Death upon him; and Sir *Henry Penrice* said, That he had never heard of so horrid a Barbarity, and hoped such another would never come before him again.

FINIS.



THE  
POLITICAL STATE  
FOR THE  
*Month of MAY 1726.*

London, MAY 31<sup>st</sup> 1726.

S I R,



IN our last COLLECTION we took Notice, that on the 29<sup>th</sup> of *April* last, Mr. *Treasurer* (the Right Honourable Sir Paul Methuen) laid before the Honourable House of Commons, the several REPORTS relating to the Claims and Demands of the Suitors of the High Court of Chancery, upon the Deficient Masters of the said Court, viz. The REPORT made to the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Townshend, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by Nicholas Paxton Esq; and the REPORTS made to the Lord High-Chancellor, by Robert Holford Esq; James Lightbourn Esq; Mark Thunston Esq; and Henry Edwards Esq; Four of the Masters of the said Court; And the First  
LII of

of the said Five Reports containing the Substance of the other Four, we shall content ourselves with presenting our Readers with an \* ABSTRACT of it, as follows :

*May it please your Lordships,*

**H**AVING by Order of the Committee of his Majesty's Privy Council, attended his Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-General for Directions how to proceed towards obtaining Satisfaction for the Suitors of the Court of *Chancery* from the Masters of the said Court, who should appear to be deficient in their Accompts ; I beg leave to lay before your Lordship a State of the several Offices of the said Deficient Masters, and of the Offices of *Fleetwood Dormer* and *John Borrett, Esqrs*; deceas'd, late Masters of the said Court, and of the Proceedings relating to the same since my last Report, of the 4th, of *February, 1724.*

Upon the Inspection of the Accounts of the several Masters of the High Court of *Chancery* by the Judges and others appointed for that purpose, it appeared, that the following Masters were Deficient, upon the Ballance of their Accounts in these several Sums *viz.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Mr. <i>John Bennet</i>	14763	00	00
Mr. <i>Canway</i> , about	13000	00	00
Mr. <i>Kinaston</i>	26908	11	03 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mr. <i>Thomas Bennet</i>	9075	00	00

Mr. JOHN BENNET, to secure the Suitors, did by Order of Court enter into a Recognizance in the Penalty of 29527 *l.* for the payment of his said Deficiency, and soon after deposited in the Bank 2200 *l.* which reduced his Ballance to 12,563 *l.* 18 *s.* 3 *d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ . and, as a farther Security for the same, did

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\* *Abstract of Mr. Paxton's Report about the Demands of the Suitors in Chancery, on the Deficient Masters.*

did convey and assign divers Freehold and Leasethold Estates in *London, Middlesex and Kent*, and some Mortgages and Judgments to Mr. *Holford*, for the Benefit of the Suitors, which were advertised in the *Gazette* to be Sold, but before the same could be disposed of, Application was made to the Court to have the Sum of 11,000 *l.* in Mr. *Bennet's* hands in a Cause *ex parte Meyer*, placed out upon Security.

Mr. *Bennet* offered to give Security for the same by a Mortgage of his several Estates assigned to the Court, and of other Estates which were Subject to former Incumbrances, and by an Assignment to the Parties of his said Recognizance as a Collateral Security; and thereupon, at the desire of Mr. *Bennet*, and by consent of the Solicitors in the said Cause, it was on the 21<sup>st</sup> of *December* last, Ordered, that all Parties should attend Mr. *Holford*, who was to look into the Security proposed by Mr. *Bennet*, and to make his Report therein the next Morning. Mr. *Holford* reported on the 22<sup>d</sup> of *December*, that he had been attended by Mr. *Bennet* and my self, and also by Mr. *Clive* and Mr. *Rowlanson*, Solicitors for the Parties Interested in the said 11000 *l.* and had look'd into the Security proposed for the same, which consists of several Estates and Securities the value whereof appears thereby to be 16761 *l.* 10 *s.* 7 *d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ . and of his said Recognizance entered into to the Court for the Payment of 14763 *l.* which he was willing should stand as a further Security for the said Money, and none of the Parties concerned making any Objection thereto, Mr. *Holford* conceived it might be a good and Sufficient Security for the said Sum of 11000 *l.* Mr. *Bennet* did accordingly Mortgage the said Estates, as a Security to the said Parties for the said 11000 *l.* and the Lord High Chancellor did Order that the said Recognizance for the Payment of

14763 *l.* should stand as a Collateral Security for the said 11000 *l.* placed out on a Mortgage of the said Mr. Bennet's Estates. And it having been by Order of the Court advertized in the *Gazette*, and other Publick News-Papers, for all Suitors that had any Demand upon the said Mr. Bennet's Office, to come before Mr. Holford to make out the same before the End of last *Michaelmas-Term*; and none having Claimed more than what Mr. Bennet hath Charged himself with in his Accompts delivered in by him, and it appearing by another Report of Mr. Holford's of the 16th. of *December* last, and by the Certificate of the Bank of the same Date, that the said Mr. Bennet had paid into the Bank the Residue of the Ballance of Cash belonging to the Suitors, His Lordship did further Order, that the Moneys, Stocks, Effects, and Securities which were in the said Mr. Bennet's Hands, as settled by Mr. Holford's said Report, should be enter'd Cause-wise in Mr. Bennet's Books at the Bank and Report-Office. Mr. Bennet hath accordingly entered the Moneys and other Effects of the Suitors Cause-wise at the Bank and Report - Office, pursuant to the General Orders of Court for that purpose; and appears to have fully answered his Deficiency to the Suitors of the Court.

Mr. CONWAY's Deficiency upon the Examination of his Accompts, (after the Payment of 3000 *l.* by him into the Bank) appeared to be 10,039 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ . and having afterwards sold 3500 *l.* *South-Sea* Stock in the Cause between the Lord and Lady *Faulconberg*, which was 831 *l.* 10 *s.* 9 *d.* more than he had paid off pursuant to the Orders in that Cause, and having likewise sold 2000 *l.* *South Sea Annuity* Stook belonging to the Suitors, his Deficiency was encreased to above 12870 *l.* Mr. Conway was Ordered by the late Lords Commissioner to pay the said

said Sums of 10039 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ . and 831 *l.* 10 *s.* 9 *d.* into the *Bank*, and to re-place the *South Sea Annuities* Stock: But not Complying therewith, and Prevaricating with the Court, he was Committed to the *Fleet*, but was at Liberty from time to time to make Proposals for Answering his Deficiency.

The 5<sup>th</sup> of *April* 1725, Mr. *Conway* apply'd to the Court by Petition, Setting forth that he was ready to Invest an Estate of 500 *l.* per Annum in *Flintshire* in the said Master of the Court, to be sold to satisfy the Suitors Demands; and being Tenant in Tail thereof, his Wife and Son were ready to join in a Fine and Recovery to dock the same, and prayed that he might be discharged from his Confinement, that he might procure Purchasers and forward the Sale of his Estate for the Immediate Satisfaction of the Suitors: Whereupon the Lords Commissioners Ordered, that upon Executing a Conveyance of his said Estate, and acknowledging a *Precipe*, and Concord, and Warrant of Attorney for Levying a Fine, and suffering a Common Recovery, Mr. *Conway* should be at Liberty to apply to the Court for further Order. The said Estate, upon Inquiry, was found to be of the Yearly Value of 480 *l.* Subject to an Annuity of 60 *l.* for the Life of Mr. *Conway*'s Mother. The 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> of *April*, Mr. *Conway*, his Wife and Son joined in proper Conveyances of the said Estate; And after that, an Order was made for appointing a Receiver of the said Estates, which were advertiz'd to be sold before Mr. *Holford*; and Mr. *Brereton* having bid 13800 *l.* for the same, was Reported the best Bidder. The Court was afterwards moved by Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor-General, that Mr. *Brereton* might be oblig'd to make a Deposit of 3000 *l.* And that a Day might be fix'd for his Compleating his Purchase: And Mr. *Brereton* at the same time moving

moving to be discharg'd from his Bidding, the Court thought fit to discharge him from the same; and the said Estate is now again by another Order of Court advertiz'd to be sold before the said Mr. *Holford*. That Mr. *Conway*'s Deficiency might fully appear, Advertisements have been published for all Suitors that have any Claim or Demand upon his Office, to make out the same before Mr. *Holford*: And he hath been charged with several large Sums not Comprized in his Accounts formerly delivered in, and Printed; which being added to his Deficiency, increas'd the same to 20553 *l.* 4 *s.* 3 *d.* ½ And by the like Order Interrogatories have been Exhibited against Mr. *Conway* for a Discovery of all his Real and Personal Estates, and of the whole Amount of his Deficiency to the Suitors; to which he hath put in an Answer, which now stands referred to Mr. *Holford* for Insufficiency. But at present the Deficiency in Mr. *Conway*'s Office, over and above the Value of his Estate, and other Effects to Answer the same, appears by Mr. *Holford*'s Report, to be 5809 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.* ½.

Mr. *Kinaston*'s Deficiency, is 26908 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.* ½. To secure the Suitors of the Court, Mr. *Kinaston* entred into a Recognizance in the Penalty of 53817 *l.* for Payment of his said Deficiency, and did assign to Mr. *Holford* a Debt due to him from Mr. *Delaboy*, which he then computed to be 20850 *l.* for the Benefit of the Suitors; and did likewise convey to Mr. *Holford* all his real Estate of about 470 *l.* per Annum which he is only Intituled to for Life; And also his Personal Estate, for discovery whereof he was Examined upon Interrogatories. Mr. *Kinaston* having made an Affidavit that the Sum of 6000 *l.* part of the Monies belonging to the Suitors of the Court, was detained by Mr. *Rogers* (his Predecessor) upon Transferring the Moneys and Effects of the Suitors of the Court to him; and that 1575 *l.* other part

part of the said Suitors Money was paid by him to Mr. *Peter Cottingham* upon his admission into his Office ; I petitioned the Court, that Mr. *Rogers* and Mr. *Cottingham* might be obliged forthwith to pay the said Sums for the Benefit of the Suitors. Upon hearing the said Petition, the Earl of *Macclesfield* was present, and then paid into Court the 1575 *l.* mention'd to be paid to Mr. *Cottingham*, which his Lordship was willing should be applyed for the Benefit of the Suitors ; and the same was for that purpose then ordered to be forthwith invested in the Purchase of *South-Sea Annuities*, which was done accordingly. Mr. *Rogers* attended, and was order'd to be strictly Examined upon Interrogatories, whether all the Moneys, Securities and Effects belonging to the Suitors, were by him delivered over to Mr. *Kinaston*, and whether he retained any, and what part thereof ? Interrogatories were accordingly Exhibited, and Mr. *Rogers* was several times called upon for an Answer thereto ; but having applied to the Court to have the Proceedings upon the said Interrogatories stay'd, It was ordered, that upon his paying into Court the said 6000 *l.* Subject to the further Order of Court, all Proceedings should be stay'd. Mr. *Rogers* thereupon paid the said 6000 *l.* to the Usher of the Court, and the same was by Order laid out by him in the Purchase of *South-Sea Annuities*. Mr. *Kinaston* having entrusted Effects to a great Value in the hands of Mr. *Delahay*, (who dy'd Intestate) by means whereof he represents his Deficiency to have arisen, Filed a Bill against Mrs. *Delahay* his Widow and Administratrix, and the other Creditors of the said *Delahay* Filed their Cross-Bill against Mr. *Kinaston* and the said Administratrix ; and the said Causes coming on to be heard on the 18th of June last, Mr. *Kinaston* obtain'd a Decree against the said Administratrix for an Account :

count : And that there might not be the least delay, an Order was made for proceeding *de die in diem* before the Master upon the said Account ; and the same was accordingly carried on with the utmost Expedition : And after several Charges and Discharges, and the Examination of the Parties upon Interrogatories, Mr. *Holford* (to whom the Cause was referred) Reported due to Mr. *Kinaston* from Mr. *Delahay* the Sum of 25214 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.*  $\frac{1}{4}$ . to which Report Exceptions were taken : But the same were over-ruled, and the said Report was on the 12<sup>th</sup> of *January* absolutely confirm'd, and the Decree and Report are signed and Enroll'd. The Debts proved by the Creditors of Mr. *Delahay*, pursuant to an Advertisement in the *Gazette*, besides Mr. *Kinaston's*, are as follow, *viz.*

By Mortgage on part of Mr. <i>Delahay's Estate</i>	}	650	00	0
Due upon Bonds		2676	18	4
Upon simple Contracts		1433	02	0

There is likewise another Claim of 1713 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.* by Mr. *Martin* upon an old account stated, but he has not yet produced any stated account to found his Demand upon : And as there were large Transactions between him and *Delahay*, I exhibited Interrogatories before the Master to examine him touching the same, to which he hath not yet put in his Examination : So that his Demand cannot yet be brought to Account: Mr. *Delahay's* Stock and Effects (according to the present Price of Stocks) are computed at 21582 *l.* 17 *s.* 2 *d.* and his Real Estates, are valued at 1875 *l.* making together 23457 *l.* 17 *s.* 2 *d.* and there is computed due to the said *Delahay's Estate* about 2 or 3000 *l.* so that upon the finishing of that Affair, which will be very soon, as no Person hath charged Mr. *Kinaston* with more than what he hath charged himself with in his

his accounts delivered in and Printed, I do not apprehend there will be any Deficiency in the said Mr. *Kinaston's* Office, as appears by the following Calculation.

	l.	s.	d.
Mr. <i>Kinaston's</i> Debt to the Suitors is	26908	11	3 $\frac{1}{4}$

Paid into Court by the Earl of <i>Macclesfield</i> and Mr. <i>Rogers</i>	}	7575
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Mr. <i>Delahay's</i> Estate will immediately Answer to Mr. <i>Kinaston</i> .	}	18000
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One Year's Rent since Mr. <i>Kinaston's</i> Assignment of his Estate.	}	400
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The Timber upon the same, of which part hath been Contracted for, and Mr. <i>Kinaston</i> is now Contracting for the rest.	}	2400
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An Estate in <i>Essex</i> which he can Sell, worth	}	500
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His Chambers in <i>Lincolns-Inn</i>	}	300
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Mr. THOMAS BENNET's Deficiency appeared to be 9075 l. to secure which he did, enter into a Recognizance in the Penalty of 18150 l. and did convey and assign his Real and Personal Estate to Mr. *Holford*, in trust to be sold, for discovery whereof he was examined upon Interrogatories; and it further appeared, that the said Mr. *Bennet* was Deficient (over and above the said 9075 l.) in the Sum of 8000 l. laid out by him in the Purchase of *South-Sea* Annuities which he had in Consideration of 3600 l. pledged to Sir HENRY BATEMAN as a Security for the Payment of 400 l. per Annum to the said Sir *Henry Bateman* for his Life. Mr. *Bennet* having made an Affidavit that 7500 l. part of the Moneys belonging to the Suitors of the Court, was retained

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by Mr. *Hiccocks* (his Predecessor) upon the Surrender of his Office to him, and was never paid over to him, and that 1575 *l.* other part of the Suitors Money, was paid to Mr. *Cottingham* upon his Admission in his Office; I preferred a Petition to the Court of *Chancery*, that the said Sums might be forthwith paid by the said Mr. *Hiccocks* and Mr. *Cottingham* for the benefit of the Suitors. The Earl of *Macclesfield* being present upon the hearing of the Petition on the 23<sup>d</sup>. of *February* 1724, paid the Sum of 1575 *l.* into the Court to be applied for the Benefit of the Suitors, and the same was accordingly Ordered to be Invested in the Purchase of *South Sea* Annuities, which were to be transferr'd to Mr. *Holford* and Mr. *Lovibond*, who were to declare the same to be in Trust for the Suitors, which they did accordingly. Mr. *Hiccocks* was, at the same time, order'd to be Examined upon Interrogatories, whether all the Moneys, Securities, and other Effects, belonging to the Suitors of the Court, were delivered over by him to the said Mr. *Bennet*, and whether he kept any and what part thereof by him? Interrogatories were immediately prepared and filed, and Mr. *Hiccocks* was often called upon for an Answer thereto; but on the 8<sup>th</sup> of *May* last he Petitioned the Court that on his paying 2000 *l.* part of the said 7500 *l.* into Court within ten Days, and the Residue thereof within three Months, subject to the Order of Court, all Proceedings upon the said Interrogatories might be Stayed: Whereupon it was Ordered that upon Payment of 3000 *l.* into Court, and giving such Security as Mr. *Holford* should approve of for Payment of, the further Sum of 4500 *l.* also into Court in a Month, all Proceedings upon the said Interrogatories should be Stayed. Mr. *Hiccocks* paid the said 3000 *l.* into Court and the same was laid out in the Purchase of

of *South Sea Annuities*, and Mr. *Hiccocks*, together with Sir *John Buckworth*, entred into a Recognizance for the Payment of 4500 *l.* in a Month. On the 10th of *June* Mr. *Hiccocks* paid into Court 4500 *l.* which was likewise on the 14th, of *June* ordered to be Invested in *South Sea Annuities* by the Usher, and the Trust thereof declared by him to be Subject to the Order of Court, and the Recognizance entred into by Mr. *Hiccocks* and Sir *John Buckworth* was ordered to be vacated and discharged. Upon the Petition of the said Mr. *Bennet*, it was, upon the 30th of *July*, ordered (by and with the Consent of Mr. *Hiccocks*) that the *South Sea Annuities* purchased with the said 7500 *l.* and likewise the Annuity Stock purchased with the 1575 *l.* should be sold, and that the Money arising thereby should be paid into the *Bank*, and placed to Mr. *Bennet's* Account, towards making good his Deficiency of Cash to the Suitors, and that it should be referred to Mr. *Holford* to see what Deficiency remained to be made good by Mr. *Bennet* to the Suitors ; who thereupon on the 2d. of *September* reported, that from the Several Receipts or Certificates produced by Mr. *Bennet* from the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England*, and signed by their Casheirs for the several Sums amounting to 22037 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ . (the last whereof was Certified to compleat his Payment of the Ballance of Cash due to the Suitors) it appeared to him, that there did not remain any other Deficiency to be made good by the said Mr. *Bennet*, than what might be Occasioned by Pledging the said 8000 *l.* *South Sea Annuity Stock*. Mr. *Bennet* immediately upon the Court being informed of the said 8000 *l.* *South Sea Annuity Stock* being pledged, did under his hand and Seal declare the same (after the Death of the said Sir *Henry Bateman*) to be in trust for the Suitors of the Court; and Mr. *Bennet*

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having Conveyed and Assigned all his Freehold and Leasehold Estates of about the clear yearly Value of 400 *l.* the same now remain as a Security for making good the said 8000 *l.* S. S. Annuities : But the greatest Part of the said Estate being settled before Marriage upon Mr. *Bennet's* Wife for her Joynture, she joyned in a Fine *Sur concessit*, and declared the Uses of the said Fine to be in trust for the Suitors, whereby she relinquished all her Right therein. Mr. *Bennet* applied to Sir *Henry Bateman*, to discharge the said *South Sea* Annuities from the Payment of the four hundred Pounds *per Annum* to him, and to accept, in Lieu thereof, a Security out of an Estate, represented to be of sufficient Value to answer the same, and had agreed with a Gentleman to grant such Security ; but the same not taking Effect, and Mr. *Bennet* having made other Proposals for answering the said eight thousand Pounds *South-Sea* Annuities, which proved ineffectual ; It was on the seventh of *February* ordered, that the said Mr. *Bennet's* Interest in the said eight thousand Pounds *South Sea* Annuity Stock, should be forthwith sold by Mr. *Holford* to the best Purchaser ; and that the Money arising thereby, should be invested in the *South Sea* Annuities, in the Name of the said Mr. *Bennet*, who should declare the Trust thereof, according to the general Orders of the Court for that Purpose ; and that unless the said Annuities should be replaced in a Week, the said Mr. *Bennet's* Estate, or so much thereof, as should be sufficient to make good the Deficiency of the said 8000 *l.* Pounds Annuity Stock, should be forthwith sold for that Purpose.

Mr. *Bennet* purchased 1500 *l.* *South Sea* Annuities, in Part of the said eight thousand Pounds, and declared the Trust thereof for the Suitors ; and the Reversion of the said Annuities, after the Death of Sir *H. Bateman*, having been in pursuance of the said

said Order of the 7<sup>th</sup> of *February* last, advertised to be sold, the Sum of 4005 *l.* was bid for the same, by Mr. *Alexander Bennet*, and he was reported the best Purchaser, which Report was confirmed; and Mr. *Bennet*, by Order of the Court, laid out the said Sum of 4005 *l.* in the Purchase of four thousand Pounds *South Sea Annuities*, which are actually transferred to Mr. *Thomas Bennet*, and a Declaration of Trust made for the Benefit of the Suitors of the Court; and Mr. *Bennet* hath by Mortgage of his Estate made a further Purchase of two thousand five hundred Pounds *South Sea Annuities*, of which he hath likewise declared the Trust for the Suitors; by which the said eight thousand Pounds *South Sea Annuities* are replaced. Advertisements were publish'd in several News-Papers, for all Suitors, who had any Demands upon the said Mr. *Bennet's* Office, to make out the same before the End of last *Michaelmas Term*; but no Person hath claimed more, than what Mr. *Bennet* hath charged himself with in his Accounts, delivered in and printed: So that there does not appear to be any Deficiency in his Office.

Mr. GODFREY having in his Accounts omitted to insert the Sum of one thousand Pounds, paid into his Hands as deposit Money, in a Cause of *Dutton and Wright*; and not complying with the Order made upon him for depositing the same in his Chest at the *Bank*; was by the late Lords Commissioners of the great Seal, committed to the *Fleet*; he was likewise committed for not depositing nineteen *South Sea Bonds*, for one hundred Pounds each, and other Securities in the Cause between Sir *George Oxenden* and Sir *Henry Penrice*; and now remains a Prisoner there. That the Office might be duly executed, and that no Prejudice might happen to the Suitors by the said Commitment: It was ordered, that Mr. *Lighbourn* should Act in his Office during

during his Commitment, and Mr. *Lighbourn* hath accordingly executed the said Office. It afterwards appearing, that Mr. *Godfrey* had omitted, out of his said Accompts, divers other great Sums of Money and Securities, whereby the Suitors were likely to become great Sufferers; and the Court being informed thereof by Mr. Attorney General, it was on the 23d. of June last ordered, that Mr. *Godfrey* should be examined upon Interrogatories, for discovery of all his real and personal Estate, and that he should convey and assign the same to the said Mr. *Lighbourn*, in Trust for the Suitors; and that he should likewise be examined whether all the Money and Effects which were in the Hands of his Predecessor, belonging to the Suitors of the Court at the Time of surrendering his Office, were delivered over to him. Interrogatories were immediately filed, and Mr. *Godfrey* by Lease and Release, dated the 15th and 16th of July, conveyed his Manors and Lands in *Norfolk*, of the yearly Value of 142 *l.* to the said Mr. *Lighbourn* in Trust, to be sold for the Benefit of the Suitors; and did likewise assign to Mr. *Lighbourn*, for the same Purpose, another Estate in the said County, of the yearly Value of 167 *l.* for his Life only, the same having been settled upon his Marriage. On the 7th of October 1725, Mr. *Godfrey* put in his Examination to the Interrogatories exhibited against him, and therein swears the said Estates to be all the real Estate that he is possessed of; and that he has no other personal Estate than the Furniture of his House, which he says is not worth above 100 *l.* That he believes Sir *Thomas Gery*, his Predecessor, did pay, and deliver over to him, all the Money and Effects of the Suitors, except the Sum of 5000 *l.* for which he had given Sir *Thomas Gery* a Note, which was (as Mr. *Godfrey* remembers) deducted out of the Ballance of the

the Account of Money in his Hands; and that his first Account, his Post Account, and further Post Account by him delivered in, contain a just and true Account of all the Moneys and Effects of the Suitors, except 100 l. in a Cause between *Brereton* and *Dolben*.

It being sworn in the said Examination, that Sir *Thomas Gery* had deducted, on the Surrender of his Office, the Sum of 5000 l. of the Suitors Money; I preferred a Petition to the Lord Chancellor, praying that he might be obliged to pay the same for the Benefit of the Suitors; which Petition coming on to be heard on the 15th of November, his Lordship did Order, that Sir *Thomas Gery* should be examined upon Interrogatories, touching all Moneys and Effects of the Suitors by him paid over, and delivered to Mr. *Godfrey*; and whether any, and what Sum was retained by him? Interrogatories were accordingly filed, to which Sir *Thomas Gery* put in his Examination, which now stands referred to Mr. *Lightbourn* for Insufficiency. The said Mr. *Godfrey's* Examination being evasive, it was on the 13th of October ordered, that it should be referred to Mr. *Lightbourn* to look into the same; and I was by the said Order at Liberty to exhibit further Interrogatories tending to a Discovery of the said Mr. *Godfrey's* Deficiency, and the Causes thereof: And it was further ordered, that Advertisements should be forthwith published in the *Gazette* and other New-Papers, and also hung up in the publick Offices of the Court of Chancery, requiring all Suitors, that have any Claim or Demand upon Mr. *Godfrey's* Office, forthwith to make out and prove the same before Mr. *Lightbourn*. Further Interrogatories were accordingly exhibited, and Mr. *Godfrey* in his Examination thereto swears, that the total Amount of his Deficiency to the Suitors, in Money,  
Bonds,

Bonds, Stocks, Annuities, or other Effects, is 23958*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ : He likewise mentions two *South Sea* Bonds of 100*l.* each, to be then in his Hands, belonging to two Causes; and swears the Cause of his Deficiency to be by the great Loss he had by one *Claudius Guide*, amounting to 11772*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* and by the fall of the *South Sea* and *African* Stocks, in the Year 1720. The said two *South Sea* Bonds have since been delivered into the *Bank*. Mr. *Godfrey's* Estate was ordered to be sold, and the Money arising thereby to be applied towards making up his Deficiency; for which purpose the same hath been often advertised in the publick Papers; and there hath been bid for the unsettled Estate, the Sum of 2700*l.* Pursuant to the said Order of the 13th of *October*, Advertisements were frequently published in the publick News-Papers, and hung up in the publick Offices belonging to the Court, for all Suitors to make out their Claims upon Mr. *Godfrey's* Office before Mr. *Lightboun*, who was accordingly attended by the said Suitors or their Agents; and the said Master hath thereupon made his Report, by which it appears, the Deficiency in Mr. *Godfrey's* Office, over and above his Effects to answer the same, is 21100*l.*

The Deficiency in the Office of Mr. *BORRETT* (late one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery) by Mr. *Thurston's* Report, appears to be 23592*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Mr. *Meller* (Mr. *Borret's* Predecessor) in a Petition preferred by him to the Lord-High-Chancellor set forth, that he computed, there remained in his Hands for Interest of Money of the Suitors, which had been paid by him to the said Mr. *Borrett*, the Sum of 632*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* which he was ready to pay to me (as Administrator of the said Mr. *Borrett*) or as the Court should direct; upon which Petition his Lordship was pleased to order,

order, that the Petitioner should forthwith pay the said 632 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.* to me for the Benefit of the Suitors, without Prejudice to any further Demands ; but declining to receive the said Sum, till I had applied to the Court to have Mr. *Meller* examined, the same still remains in Mr. *Meller's* Hands.

I then preferred a Petition to the Lord Chancellor, setting forth, that it appear'd by Mr. *Meller's* Account, that great part of the Suitors Money was not paid over to Mr. *Borrett* till some time after Mr. *Meller's* surrender of his Office, and that it likewise appeared by Mr. *Meller's* Petition, that the Account between him and Mr. *Borrett* was never settled and adjusted ; and as Mr. *Borrett* died insolvent and indebted to the Suitors of the Court in a very large Sum of Money, it was prayed, that the said Mr. *Meller* might be examined upon Interrogatories, touching all the Money and Effects of the Suitors, delivered over by him to the said Mr. *Borrett*, or by him retained at the time of surrendering his said Office ; and whether any, and what other Sum besides the said 632 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.* remained in his Hands unaccounted for to the Suitors ; upon which my Lord Chancellor was pleased to order, that Mr. *Meller* should be examined upon Interrogatories, as desired by the said Petition. Interrogatories were accordingly exhibited, whereby Mr. *Meller* was interrogated, whether Mr. *Borrett* gave Mr. *Meller* a Note, or other Security for 9000 *l.* on or before, or how soon after the Surrender of his Office to Mr. *Borrett* ; and whether there was any, and what Consideration for the said Note, and in what manner the same was paid ? But Mr. *Meller* demurred thereto, and to every Part of that Interrogatory, which sought any discovery touching the said Note ; and the said Demurrer coming on to be argued, my Lord Chan-

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cellor was pleased to over-rule the same in every Point, except that Part as to the Consideration of the said Note, and Mr. *Meller* was thereupon order'd to answer the said Interrogatories accordingly. Mr. *Meller* being in *Wales*, a Commission was sent down to take his farther Examination, which is referred to Mr. *Holford* for Insufficiency. No certain account having been taken of Mr. *Borrett's* Deficiency, and of his Effects to answer the same, it was, on the 7th of *August* last, ordered, that it should be referred to Mr. *Thurston* to state the Demands of the Suitors at the time of Mr. *Borrett's* Death, and what Effects he had liable to such Demands, and that for that Purpose it should be advertised in the *Gazette* for all Suitors to make out their Claims before the first Day of *Michaelmas* Term last; but all the Suitors not having then made out their said Claims, the time was on the 23d of *October* last enlarged to the end of *Michaelmas* Term. And Mr. *Thurston* having stated the Demands of the Suitors, and Mr. *Borrett's* Effects to answer the same, the Deficiency in Mr. *Borrett's* Office, over and above his Effects, is 23592 l. 9 s. 3 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , as appears by Mr. *Thurston's* Report (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed.)

That the Deficiency in the Office of *Fleetwood Dormer*, Esq; (late one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery) might be ascertained, it was on the 7th of *August* last ordered, that all Suitors, who had any Demands upon that Office, should make out and prove the same before Mr. *Edwards*, on or before the first Day of last *Michaelmas* Term, and the time was afterwards enlarged to the last Day of the said Term. The several Suitors, or their Agents, accordingly attended, and the Deficiency in Mr. *Dormer's* Office, over and above his Effects to answer the same, is 31799 l. 15 s. 10 d.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , as appears by the said Mr. *Edwards's* Report,

By

By the said several Reports, the Deficiencies in the several Offices are as follow,

In Mr. <i>Conway's</i> Office	5809 : 14 : 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
In Mr. <i>Dormer's</i> Office	31799 : 15 : 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
In Mr. <i>Borrett's</i> Office	23592 : 9 : 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
In Mr. <i>Godfrey's</i> Office	21100 : 0 : 0

Which being added together } makes a general Deficiency of } 82301 : 19 : 11 $\frac{1}{4}$

On the 20th of *August* last, upon the Motion of Mr Attorney-General, my Lord Chancellor was pleased to order, that the Lords of the Treasury should be desired to procure a Sign-manual from their Excellencies the Lord's Justices, directing the 30000 *l.* Fine paid by the Earl of *Macclesfield*, to be issued to Mr. *Holford* and Mr. *Thurston*, to be applied towards making good the Losses of the Suitors, occasioned by the Deficiency of the Masters of the said Court, and that, in the mean Time, the same should be lent on the Land-Tax in the Names of Mr. *Holford* and Mr. *Thurston*, to be applied as aforesaid. The same was accordingly laid out upon the Land-Tax, upon which there is due for Interest for half a Year, after the Rate of 3 per Cent 450 *l.* The said 30450 *l.* being deducted from the said general Deficiency of 82301 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.*  $\frac{1}{4}$ , there will remain due and unsatisfied to the Suitors of the Court of Chancery, from the several Offices above-mentioned, the Sum of 51851 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.*  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

But as there have been several Claims made, which the Masters have by their Reports hereunto annexed, stated specially for the Judgment of the Court; if such Claims should upon the Determination thereof be allowed, the Deficiency will be thereby increased.

*All which is most humbly submitted to  
Your Lordships*

12 March 1725-6.

NICHOLAS PAXTON.

N n n 2

Some

Some Weeks ago, there was publish'd a Remarkable and Seasonable Pamphlet, entituled *An Essay on WAYS and MEANS, for the Advancement of TRADE, and for paying off, in few Years, the DEBTS of the Nation, without laying any Additional BURDEN on Land*: Of which we shall give our Readers the following \* Abstract.

In the *Preface* the *Anonymous Author* takes Notice, That the present Situation of our National Affairs requires a more immediate Inspection into the Nature of our Debts and Commerce, than at any Time heretofore. That the Thriving Condition of our Neighbours the Dutch, points out to us the Usefulness of a Nation's being unweariedly solicitous, in Matters relating to Commerce. This watchful Nation are alarmed at the least Infraction or Innovation on the Part of the other Nations of Europe, in any Branch of Trade. They have not been over scrupulous, even in invading the Rights of others, where their commercial Interest required it; an Instance of which we our selves, have good Reason to remember. Their late vigorous Resolutions, with Relation to the Company erected by the Emperor's Authority, may serve to convince the World how strenuously attached they are to the Trading Interest of their Country; they seem resolved not only to forfeit the Friendship of two of the most powerful Princes in Europe, but even hazard the going into an expensive War, rather than suffer an Increase of that Trade. That it is observable, that this People (however heavy and phlegmatick they may seem to be) have had the Ascendant in all the Treaties they were engaged in, particularly those in Commerce; and this over-reaching their Neighbours, if he may be allowed the Expression, is owing to the clear Knowledge of their Statesmen in the Mysteries of Trade, and their constant Attachment to the

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\* Abstract of an Essay for advancing Trade and paying off the National Debts.

*the mercantile Interest of their Country. That their natural Jealousy in this Particular, will not admit them to listen to the Advantageous Offers made to them by the King of Spain, who has it so much in his Power to make Compensation for any Losses which they may be supposed to sustain by the India Trade; and this too at a Time, that the Power of their Country-Man in Spain, leaves them no Room to doubt of a specifick Performance, on the Part of that Crown. That this Concession on the Side of Spain appears to him, to be rather the Effects of the Spanish Prime Minister's Attachment to his native Country, than any real Apprehensions Spain can have of the Power of Holland, and he thinks himself supported in this Opinion, however particular it may seem, by a late Memorial given in by the Spanish Minister at the Hâgue, wherein he as good as tells them, they may hope for every Thing from the Goodness and Affection of their Country-man, the present Prime Minister. That however greatly, and justly, alarmed, the Generality of the People of this Nation seemed to be at the Progress of the India Company in the Austrian Netherlands, He must confess, for his own Particular, he was much more so at the Elevation of the Duke de Ripperda to the Prime Ministry of Spain; When he Considers the Genius of his Country-men for Commerce, and the abundant Materials to be found in that great Monarchy, for a superior Genius to work upon, as an English Man, he dreads the Consequences. That Great-Britain has much more to apprehend from the Administration of a frugal, industrious Ripperda, than from that of an Alberoni, however more intrepid and enterprising the Genius of the latter may be. That the Ministry of Monsieur Colbert, in France, has been of far greater Prejudice to this Kingdom, than even that of Cardinal Richlieu's, who is supposed to have laid the Foundation of the great Power of that Monarchy. It is true the Projects of the latter were vast, but as they*  
*tended*

tended more to the Encrease of Territory, than of Commerce, they could not be so injurious to us, who are secured by Nature from Attempts of that Kind, as those of the former, whose principal View was the Encouragement of Manufactures and Commerce. That the Duke de Ripperda has given early Proofs of his Genius for Commerce; and if his Schemes, whilst yet a private Man, have met with so great Success, as to enable the King his Master to cloth his Troops with Manufactures of the Growth of his own Kingdom, (an Article for which Spain was heretofore beholding to England,) may it not be justly apprehended, now he his Prime Minister, that he will so far encourage the Woollen Manufacture in that Kingdom, as to deprive us entirely of that valuable Branch of our Commerce? That there is no Country in the known World more capable of Improvement than Spain; but it has been our good Fortune hitherto, that no Minister of a commercial Genius has had the chief Rule there, and he wishes there were no Reason at this Time, for apprehending a Change of Fortune in their Favour, from the Skill and Ability of the present Prime Minister. That our Court, in Conjunction with that of France, has been the Means of the Removal of the late Prime Minister of that Crown, and he wishes we may have the like Success, in Relation to the Present: Being very sure our Reasons for the Removal of the latter, are not less cogent, than those were for that of the former. How, or in what Manner this is to be effected, he will not take upon him to say, but this, he thinks, he may say with Certainty, that the Elevation of this great Man, bodes the Woollen Manufacture of England no Good. That Mynheer Van Robez a Dutchman, shews the World what that industrious People are capable of; This ingenious Workman, encouraged by Monsieur Colbert, settled a Manufacture of fine Cloth at Abbeville in France, and tho' he must have laboured under almost insuperable Difficulties, in as much as that Kingdom produces no one Ingredient necessary in the Composition

tion of that Sort of Manufacture, yet, by his Skill and indefatigable Application, he has brought that Species of Cloth to so great Perfection, as to be very little, if at all, less beautiful, or indeed less valuable, in all Respects, than ours; notwithstanding we were the sole Possessors of that inestimable Art for some Centuries before, and the much boasted-of Advantage of our Fullers Earth. If then, (adds the Author) one Dutchman has been able to carry the Woollen Manufacture to so great an Height in France, under so great Difficulties, as is mentioned above, what may not the other, vested with all the Power and Authority imaginable, be supposed to do in Spain, a Country abounding in every Thing, a Country to whom even we are obliged for the Wooll of which our superfine Cloth is made?

Thus much for the Preface: In the *Essay*, the Author Suggests, that there have been of late many Tracts publish'd on National Affairs; some to shew the World the Nature of our Debts, how they were contracted, and what Funds were appropriated for the Payment of the annual Interest of them; some again magnifying the present flourishing State of our Commerce, with respect to former Times, and concluding (but most wrongfully) from thence, that the National Debts cause a *Circulation*, and consequently rather forward, than obstruct our Commerce. And others tell us, that by great Industry, they have arrived at the Knowledge of the true State of our National Debts; and can assure us, they will be paid off in about Thirty five or forty Years, and would persuade us in the mean while to sit down contentedly; but he has not seen any that shew us how this may be effected, in any determined short Space of Time, without laying a more grievous Burden on the People, than what they labour under at present. That this is the main Point to be consider'd, and should be the constant Subject of our

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Conversations ; on this publick spirited Topick all our Writers should employ their Pens, and our Statesmen their Thoughts. That this, as it affects the whole, so it does every Individual of the Community ; and therefore every one has a Right ; nay more, is under an indispenfible Obligation of contributing to the best of his Power, towards bringing about this so great and laudable a Design. That it was this tacit Obligation which prompted him to appear in Print, and however unequal he may be deemed to the Undertaking, yet, he could not forbear communicating his Thoughts to the Publick on this Subject, being of Opinion, that somewhat of this Kind is absolutely necessary at this Juncture of Time. That altho' he is far from thinking the Scheme which he offers, to be unexceptionable in many Parts of it, yet he is not out of Hopes that it may be the Means of inducing some abler Pen to handle the Subject.

That the Majority of the Members composing the Legislature, as they cannot possibly be supposed to have any great Notions of Commerce, having no Opportunities of being let into the true Nature of it, are often impos'd upon by crafty and selfish Men, whom they are under a Sort of Necessity of following in Matters relating to Trade. That it were much to be wish'd, our Gentry would apply themselves, more than they do at present, to the Knowledge of Trade in general, and particularly to that of these Kingdoms ; for as we are a Trading People, it is more incumbent upon our Nobility and Gentry, than upon those of other Nations, to be skilled in the Mysteries of Commerce ; but as they are a learned and ingenious Body, a few Hints will suffice to put them into a just Way of thinking in Matters of this Nature, however different the Subject may be from that of their ordinary Studies. That without

out enlarging on the Nature of our Debts, or inquiring whether great Part of them may not have been saved to the Nation, let it suffice at present, that we are indebed in no less a Sum than almost Three-score Millions Sterling, and that the present sinking Fund is so inconsiderable, as to afford us but a remote Prospect of the Discharge of them. We are told indeed, *Adds the Author*, this Fund will be greatly encreas'd in the Year, 1727, which I wish I saw Reason for believing, or that even the present, how small it be, will remain for the Use it was design'd; nor will my doubting, in this Particular, seem absurd to any one, who will consider the present Situation of publick Affairs in *Europe*, and the different Interests of its several Sovereigns. But supposing, we shall not be hindered by any future Necessities of the State, to apply these Funds to the Uses they were intended for; (a Supposition, to be made only for Condescension Sake) it seems plain to a Demonstration, our Debts can scarcely be paid off in the present Century. A melancholy Reflection to them who have the Good of Posterity at Heart! It is therefore absolutely necessary, that some Means be found out for raising a sinking Fund, considerable enough, in Addition to that already appropriated, which may put the Payment of our Debts, in some fix'd small Space of Time, beyond all Doubt or Contradiction; otherwise that publick spirited Faith which has so long reigned in this Land, and is so necessary towards the Success of Government-Schemes, may be changed into a Diffidence of the present Security, not with Relation to the Principal only, but even of the Interest. *Spain* is a sufficient Instance what a Weight old Debts are upon any Country. The large Anticipations which began in 1588, under *Philip* the II. in

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order to carry on the War against Queen *Elizabeth* and the *Dutch*, and which were continued on from Year to Year, without any Measures taken to lessen the Debt, have contributed more towards sinking the *Spanish* Monarchy, than all their other bad Councils put together. The chief Branches of that Crown's Revenue have been employed, for almost One hundred and fifty Years past, in the Payment of the Interest of Money borrowed, which is the Reason that Nation was so little able, ever since, to maintain the Figure she once made in the World: For when the Nourishment which should support the Body-Politick is diverted another Way, a Declension of its Strength and Vigour, will infallibly follow. It seemed to have been a standing Maxim with the Ministry of *Spain*, never to take any Measures towards the Discharge of the Debts of that Crown; for to this Day we find no Attempts made this Way, by any Sett of them, however, embroiled and entangled their Princes have been from their Neglect in this Particular. As Stewards seldom accumulate great Riches, unless their Lords be encumbered, so the Ministers of *Spain* must have best found their Accounts, by keeping their Princes always needy and in Debt; for altho' the Revenue of a Crown is, at all Times, an ample Field to range in, for those that have the Management of it; yet, it yields a much better Crop, when the publick Necessities are very pressing. Maxims of this Nature, may be practiced in Countries govern'd despotically; but in a mix'd Government, such as ours, it seems to be impracticable: For if any Sett of *British* Ministers, should take upon them to advise delaying the Discharge of our Publick Debts, we have a King and Parliament would, not only give no Attention to Councils so destructive to the Welfare of

of the Kingdom, but likewise, would certainly inflict Punishments on them, adequate to the Insolence and Blackness of the Crime. But the known Integrity of our present Ministers, and their firm Attachment to the true Interest of their Prince and Country, are sure Pledges to us, that no particular Interest will hinder them from giving a helping Hand to so laudable a Work, as that of the Discharge of the National Debts ; and therefore, as it cannot be doubted, that all Orders of Men (a few mercenary Stock-Jobbers, the Drones of the Nation, excepted) will be glad to find how soon this may be effected ; it only remains to be considered how this is to be done without clogging Commerce, or laying too great a Load on Land. The one is already so fetter'd, as to be scarcely at Liberty to crawl in the beaten Road, and the other so encumbered, as to be almost render'd incapable of acting her Part, in Conjunction with Commerce ; between whom an equality is ever to be preserved, as being the great Pillars on which the State is supported. And however, some People may think otherwise, as bias'd by a particular Interest ; it seems to me evident to a Demonstration, that the greater Load is laid on Land, the worse it is for Trade ; as on the contrary, the less it is burdened, the more vigorous and extensive will be our Commerce. For it must be allowed, that the less the Land-lord is obliged to pay to the Government, the better Bargain he can afford the Tenant ; and this latter will have it more in his Power, to afford the Product of his Industry to the Manufacturer and Exporter at an easier Rate, by which we shall be enabled to undersell other Nations, at foreign Markets ; an Advantage we have been unacquainted with of late Years, to the Loss of many Branches of our Trade.

But I shall now only endeavour to shew, that a competent Fund may be raised for the Payment of the National Debts, without incumbering either Land or Trade ; nay more, that it is to be done very much to the Advantage of both.

The received Maxim of EQUALITY in levying any Tax, is to be understood to have Relation only to the Wealth and Riches of the Subject ; and therefore, when the poorer (always the labouring and industrious) Part of the People are loaded to the utmost, and that an Aid must necessarily be raised for the common Good ; then the Rich alone should supply the Wants of the State. But this is to be done with the greatest Gentleness imaginable, and, if possible, (as it would be a Means to engage them to comply with the greater Alacrity) some Compensation should be made, either at the present, or in Time to come, to the Contributors to such an Aid, even in the Execution of it. And strict Regard is to be had to Circulation, in the Execution of such a Project, as absolutely essential to the Welfare of the Nation. I have had these several Points in View as I proceeded, in forming the following SCHEME, and I wish I may have so succeeded, as to be judged conducive to the great and good Ends I proposed should accrue to the Nation from the Execution of it, namely, the Advancement of Trade the Payment of our National Debt, and putting a Stop to our present Luxury.

*The* S C H E M E,

*Article 1.* That the Gold, and Silver Coin  
of Great Britain be augmented  $4\frac{1}{6}$  per  
Cent. above the present current Value.  
Such an Augmentation may be supposed  
to produce from the Increase of Specie  
in the Exchequer,

20, 000

2 That

2. That all the wrought Gold and Silver (Plate for the Use of the Church excepted) in *Great-Britain*, above a certain limited Weight, be brought into the Royal Mint, and coined. By this Article no immediate Benefit will accrue to the Crown, being calculated purely for the Advancement of Circulation and Trade, and the Reducement of the Interest of Money.
3. That no Person be allowed to wear Diamonds or Jewels, without a Certificate to be purchased from the Government, } 10, 000  
for the Sum of 20 *l.* and to be continued yearly ; computed at \_\_\_\_\_
4. That a Tax of 4 *l. per Ann.* be laid on the Wearers of *Flanders*, or any Lace made of Thread } 20, 000
5. That a Tax of fifty Shillings *per Ann.* be laid on the Wearers of Cambrick and Lawn } 20, 000
5. That a Tax of 5 *l. per Ann.* be laid on the Wearers of Gold or Silver, in any Manner whatsoever. } 10, 000
7. That a Tax of ten Shillings *per Ann.* be laid on the Wearers of Perriwigs, which at a moderate Computation must produce \_\_\_\_\_ } 1000,000
8. That a Tax of thirty Shillings *per Annum* be laid on all who shall wear Swords. An Exception in Favour of Ambassadors and common Soldiers } 200,000
9. That a Tax of 10 *l. per Ann.* be laid on all Coaches, Chariots, and Berlines, and a proportionable One on Chaifes, Chairs of Carriage, &c. Hackney and State Coaches excepted ; moderately computed \_\_\_\_\_ } 200,000

to That

10. That a Tax of 20 *l. per Ann.* be laid  
on Taverns, and all Houses Retailing  
Wine; computed at ———— } 20, 000
11. That a Tax be laid on all Writs at  
Law, payable by the Plaintiff only, *viz*  
for every Writ under 20 *l.* five Shil- } 5, 000  
lings, and proportionably for great  
Sums ————
12. That a Tax of 5 *per Cent. per Ann.*  
(over and above any Tax now in being) } 200,000  
be laid on all Ecclesiastical Benefices.
13. That a Tax of 10 *l. per Annum.* be  
laid on all Conventicles, Meeting-Hou- } 40, 000  
ses, and other Places of Worship, tol-  
erated by Law ————
14. That a Lottery of four Millions be  
established for one Year, to be drawn  
Quarterly; the Tickets worth but 20 *s.*  
each, and 6 *per Cent.* to be deducted out  
of the Prizes, towards the intended } 250,000  
Fund; which, together with 10,000 *l.*  
arising from the Receipt of the Money,  
even at 3 *per Cent.* will produce annu-  
ally — — — — —
15. That all the Companies, Societies, or  
Publick Funds, subsisting at present,  
except the Three great Companies,  
namely, the *South-Sea, Bank, and India,*  
be dissolved and incorporated into one,  
or all the aforesaid Three Companies; } 100,000  
and for the Benefit of such Incorpora-  
tion, that a Tax of 5 *per Cent* be laid  
on the several Sums so incorporated, is  
computed that 100,000 *l.* may be gain-  
ed by this Article — — — — —

16 That

16. That a Tax of 5 per Cent. per Annum	} 175,000
be laid on all Payments made by the	
Treasury, whether by Way of Sallary,	
Pension, Interest of the National Debt,	
or otherwise; the Pay of common Sol-	
diers and Seamen excepted — —	}

Sum total — — — 2270,000

This Sum of 2270,000 l. together with that sinking Fund already established, and that other which may be added, by a Reducement of the National Interest of Money (which is apprehended, must be a Consequence of the Execution of this Scheme, without any Act of Parliament, as practiced heretofore) will pay off our Debts in a very few Years. But to silence all Criticism about the Calculation of the Produce of the aforesaid Scheme, I think it necessary to declare, that I believe it not to be exact in that Particular; for my Design being only to demonstrate how a considerable sinking Fund is to be raised, without any Restraint to Trade or burdening Land, I did not think my self obliged to be over scrupulous about the *quantum* of each particular Article; that being a Matter least material in Works of this Nature. This, however, I will venture to say in Justification of the Calculation, that I believe I am not a great Way off the Mark; and tho' I should, I have this particular Satisfaction, that if it shall produce less, some of the Ends which I propose should arise from it, will not be the less answered, which are the Increase of Commerce, and the curbing our present *Luxury*, which was ever looked upon to be the Fore-runner of a decaying State: And tho' it may seem at first View, to be the Companion of Riches and Affluence, yet it will be found in the End, destructive of that very Commerce, which, at first, gave it being.

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Commerce is of Benefit to a Nation, so long as, by it, the Ballance of Trade is preserved on her Side ; and this is never to be done, but by the Export of her own native Productions, and the Re-Export of those of other Soils brought home to her, by the Industry of her Natives. But if the Luxury of her Inhabitants so enhance the Price of Labour, as not to be able to send abroad her Manufactures as cheap as her Neighbours, then will the Ballance of Trade quickly be against her, and consequently a Decay, however impreceptible it may seem to be, will certainly follow. If this be Truth in it self, as most undoubtedly it is, and that we, by our Extravagancy and Luxury, have brought our selves into this Predicament ; is it not adviseable to apply a Remedy before it be too late ? To the Traders to *Turkey*, *Italy*, and *Spain*, as being the best Judges of the Fact, I appeal for the Truth of this Assertion. The *Romans* have had their sumptuary Laws, and were strict Observers of them, whilst they remained great, virtuous, and Lovers of their Country ; and became Contemners of them, in Proportion to the Decrease of their Power and Virtue. The Republick of *Venice*, the most Politick State in *Europe*, enforces its sumptuary Laws with the greatest Rigour : And it is thought, their Steadiness in this one Point, has contributed more towards the Preservation of their State, than any or all their other political Maxims. Even the *French* Nation, with all their Livy, and Love of Ostentation, have Laws to curb their Luxury, as in Liveries, gilding of Coaches, &c. The *Dutch* are a phlegmatick, grave, parcimonious People, and consequently not inclined to Novelty, in the Fashion of their Apparel ; for which Reason, there is no Necessity for Laws to enforce Oeconomy among them, or most certainly they would have had such. We being Islanders,

are

are naturally prone to Change and Novelty, in most Things; And since we are inclined to ruin our selves in the foregoing Manner, it is incumbent on the wisest amongst us, to put a Stop to this our Destruction, by salutary Prohibitions. But as we are a free People, tenacious of our Liberty, it may not be so proper, to put an intire Restraint upon us; but rather do it by way of Mulct or Fine, as calculated in the Scheme; by which, as the People are left to their Option, they will have the less Reason to complain of Hardships; and this Method, as it will be equal to a Prohibition, will answer the Ends proposed by this Part of the Scheme. After this, the *Author* proceeds to observe severally on each Article of the Scheme, in the same Order as they are inserted; and first of an Augmentation of our Silver Specie.

Art. I. The Finess of our Silver Coin, in Respect to that of our neighbouring Nations, is the Reason why it is become of late Years so scarce; nor can the Exportation of it, any more than the melting it down at home, be hindered, whilst such a Benefit as 4 to 5 per Cent, arises from so doing, however rigorous the Laws may be to the contrary. The desired Augmentation of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent, (*viz.* the Crown piece at 5 s. 2 d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and the lesser Pieces proportionably) it is presumed, will put an effectual Stop to the aforesaid Practices. The Value of the Gold Specie must at the same Time be adjusted, in due Proportion to the Augmentation on Silver. The lowering of the Gold some Years ago, as, by it, our Sores have not been healed hitherto, shews no Method, but an Augmentation of our Silver Specie, can redress the Nation's Grievance in this Particular. It cannot be objected, with any Colour of Reason, that an Augmentation of our Coin, will create a Diffidence of us in Foreigners, since we shall

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not raise it above its intrinsic Value, among those very People who may be supposed to raise the Objection. The whole Dispute then lies here, whether we shall preserve our Specie at home by a just and reasonable Augmentation, or by continuing it on the present Footing, leave it worth the while of our Neighbours and Rivals in Trade, to take it away from us? It were indeed to be wished, the Alloy in our Silver Coin, had been double what it is at present, *viz.* 18 Penny Weight to the Pound Troy of fine Silver; for this would answer our Purpose as well as an Augmentation: But since a new Coinage would be both expensive and too dilatory, in Respect to the Circulation necessary to Trade, an Augmentation is the only Method can be devised for keeping our Silver Coin at home, and hindring those amongst us, who consult but their own private Interest, from melting it down. A known Practice among *Jews, Gold-smiths*, and others. The Exportation of Bullion, coined or other-wise, should not be restrained in a Trading Nation, any more than that of any other Merchandize; and altho' my Notion, may be supported by many cogent Reasons, yet, inasmuch as the Wisdom of the Legislature has thought otherwise, I don't think it proper, for the present, to urge the Point any farther. I shall only add, that as all Prohibitions, relating to the Exportation of our Coin, have proved ineffectual hitherto, so it is to be apprehended, they will continue to be so in Time to come; and therefore it should be considered, not so much, how the Exportation of our Specie is to be restrained, by rigorous Laws, as how the Temptation of the Profit, accruing to the Exporter, may be taken away; and I believe it will be found, that an Augmentation is the only Remedy, can be applied to this growing Evil.

Art. II.

Art. II. It would be endless to enumerate the many Advantages, which must necessarily accrue to the Nation, from the Coinage of our wrought Bullion. It is computed, the wrought Plate of *Great Britain*, is, in Value, above Five Millions Sterling; and what Influence such an Addition to our present Specie, must have towards a quicker Circulation, and the Reducement of the Interest of Money, is so obvious, as makes all Argument, to enforce the Truth of the Assertion, useless. The Possessors of the said wrought Bullion, (who alone can be supposed to lose on this Occasion) will be considerable Gainers by parting with it to the Mint, notwithstanding they should receive no Consideration for the Fashion of it: This is Self-evident, from the Calculation of an annual Interest arising out of the Bullion, so converted into Specie, and which will be otherwise entirely useless in their Hands. In so small a Space of Time, as four Years, the accruing Interest, will more than atone for the Loss sustained by the Fashion, as it will in few more Years double the Capital in the Hands of the Proprietors, and continue so to do *ad infinitum*. If Parents did consider the real Interest of their Children, I am satisfied, they would not bury so much of their Fortune in Plate, Jewels, and unnecessary Furniture, as I am very sorry, is too well known to be the Practice of the present Age. To illustrate this yet more, let us consider that One hundred Pounds laid out in Plate, Jewels, &c. at the Time of the late Revolution, has not to this Time, produced one penny to the Owner; But this 100 *l.* put out to Use, at so low an Interest as 5 *per Cent.* would by this Time, amount to a Sum very little short of Five hundred Pounds. What might it not be were it employed in Trade? Were our Tradesmen as parsimonious in these Articles, as the publick Good, and that of their own private Families

milies require, we should not see so many of them fail, nor so many of the innocent poor working People undone, as must necessarily be the Consequence of such Failures. If it be objected, that by such a Law, the Gold-smith Trade would be rendered useless, and so a Number of the Subjects ruined; it may be answered, that this does not consequentially follow, Plate of all Weight for Exportation, and under a limited Weight for home Consumption, being tolerated. But supposing, there *may be some Hardships* thrown on those Manufacturers; can the private Interest of so few, weigh against the universal Good of the Nation? It may be further urged in Favour of this Article, that the apparent Want of Silver Specie in the Nation, requires an immediate Redress; if we would preserve a Circulation amongst the industrious and laborious Part of the People, particularly in the remote Countries of the Kingdom. The Coinage of Silver in the *Tower of London*, since the Year 1699, has not exceeded 550,000. and there is no doubt, that much more of our Silver Specie has been melted down and exported, since that Period of Time; so that a Supply of this Species of Coin, seems absolutely necessary to the Welfare of the Nation, and it is presumed, this is not any otherwise to be effected, than by a Coinage of our wrought Plate.

Art. III. By a Prohibition of the Wear of Diamonds and other Jewels, under the Penalty expressed in the Scheme, we shall part with most of ours, and in so doing, throw the Load of this Part of our Luxury on the neighbouring Nations, who for a long Time have settled it upon us, very much against the true Interest of the Nation. The present Owners of Jewels will, in a very little Time, gain by getting rid of theirs, tho' for much less than the first Cost. The same Argument of an annual

nual accruing Interest urged in the precedent Article of Plate, may serve to confirm this Truth. If Mr. P-tt had sold his great Diamond on his Arrival from the *Indies*, for a Moiety of what the *French* King paid for it, he would have been a richer Man, than he was when he died. This Transaction proves my Hypothesis beyond Contradiction; for who can deny, but that the Money brought from *France* by that Gentleman, proved of much more real Advantage to the Nation, than the useless Jewel could have been? The same Reason holds good, with respect to the smallest Jewel, when it ceases to be transferred from Kingdom to Kingdom, and from Hand to Hand, like any other Merchandize.

Art. IV. The LACE is become a grievous Burden to the Nation. We are supplied with all or most part of this superfluous Article from *Flanders*, a Country become justly obnoxious to us of late, and which will ever appear to be so to a Lover of this Kingdom, whilst the Ballance of Trade encreases on her Side, as it has done of late Years. *Flanders* wants but very few of our Commodities, and that little which she takes of us, she will be obliged to have, altho' we should not take a Yard of her Lace. Why then should we, by an Extravagance very easily curbed, put near, if not full 300,000 *l.* yearly into the Pockets of our Enemies in Trade? A Prohibition of this Article, and the subsequent, under the Restrictions mentioned in the Scheme, would, in all Appearance, more effectually put a Stop to the further Progress of the *India Company*, lately established in the *Austrian Netherlands*, than any Methods hitherto made Publick. It may be objected, that by the projected Tax, our own home Manufacture of Lace will go to Decay; far from it, the Exportation of that Commodity must

must necessarily be the Consequence of the Disuse of it at home, and the Difference then will be, that instead of consuming our own Lace, we shall carry it to the *Spaniards, Portuguese, &c.* and bring home good Bullion in Return. A prudent Government should encourage Manufactures of every Kind, but above all, those of which the chief Materials are of the Product of the Country *so encouraging*; the only Material in Lace is Thread, for which we pay heavily to our Neighbours: Supposing then this Sort of Manufacture entirely abolished, might not the Hands employed in it, be made more useful to the Common Wealth, in the Woollen? Yes, most certainly! And therefore no Sort of Prejudice, but on the contrary, a very great Benefit, would accrue to the Nation, from the Establishment of the projected Tax.

Art. V. The Use of Cambrick and Lawn is most surprizingly increased among us of late Years, and for no Reason that can be imagined, except it be to enrich our Neighbours; for Musline may serve as well, in all its Uses, and indeed better, in some, as being more beautiful to the Eye, and very little, if at all, less durable. We have a Trade to the *East-Indies*, which some have asserted (tho' unwarrantably in any Opinion) to be of no Benefit to the Nation; yet, since we have it, Self-Interest requires we should encourage it, so far as may be consistent with our home Manufactures; and that this Species does not interfere with any now on Foot amongst us, is incontestable. It is incredible to think, how far this single Article carries the Balance of Trade against us, in Favour of our Rivals; and as it is a Commodity of small Bulk, it will be impossible, any more than Lace, to hinder the clandestine Importation of it, and therefore is only to be restrained in the Manner proposed here.

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Common Policy requires we should take some Measures, to distress a certain Neighbour, who, in all Appearance, will in Time become a powerful Rival in Trade. I don't remember of any Treaty now existing, between us and that Nation, which might impede an entire Prohibition of the two foregoing Articles ; but supposing there had been such an Obstacle in the Way, the Method here proposed, may be made Use of without infringing in the least, on such a Treaty ; for without Doubt, every Sovereign has a Right to lay an Excise on the Consumption of any Commodity in his own Dominions, tho' he may not so justly forbid the Importation of it, whilst he remains in Amity with the Country whose Product it be.

Art. VI. A Prohibition of the Use of Gold and Silver in Apparel, (except as set forth in the Scheme) can be attended with no Sort of Inconveniency to the Publick ; but on the contrary, the Decrease of its Use at home, will put our Workmen upon manufacturing a Sort proper for foreign Markets ; a Branch of Exportation almost entirely neglected by us hitherto. It may be added that this Part of the Scheme, will be a Means to put a Stop to the clandestine Importation of this Species of Goods from *France* ; a Practice notoriously carried on at this Time. The Tax is so moderate, as to be but a very Trifle to them, who may be supposed to be in a Condition to wear Gold and Silver ; and it may be a Means to hinder those of inferior Fortunes, from undoing themselves in endeavouring to imitate the Rich. It may be observed further, that the Humidity of our Climate, as more apt to tarnish, than a dryer Air, augments our Expence in this Particular, beyond that of other Nations.

Art. VII.

Art. VII. A Tax of ten Shillings *per Ann.* on the Wearers of Perriwigs, will be so light a Burden on the Rich, and so little affects the Poor, in as much as they are left to their Choice, that it is presumed, few Arguments will be required to demonstrate the Reasonableness of it. It is to be observed, that we are at this very Time supplied from *France, Holland, Flanders, Spain,* and other Countries, with at least, two Thirds of all the human Hair made use of in *Great Britain*, which still concurs to turn the Ballance of Trade to our Disadvantage. If the foreign Hair imported, were again exported manufactured into Perriwigs, then would the Importation of it, be of Benefit to the Nation; but it being apparent, that it is entirely consumed at home, it produces a contrary Effect; and therefore the projected Tax, as it may be a Means to induce Part of the inferior People to leave off the Use of Perriwigs, will occasion an Increase in the Export of this Species of Goods.

Art. VIII. The industrious working Part of the Subjects, are entirely exempt from the projected Tax on the Wearers of Swords; and the rich, 'tis to be hoped, will think it no great Burden, particularly the Gentlemen in Commission under the Crown, by whose Bounty they subsist. It cannot be supposed that any Gentleman, however small his Fortune may be, will disuse the Wear of his Sword from an Apprehension of the Payment of this Tax.: And as to the proud, idle, and poor Part of the People; (in which this great City abounds) it were to be wished, this Tax would be a Means to oblige them to quit the Wear of it; it would not a little contribute to the Safety of the unarmed and peaceable Part of the Subjects.

Art. IX. A Tax, as projected on Coaches, Chariots, &c. is presumed to be no very heavy Burthen  
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on those, who are really in Circumstances to support the Expence of Equipage, and it will be attended with this manifest Advantage to the Publick, namely, that many Families, in no Condition to bear the Expence, will, by Means of this Tax, have a specious Pretence of laying down their Coach, very much to the Advantage of themselves, and the several Tradesmen dealing with them; for by a Frugality in this large and unnecessary Article, they will become better enabled to defray the other more necessary Articles of their Expence. Hackney and Stage-Coaches should be excepted, as being necessary towards a commodious Communication between the several Parts of this great City, and the Kingdom in general; a Matter essential to the Trade of the Nation.

Art. X. The supposed Tax on the Retailers of Wine, will not a little augment the Consumption of Malt Liquors, and it will be of Advantage to those of any Fortune, dealing in the Retail Trade; for as the Burthen will lie heavier on the poorer Sort, so must they be obliged to quit the Trade; by this Means the Importer will be more punctually paid by the Vintner, and the Publick served with better and wholesomer Wine. It will, in all Likelihood, take away the Occasion of the too frequent Riots and Disturbances, the known Consequences of sitting up late at hedge Taverns, and other inferior Places of retailing Wine. It may be added, that by abolishing those By-places of selling Wine, the Temptation will likewise be taken away from the Tradesmen, who perhaps, would never think of spending their Money or Time this Way, if there had been no such Places to go to, as mentioned above. Parsimony and Frugality are Vertues so absolutely necessary to the Commonalty, that not only they are to be encouraged by the richer Part

of the People, but sometimes, even enforced by wholesome Laws.

Art. XI. A Tax on Writs and Actions at Law, being purely calculated for the Ease of the Subject, it is necessary, that the Plaintiff be obliged to summon the Defendant before a Judge, or other proper Officer, to shew Cause of Action before he can obtain Leave to arrest his Person. By this Means, a poor, honest, industrious, but unfortunate Man, will have it in his Power to compound, or otherwise to make up with his Creditor, without any lessening to his Credit, which cannot happen, if he be once taken and confined. Many an honest Man has been ruined by too hasty a Proceeding in this Particular, who might have otherwise fairly discharged his Credit. A Law to this Purpose, would put an entire Stop to Prosecutions founded only on Revenge and Malice, as it would take away the Occasion of the frequent Petitions to Parliament, from the several Goals of the Kingdom. It would restore to their distressed Families (often a Charge to their respective Parishes) and to Commerce, great Numbers of the Subjects rendered by Confinement, entirely useless to the Common-wealth. The neighbouring Nations, and particularly the *Dutch*, are known to observe this Practice with the greatest Strictness, so great is their Regard for the Liberty of the Subject; and the happy Consequences of it are very conspicuous in *Holland*, where Bankruptcies are far less frequent than with us, owing chiefly to this laudable Tenderneſs in their Laws for Credit. Let it not be objected, that by Means of the proposed Summons, the Party, as having Notice, of the Danger, will abscond, and so defraud the Creditor. A Man, of Being and Family, can never be supposed to take Advantage of an Indulgence so much in his Favour; but besides, the same

same Practice may be observed by the Common Law Courts, as is now, and always has been the Practice in the High Court of *Chancery*, when it is apprehended the Person designs to go out of the Kingdom; viz. by Affidavit of such Design, and praying a Writ of *ne exeat* against him. I am very sensible the Gentlemen of inferior Rank of the Profession, will leave no Stone unturned to thwart a Design so prejudicial to them in Point of Gain; but it is to be hoped, the general Good will be preferred to that of a few, and without whom, the Nation might very well grow great and powerful.

Art. XII. The projected Tax of 5 *per Cent.* on Ecclesiastical Benefices, 'tis to be hoped, will be assented to with Chearfulness, by the very Clergy themselves, who alone are affected by it. Besides an annual free Donative, given to the King by the Clergy of *France*, they are lately taxed the 50th Penny; and those of *Spain*, and other *Popish* Countries, pay the 10th Part of their annual Revenues, towards defraying the Necessities of the Temporal Power. Can it then be doubted, that the Clergy of the Reformed Religion (whose Disinterestedness is so conspicuous) will murmur at contributing the 20th Part only towards the Discharge of those very Debts, which were contracted in Defence of the Churches, by which they enjoy their Livings? If their Exemptions, of all Kind of publick Duties, such as serving in the Wars, &c. be considered, it will be found they are light burdened, in Comparison of the Laity; the Consideration of which, should silence the Churches Complaint in the present Particular. It may be considered, whether the unmarried among them, may not be obliged to bear a double Proportion, as not having the Charge of Wives, or Families; and whether all College and  
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other Endowments, should not be made liable to the proposed Tax.

Art. XIII. As to the Tax on Conventicles, Meeting-houses, &c. as it would be impracticable to levy it on the Income of the Pastors, which is entirely owing to the Benevolence of their respective Flocks, so it appears more equitable to cels it in the Manner proposed. If it be true, that the *Dissenters* and others of the tolerated Brethren, have benefited equally with those of the established Churches, in *South* and *North-Britain*, by the Wars which have occasioned our present Debts, they cannot with any Colour of Justice object to the Payment of this Tax. I would have it observed, that not only those Congregations governed by visible Pastors, are intended by this Part of the Scheme, but those likewise, that have none exercising the ministerial Function; such as *Quakers*, &c.

Art. XIV. A Lottery of Four Millions, after the Manner proposed, will contribute largely towards the Payment of the National Debt, without affecting in the least the Circulation in Trade, as it must infallibly have done, if a greater Sum than a Million were employed in it at any one Time. By rating the Tickets, so low as at twenty Shillings each, an Opportunity will be given to those who have small Sums by them of employing their Money this Way; such as Students, Women, Clerks, Children, Apprentices, and other Servants. By a Project of this Kind, continually kept a going, we shall preserve at Home, the large Sums which are daily sent abroad to be employed in foreign Lotteries; nay more, we shall by this Means, give such Foreigners as are inclined to adventure this Way, an Opportunity of laying out their Money amongst us; for, as they have an Opinion of our strict Regard to publick Faith,

Faith, they will chuse to employ their Fortunes in Lotteries set on Foot by us, (where no more than 6 per Cent. is deducted) than in any among themselves abroad, where so exorbitant a *Premium* as 20 per Cent. is deducted. To give the greater Sanction to this Lottery, it may be called the *London Lottery*, and managed by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen of the City of *London*, under the Direction of the Treasury. It is proposed, that each Million be drawn in the Space of six Days; by this Means that Spirit of Gaming, which will inevitably be the Consequence of a tedious Drawing, will be suppressed; and how conducive this will be towards a Circulation in Trade, is obvious from the known Scarcity of Money (I mean in Trade) during the drawing of our former Lotteries.

Art. XV. The Dissolution of all our inferior Funds, will be a Means to restore, in Part, the Trade of the Nation to its primitive Vigour; to render it entirely so, and as extensive as it may be, the whole Sum of our National Debt must be first paid off; but since that cannot be effected at present, it will, without Doubt, be agreed to, that all Measures should be taken, that may contribute to it in any Degree. It is observed, that the Temptation of publick Securities has been, and always must be, a Bar to Trade; and as I hope, what is said on that Head, will be thought sufficient to convince the Reader of the Truth of the Assertion, it remains only to be consider'd, whether these inferior Funds are not so many Baits to the Trader, for withdrawing his Wealth out of Commerce, and for that Reason alone should be dissolved; as indeed, all Obstructions to Trade should be removed in a Trading Nation? But besides this Reason, so convincing in it self, it is certain, that most of the aforesaid Companies, are, in the very Natures  
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of them, destructive of Commerce: I will venture to affirm, that our two Companies of Assurance obstruct our Commerce; and that Assurance carried on by the private Traders, as heretofore, and as practiced at present in *Holland*, and all the other Countries of *Europe*, would quicken our Trade, and render the Profit made by it more diffusive than it is at present: A Point never to be neglected by a Trading People. I believe it will be granted me, that if the *African Trade* were supported by the *South-Sea Company*, it would be in a more flourishing Condition than it is in at present; or indeed, than it is like to be under the present Management. I think this Trade might be rendered more useful to the Nation, were it carried on by private Adventurers, rather than under the Direction of any Company whatsoever; and in such Case, our Settlements on the Coast should be maintained at the Expence of the Crown, which might be supported by the several Traders carrying on that Commerce. But as an Incorporation will answer the present Purpose, it is all I argue for here. The several Members of the Companies, are the only Persons who may be, under any Apprehension of being affected by the said Incorporation; I mean such as are concerned in the said Stocks, without being in the Direction or Management of the same; for these are sure to raise Estates at the Expence of the others. Let it be considered by the Adventurers without Doors, how they are daily deluded by their Directors, by Calls, Reducement of Stock, whimsical Undertakings, and a thousand other Inventions contrived by those in the Secret, purely to enrich themselves: I say if this be considered, it will be found by those who alone can be supposed to be affected by the desired Incorporation, that their Condition will be much mended

mended thereby ; for that Part of their Fortunes employed in these inferior Funds, which now stand on a precarious Footing, will be ascertained to them and their Posterity ; therefore, the Consideration of 5 per Cent. mentioned in the Scheme, may be looked on as an Indulgence, rather than a Tax:

Art. XVI. The last Article of the Scheme, in my Opinion, is as little, if not less liable to Objection, than any of the foregoing ; for who will oppose it ? Not the Courtier nor the State-Pensioner ; they can never be supposed to begrudge this Mite out of the great Sums they annually receive from the Bounty of the Crown, and for which they do so very little ; The Gentlemen in Commission, in the Land and Sea Service, will never oppose a Tax calculated for the Safety of our Liberties and Properties, for which they have so often exposed their Lives : The Landed Man will certainly come into a Project for raising a Sum for the Payment of our Debts, by which his Estate has been so sensibly affected for many Years ; and who then, is likely to oppose this, so universally received a Tax ? The moneyed Men at Home, such as Jews, Bankers, and many others that shall be nameless, and Foreigners, who have been preying upon the Nation's Vitals, ever since the Government has been obliged to borrow, in order to defray the publick Necessities. But it is to be hoped, the Gentlemen of Landed Interest, (who are by far the Majority of the People) will have so great a Regard to the Welfare of their native Country, as not to listen to the specious Reasonings of these cunning, crafty, selfish STOCK-JOBBERs, who, like Leeches, once fastened, never quit their hold, 'till filled with our purest Blood, or forced away from it by main Strength.

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I foresee the Clamour of Infringement on *publick Faith*, and that other common Out-cry of disobliging Foreigners, will be raised against us on this Occasion. As to the first, if People who have received Premiums of all Sizes, for their Money, ever since the Revolution, and who have made such prodigious Estates out of the publick Calamity, if they, I say, will oppose giving so small a Contribution, as the 20th Penny of what they receive annually from the Government, towards the Ease of their labouring native Country, 'tis Pity they should not be cessed in another Manner. And as to our *foreign Leeches*, if any Objection made in Relation to them, deserved an Answer on this Occasion, it might be done, by putting the Question (supposing they should attempt withdrawing their Money out of our Funds, till they shall be regularly paid off) where else can they employ their Fortunes with so great Safety, and to so good Advantage, as among the good-natured, bubbled *Britons*? How far any Objections to the Payment of our Debts, made in Favour of Foreigners, should sway with a *British* Parliament, I leave every unbiassed *Briton* to Judge.

It is observable, that this Nation made a swifter Progress in Trade for fifty Years before the Restoration of King *Charles II*, than since; which is looked upon to have been occasioned by the Parsimony of the People, who instead of employing their Fortunes in Pomp and Luxury (Vices, unknown in those Days) laid them out wholly in Commerce. And, altho' some may think, there is not that Occasion for our Oeconomy at this Time (the Capital Stock of the Nation being greatly increased) as was when we had but a small Foundation of Wealth amongst us; yet, inasmuch as the present Incumbrance of our Debts, has reduced us to as bad, if  
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not worse Condition, than we were in before such Increase, there seems to be a Necessity on us, to tread in the same parsimonious Steps of our wise Ancestors, if we would be eased of our Burden, and carry on our Trade with Success. It will little avail the Nation, that a Stop be put to our Luxury, if the Wealth saved by our Oeconomy, be not employed in Commerce; and that this will never be, whilst Money may more safely be employed in our publick Funds at home, tho' to less Advantage, is obvious from the present State of Affairs: For the Citizens of large Capitals employ their Fortunes in the Funds, and those only continue their Wealth in Trade, whose Fortunes are too small to support their annual Expence by the Interest of Money only. If this Lurè (if I may so call it) of publick Security were once taken away, as it would, if our National Debts were paid off, our rich Subjects would be obliged, to employ their Wealth in Trade, which would soon render our Commerce as universal, as that of the *Hollanders*; the Extensiveness of which, is purely owing to the employing the Bulk of their Wealth in Trade. This frugal, industrious People, trade seemly to a less Profit, than any Nation in *Europe*; for, as their Capital in Trade is very large, and therefore the Interest of Money seldom above 3 *per Cent.* among them, and often under; They are satisfied with a Profit of 3 and 5 *per Cent.* in the Way of Commerce; whilst we, who can make so much of our Money at home in Funds, will not lay it out in Trade, except we have a Prospect of making a Profit of 15 and 20 *per Cent.* So this Moderation in Point of Profit, is owing chiefly the great Wealth of the *Dutch*; and tho' this be a seeming Paradox, yet nothing is more indubitably Matter of Fact. By being contented with a less Profit, they have cut us out of several

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Branches of Commerce, as they have got the Balance of Trade on their Side from us, and all the other Nations of *Europe*, nor can it ever be otherwise, except our Debts are paid off. It should therefore be observed with the greatest Attention, that whilst there are publick Funds, the Money and Wealth of the Nation will flow into that Channel, and that whilst this shall be the Case, our Trade can never flourish; and further, that the Debts once paid off, we shall not only be eased of our present Taxes, by which our Manufactures (the life of Trade) will be enabled to work cheaper, but the whole Stream of our Wealth, will direct its Course into the enriching Ocean of Commerce. These are Maxims not to be controverted, any more, than that by the Acquittal of our Debts, the Interest of Money will be reduced to 2 and 3 *per Cent. per Annum.* and the Value of Land greatly augmented. If then, these Blessings are not to be arrived at, without raising a considerable sinking Fund, (which ought never to be done by Laying more grievous Burthens on Land or Trade) it seems evident, this great Work is to be carried on in the Manner projected, by the foregoing Scheme, or some other of the like Nature; but, however advantageous to the Nation, the Majority of the People may judge it to be, it is not to be doubted, but the Stock-Jobbing Money'd Man, who has so long found his Account in the National Misery, will use his utmost Art and Industry to oppose a Scheme calculated for the Downfall of his favourite Publick Gaming; and therefore, as Money, which has the the greatest Influence in all human Affairs, will not be wanting on this Occasion, it may not be improper to give the Publick a Caution against Practices so destrusive to the Interest of *Great Britain*. Next to the Acquittal of the National Debts, there is nothing

nothing can promote Trade so much as lowering the Price of Labour amongst us. By the Exorbitancy of our Workmen, we have it not in our Power to sell our Manufactures at foreign Markets at so low a Rate, as we were wont, and for this Reason alone, we have lost many valuable Branches of Trade which our Neighbours, who work cheaper, have taken up. This Evil proceeds, in great Measure, from our Luxury; and some Means have been proposed, in the foregoing Discourse, for putting a Stop to the Grievance; but as the Execution requires some Time; I shall endeavour to shew how the Sore may be healed, in Part, without any Loss of Time.

It is presumed, this may be done by a Law for the effectual Imployment of the Poor, and by one other, for restraining the Increase of Buildings within the Liberties of *London and Westminster*. There has been already so much said on the Score of employing the Poor, and so many wise and salutary Proposals published to that End, that any Thing I could urge on the Subject, must be thought Repetition; I shall therefore only say, in the General, that by a Law to this Purpose, the vagrant and idle Part of the Subject, now a Burden to the Nation, who go under the Denomination of Poor, might be made so far useful to the Common Wealth, as to be a Means of lowering the Price of the whole national Labour, at least a thirtieth Part; and of what Advantage this would be to our Commerce, I leave the World to judge. The Humour of Building of late Years, has prevailed to so great a Degree of Excess, as to become a real publick Grievance. The Metropolis is grown infinitely too big for the Kingdom, and as a certain Sign, that this late prodigious Increase of our Buildings does not proceed from an Increase of our

Trade or Wealth, it is observable, that all or most of the Undertakers of such Buildings, are undone by them ; and further, that whilst the Limbs, if I may use the Phrase, of the City are extended, and look fresh and blooming, the Heart or Center of it is become withered and decayed. Luxury has gained so far the Ascendant amongst us, that no sooner has a Tradesmen in the City acquired a Competency, by his Frugality and Industry, but his Dame, forthsooth, requires a purer Air, and continues teasing the good Man, 'till he has taken her a House in the *new Buildings*. Thus, is the Common Wealth, by the Increase of our Buildings chiefly, deprived of the Labour and Industry of her best Subjects.

The City of *London*, as it is the Source of most of our Wealth, no Means should be neglected for improving and supporting it in every Particular ; and as no Improvement can be of so great Advantage to it, as continuing to it its richest and most industrious Citizens, it may not be below the Dignity of the Legislature, to enquire whether or no a Law restraining the Increase of Buildings in the Out-parts, may not be a Means of their continuing in the Center of Trade ? It has been before taken Notice of, that the Temptation to Luxury, should, as far as possible, be taken away from the industrious Part of the Subject ; and I doubt not but this Maxim will be thought to hold good in the present Particular. It were extremely to be wished, that the desired Restraint had taken Place the Beginning of the present Century ; then might this City be called great indeed, from its great Addition of Wealth and Riches, as being better Title to the Epithet of great, than Extent of Circumference. But tho' a Law may be more useful at one Time than another, yet, a good Law

Law can never be out of Season, and therefore, let it not be objected to this, that it comes too late; for by it, the Value of the present Buildings will be greatly augmented, and consequently Rents will be more punctually paid, of which there is a notorious Failure at this Time. But above all, a Law to this Purpose, is likely to contribute towards lowering the Price of Labour amongst us, the Point I contend for here; for as the Call has been so great for Artificers and Labourers, in order to carry on the new Buildings, as has not only thinned the remote Parts of the Kingdom, but likewise raised the Price of Labour, to an Extravagance unheard of, so there is Reason for believing, that, if there were to be no Augmentation to the present Buildings, the Swarms of Workmen that are employed here at present, would necessarily be obliged to return to their respective Countries, and there be glad to take up with such Wages as were wont to be given before this Phrenzy, seiz'd the People: For it is a standing Maxim, that the Cause taken away, the Effect necessarily ceases. Our Manufactures in general, but more especially the Woollen; can never be too much encouraged amongst us, as being the real Foundation of our Wealth; but, Excess and Luxury, and even the Occasions of them, can never enough be discouraged amongst us, inasmuch as they certainly beget first private, and then publick Poverty.

Thus far the Anonymous \* Author, whose publick Spirited Zeal and Endeavours for the Ease and Welfare of his Native Country, and the Advancement of Trade, certainly deserve the highest Commendations: But, if I am not greatly mistaken, there runs a Fallacy through all the

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\* *Reflections on the foregoing Scheme.*

the Arguments he urges, in support of several Articles of his Scheme, particularly with relation to the Melting down and Coining most Part of our Plate; the Parting with our Diamonds to other Nations; the Suppressing of Luxury, &c. To make good his Assertions, he supposes in the first Place, that the accruing Interest of Money increases the the Capital *ad Infinitum*, which how true soever in Speculation, is very precarious, if not absolutely false, in Practice. Secondly, That the Money that should arise from those Articles of his Scheme might be employed in Trade: Which is altogether erroneous. For all the Branches of our Commerce are already fully employed and supply'd: And therefore, if, (for Instance Sake) Double the quantity of Woollen Cloth, the *real Foundation of our Wealth*, were made in England, where should we have a Market for the Whole? Would not one Half of it lie on the Hands of the Manufacturers? In the third Place, this Scheme would subject most Noblemen, and a great Many Gentlemen and Ladies to a very heavy yearly Tax, viz.

		l.	s.	d.
	Jewels ———	20	00	00
	Flanders Lace ———	4	00	00
For Wearing	Cambrick and Lawn ———	2	10	00
	Gold or Silver ———	5	00	00
	A Perriwig ———	0	10	00
	A Sword — — —	1	10	00
For Keeping Coaches, Chariots, &c.		10	00	00
Total — — —		43	00	00

Which would be an Extravagant and insupportable Imposition on the Bulk of the Gentry, who are already liable to the Land and Window Taxes, Poor-Rates, and to all the Duties laid on Goods, Provisions, &c.

On

On the 4<sup>th</sup> of this Month, the Lords Justices of Ireland, publish'd a Proclamation, for † Proroguing the Parliament of that Kingdom from the 17<sup>th</sup> Day of this Instant May, to the 1<sup>st</sup> Day of August next.

The next Day (May 5<sup>th</sup>) the General \* Assembly of the Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh, and chose for their Moderator Mr. William Mitchell. His Majesty's Commission to the Right Honourable the Earl of Loudoun was read, as was likewise His Majesty's most gracious Letter to the Assembly. His Majesty's High Commissioner made a Speech to the Assembly, which was answered on their Part by the Moderator; and a Committee being appointed drew up a dutiful Answer to His Majesty's most gracious Letter.

The High Commissioner's Speech.

*Right Reverend and Right Honourable,*

**Y**OU have the Happiness, at the Opening of your Meeting, to receive Assurances of His Majesty's Protection, and fresh Marks of His Royal Favour.

The Manner in which His Majesty in His most gracious Letter, has been pleased to take Notice of the many Proofs you have given of your Zeal and Affection for His Person and Government, of your Care and Concern for the Peace and Welfare of the Church, for the suppressing of Prophaness and Immorality, and the preventing the Growth of Popery, must, undoubtedly, make you, with great Chearfulness, lay hold of all the Opportunities your Stations may afford you, of giving new Proofs of your Loyalty and Affection to His Royal Person and Government, under which you have the Means put into your Hand

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† Parliament of Ireland further prorogued.  
\* General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Hands to promote Ends so worthy of your Profession, and which so nearly concern the Honour of God, the Peace and Quiet of His Majesty's Government, and the Welfare of His Subjects.

I am authorized and commanded by His Majesty, and I do with great Satisfaction renew to you the Assurances of His Royal Intentions to maintain inviolably the Government of this Church, as by Law establish'd, together with the full and free Enjoyment of all its Rights and Privileges.

That you might be the better enabled to prevent the Increase of Ignorance and Growth of Popery in the Highlands and Islands, His Majesty did last Year grant Warrant for One Thousand Pounds to be employed for the Entertainment of Itinerant Ministers and Catechists, in the Manner which I had the Honour to acquaint you with at that Time ; I doubt not the Application of it has been made so, as to shew your real and sincere Concern in so considerable a Branch of your Duty, as Ministers and as good Subjects.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a Warrant for the same Sum, and for the same good Purposes this Year, which is in my Hands, and I must desire you to appoint a Committee for the Management of it according to the Terms of the Grant.

*Right Reverend and Right Honourable,*

His Majesty has been pleased again to confer upon me the Honour of representing His Royal Person in this Assembly ; your Conduct in former Assemblies, and particularly in those where I had the Honour to bear the same Character, encouraged me to undertake this great Trust.

The Unanimity, Moderation, and Prudence usual in your Assemblies, as they will give great Weight to your Proceedings, so they will the better enable

enable me to be serviceable to this Church, to the Interests of which I have always had a peculiar Regard.

*The Assembly's Answer to His Majesty's most gracious Letter.*

*May it please your Majesty,*

**W**E your Majesty's most loyal and faithful Subjects, the Ministers and Elders met in the General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland*, do, as in all Duty bound, return your Majesty our most humble and hearty Thanks for your gracious Letter to us, and for your great Goodness in signifying your favourable Acceptance of the Zeal and Affection of this Church for your Majesty's Royal Person and Government; Duties which we account ourselves bound to by the strongest Obligations: And that your Majesty is pleased graciously to take Notice of the Concern we have shewn for the Peace and Welfare of the Church, for the suppressing of Profaneness and Immorality, and preventing the Growth of Popery, animates us to exert ourselves yet the more in these Duties, under the great Encouragements given us by your Majesty's approving our present Meeting, and countenancing the same with your Royal Authority; and it shall be our earnest Care to shew the like Dispositions as formerly, to do all that in us lies, towards the promoting these desirable Ends and Purposes. The Assurances your Majesty is graciously pleased to give us of your Royal Protection and Assistance in doing of the same, and of your Readiness to countenance us in so pious a Work, which so nearly concerns the Honour of God, the Peace and Quiet of your Government, and Welfare of your Subjects, make us deeply sensible of the great Kindness of Heaven in blessing us with such a Sovereign, and are such Encouragements from a Prince piously disposed, and who has

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so

so much at Heart the Weal of his Subjects, as must render us without Excuse, should we be remiss in our Duty.

It is most comforting to us, and gives us a full Confidence in your Majesty's Royal Goodness, that you are graciously pleased to renew the Assurances of your firm Resolution to maintain the Established Government of this Church in the full Enjoyments of all their Rights and Privileges; these being what we have exceedingly at Heart and do judge ourselves the more strongly obliged, by these your Majesty's gracious Assurances to conduct ourselves on our Part with that Moderation, Unanimity and Prudence that becomes us, and which may entitle us humbly to hope for the Continuance of your Majesty's Royal Favour.

Your Majesty's pious and bountiful Donation to the last Assembly of a Sum to be employed in maintaining Itinerant Preachers and Catechists in Places where Ignorance and Popery prevail, for remedying these Evils, we humbly hope will be found to have been exactly managed according to your Majesty's gracious Intentions, as will appear by the Accompts of the Management ready to be exhibited to your Majesty's Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury, or to the Barons of your Majesty's Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, as your Majesty was graciously pleased to direct: And now that your Majesty has, out of your Royal Goodness and laudable Concern for the Good of the Souls of your Subjects, been pleased to renew your Royal Gift to this Assembly for the like pious Purposes, which your Majesty's Commissioner has delivered to us, we accept it with the most profound Respect and Thankfulness, and shall endeavour not to be wanting on our Part, to employ it agreeably to your Majesty's Royal Will, and account for it, as  
your

your Majesty has appointed in your Royal Warrant; and in this we act with great Chearfulness, seeing, as we are bound to promote Obedience to your Majesty's just Laws, the Tendency of our Endeavours is to make those upon whom we bestow our Labours, in so far as we succeed by the Blessing of God, at the same Time better Subjects to your Majesty, as they are made better Christians. And for this End, all Care shall be taken by us, that none be employed in this Service but such as are unquestionably well-affected to your Majesty and your auspicious Government. And we shall be careful to take all those we employ strictly engaged to instill in the People the Principles of Loyalty and Duty to your Majesty.

Your Majesty's Choice of the Earl of *Loudoun* to represent your Royal Person in this Assembly, we acknowledge thankfully as special Mark of your Regard to the Good of this Church, having had Experience of his great Knowledge and Capacity, and of his Zeal for your Majesty's Service; and it gives us particular Satisfaction, that your Majesty is pleased to mention as a Reason of your Choice, his Adherence to the Principles of this Church, and Concern for its Prosperity, of which he has given many convincing Proofs.

That your Majesty's precious Life, which is so great a Blessing to all your People, and the whole Protestant Interest, may be long preserved; That the best of Heaven's Blessings may be plentifully poured out upon your Royal Person, the Prince of *Wales*, the Princess, and all your Royal Offspring; That your wise Councils and Undertakings for the Happiness of your own Kingdoms, the Relief of distressed and persecuted Protestants, the Welfare of all the Reformed Churches, and the Good of Christendom, may be crowned with remarkable

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Success;

Success; That the Designs of all your secret and avowed Enemies may be defeated; That your Crown may long flourish upon your Head, and at length you may inherit immortal Glory, are still and shall be the earnest Prayers of,

*May it please your Majesty,  
Your Majesty's most faithful, most obedient, and most  
loyal Subjects,*

*The Ministers and Elders met in this National Assembly  
of the Church of Scotland,*

*Signed in our Presence, in our Name, and at our  
Appointment, by*

*Edinburgh, May*

*7, 1726.*

*Will. Mitchell, Moderator.*

On the 18th His Majesty's High Commissioner dissolv'd that Assembly, which during their Session had acted with great Unanimity and Moderation, and with all Loyalty and Duty to His Majesty; and appointed another General Assembly of that Church to meet at *Edinburgh*, on the first *Thursday* in *May* 1727.

Let's now attend the Proceedings of the † *British Parliament*; and in the first Place we shall here insert the \* *PROTESTS* made and enter'd in the House of Peers, on several Occasions, during this Session, which are as follow :

*Die Jouis 17<sup>o</sup>. Februarij 1725.*

**T**H E House (according to the Order of this Day Seven-night) proceeded to take into Consideration the Copies of the several Treaties laid before this House by His Majesty's Command on *Thursday* last.

*And*

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† *Further Proceedings of the British Parliament.*  
\* *Protests of the House of Lords.*

And the same being read by the Clerk.

Ordered, That the House be now put into a Committee, to take the said Treaties into Consideration; and the said Treaties were referred to the said Committee.

The House was accordingly adjourn'd, and put into a Committee to take the said Treaties into Consideration.

After some Time spent therein,

The House was resumed; and the Lord *Delaware* reported from the said Committee, that they had taken the said Treaties into Consideration, and where come to the following Resolution, viz.

That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, to return His Majesty the Thanks of this House, for his most gracious Condescension, in laying the Treaties of Peace and Commerce, made at *Vienna* between his Imperial Majesty and the King of *Spain*, and the Defensive Alliance concluded between His Majesty, the most Christian King, and the King of *Prussia*, before this House: To declare our Opinion, that the said Treaty of Commerce manifestly appears to have been calculated with a View to put the Trade of the *Spanish East* and *West Indies* entirely into the Hands of his Imperial Majesty's Subjects, contrary to the Barrier Treaty made between the Emperor and the States-General; to which His Majesty, at their Request, became Guarantee; as well as in Breach of many solemn Treaties and Engagements between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, to the inexpressible Damage of the Subjects of this Realm: To express our just Sense of the infinite Obligations we lie under to His Majesty, for the Care he has taken of the Protestant Interest, and the Trade of this Nation; by  
conclu-

concluding, at so critical a Juncture, the above-mentioned Defensive Alliance highly necessary for maintaining the Ballance of *Europe*, as well as for preserving many valuable Rights, Immunities, and Advantages, relating to the Trade of *Britain*: And to assure His Majesty, that we will stand by and support him to the utmost of our Power, in the Engagements he has entred into by this Treaty, and in the Prosecution of such further Measures, as His Majesty, in his great Wisdom, shall think proper, for preventing the ill Consequences, to the Trade of this Kingdom by the above-mention'd Treaty of Commerce: To acknowledge His Majesty's great Goodness, in not suffering Himself to be diverted from a Work so necessary to the Happiness of his *British* Subjects, by any Influences whatsoever: To give His Majesty the strongest Assurances of our inviolable Fidelity; and that, if His Majesty shall be, at any Time, insulted and attacked by any Prince or State whatsoever, in any Part of his Majesty's Dominions or Territories not belonging to the Crown of *Great Britain*, in Resentment of such Measures as His Majesty has taken, for preserving and maintaining the true Interest and Safety of this Kingdom, and of his having entred into the said Defensive Alliance for that purpose; we are fully determined, in Vindication of his Majesty's Honour, to exert ourselves to the utmost, in defending and protecting such Dominions from any such Insults or Attacks.

Which Resolution being Read.

It was proposed to add these words *viz.* [This House not doubting, but your Majesty, in your great Wisdom and Justice to these your Kingdoms, will always preserve to them the full and entire Benefit of the Provision made for further Securing Our Religion, Laws, and Liberties,  
by

by an Act passed in the Twelfth, and Thirteenth, Years of the Reign of his late Majesty K. *William*. the Third of Glorious Memory, whereby it is enacted, ' That in case the Crown and Imperial Dignity of this Realm shall hereafter come to any Person not being a Native of this Kingdom of *England*, this Nation be not obliged to engage in any War for the Defence of any Dominions or Territories which do not belong to the Crown of *England* without the consent of Parliament.]

Which being objected to.

After Debate,

The Question was put, whether these Words shall be made part of the foregoing Resolution, It was resolved in the Negative.

Dissentient'

I. **T**HE Clause of the Act of Parliament referred to in the Words proposed to be added, being passed into a Law upon the solemn Occasion of Settling the Crown of these Realms upon his Majesty and his Royal Issue, and the same provision, with others in that Act made, having been since re-enacted by Parliament upon another very solemn Occasion, we are of Opinion, that it is thereby become a Fundamental, and a very sacred part of the Constitution of the United Kingdom, upon the strict and inviolable Observance of which, the future Tranquility of this Nation and the Properties of the Subjects of *Great Britain*, may, in our Opinion greatly depend: And therefore, we thought the Words proposed fit to be added to a Resolution of this House, wherein the Defence of his Majesty's Dominions and Territories not belonging to the Crown of these Realms, is, as we conceive, in some Measure engaged for.

II. We are of Opinion, that the unfeigned Zeal constantly shewn by this House, in Defence of his Majesty's

Majesty's Sacred Person, and the Honour and true Interest of his Government, can never fail to exert it self, in Vindication of his Majesty's Honour, against all Insults, and Indignities whatsoever. And tho' we are far from thinking, but that a Case may arise wherein the consent of this House, to engage this Nation in a War, in Defence of his Majesty's Dominions in *Germany*, may be both just and necessary, yet it being, in our Judgment, reserv'd to both Houses of Parliament, by the Laws above-mentioned, to deliberate and advise upon all the Circumstances, and thereupon to consent to the Justice of the Cause, whereby this Nation shall, at any time, be engaged in a War upon that Account; we were therefore convinc'd, that the Words proposed, ought to have been added to the Resolution.

III. And the rather, because the Words proposed to be added, import the most dutiful and entire Confidence in his Majesty's Wisdom and Justice, to these Kingdoms, in that respect, and therefore, if they had been added to the Resolution of this House, at this critical Juncture, would, as we conceive, have prevented any Jealousies which might happen to arise in the Minds of the Subjects of this Realm, in a Matter, which we think, to be of such Importance to them.

*Strafford, Scarsdale, Bristol,*  
*Compton, Aberdeen, Litchfeld.*  
*Lechmere, Craven,*

And an Humble Address was prepared pursuant to the foregoing Resolution:

*Die Mercurij 20<sup>o</sup>. Aprilis, 1726.*

The Order of the Day being read, for taking into Consideration that Part of the printed Votes of the House of Commons of the 24<sup>th</sup> of *March* 1725, purporting to be a Message to that House from his Majesty, under his Royal Sign Manual.

*And*

And the same being read by the Clerk.

It was proposed to adjourn the further Consideration thereof for a Month.

After Debate,

The Question was put, Whether the further Consideration of the said Order of the Day shall be adjourned to this Day Month?

It was Resolved in the Affirmative.

*Dissentient?*

I. **B**Ecause we conceive the Subject matter of this Debate to be of so great Consequence to His Majesty's Service, to the Honour of this House, to the Constitution of Parliament, and to the Prosperity of the Kingdom, that it ought not to have been postponed at all, much less for such a length of Time. It must be for the Service and Support of the Crown to have the Advice of both Houses of Parliament upon all Occasions; And as the Message taken notice of, was only sent to the House of Commons, there has hitherto been no Communication with this House thereupon, tho' it contains Matters of the highest Importance; and we conceive that it tends to undermine the very Foundation of this House, when the Lower House is alone advised with, upon any Matter which concerns the Interest of the whole Kingdom.

II. As this House has always been esteemed the Hereditary and Perpetual Guardians of the Liberties and Properties of the People, they ought not to be excluded from giving their Advice, in all Matters of Publick Concern; and the Rights of the People of *England* are, as we apprehend, invaded, whenever they are deprived of the Assistance of this House of Parliament, without whom no Aids can be giving to the Crown, nor no Taxes imposed

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imposed on the People ; Therefore, as we conceive, this Message (being sent to the House of Commons only) tends to subvert those Rights, We think this Debate should not have been adjourn'd, lest any Inference should be drawn from this dilatory Proceeding, that this House is not as jealous of their Rights and Privileges at this time, and as much determin'd to support them, as any of their Ancestors have formerly been.

III. Since it cannot be doubted, That it is an Inherent and Fundamental Right in this House, to alter and amend all Money Bills which come from the Commons, We cannot but apprehend also, That all Demands of Supply should come from the Throne in this House of Parliament, according to antient Usage ; and We conceive all other Methods of demanding Supplies are new, and must be dangerous to the Constitution.

IV. Because there is an Expression in the Message, which we apprehend to be entirely unprecedented ; and never before used in any Message to the House of Commons : The Appellation of Parliament being given to them, separately from this House ; and therefore, lest any Mistake of this Kind should be attended with such ill Consequence, as to encourage evil Ministers hereafter to a total Neglect of this House, We conceive that proper Notice should have been taken of it immediately, without deferring the further Consideration thereof for a Month.

<i>Scarsdale,</i>	<i>Aberdeen,</i>	<i>Warrington,</i>
<i>Strafford,</i>	<i>Coventry,</i>	<i>Boyle,</i>
<i>Craven,</i>	<i>Compton,</i>	<i>Bathurst,</i>
<i>Litchfield,</i>	<i>Exeter,</i>	<i>Gower,</i>
<i>Ashburnham,</i>	<i>Bruce,</i>	<i>Montjoy,</i>
<i>Uxbridge,</i>	<i>Lechmere,</i>	<i>Foley.</i>

*Die*

*Die Mercurij 18<sup>o</sup>. Maij, 1726.*

The Order of the Day being read, for taking in-  
to further Consideration that Part of the printed  
Votes of the House of Commons of the 24th of  
*March* 1725, purporting to be a Message to that  
House from His Majesty, under his Royal Sign  
Manual.

And the same being read by the Clerk,

After Debate,

It is Ordered, That the further Consideration of  
that Part of the said printed Votes be ad-  
journ'd to this Day Fortnight.

The House being moved, That an humble Ad-  
dress be presented to His Majesty, representing the  
fatal Consequences which must happen to this  
Kingdom, when any Advice shall be given to the  
Crown, whereby the Council and Assistance of this  
House shall not be asked, at the same time that the  
Council and Assistance of the House of Commons  
shall be asked, in Matters which Concern the  
Peace and Safety of this Kingdom, and most ear-  
nestly to beseech His Majesty, that he will, for the  
future, discourage all such Councils as shall tend, in  
so unwarrantable and dangerous a Manner, to the  
Destruction of the Rights of this House.

After Debate,

The Question was put, Whether such an Address  
shall be presented to His Majesty?

It was resolved in the Negative.

*Dissentient?*

*Lechmere,*

*Montjoy.*

*Die Mercurij 18<sup>o</sup>. Maij, 1726.*

*Hodie 2<sup>a</sup> vice lecta est Billa, entituled, An Act for the  
more effectual preventing Bribery and Corruption, in  
the Election of Members to serve in Parliament.*

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to  
a Committee of the whole House.

T t t 2

And

And it being proposed, that the House be put into a Committee on the said Bill to Morrow ;

The same was Objected to.

After Debate,

The Question was put, Whether this House shall be put into a Committee on the said Bill to Morrow ?

It was resolv'd in the Negative.

*Dissentient*

*Warrington, Montjoy, Foley,  
Lechmere, Gower, Bathurst.*

*Proceedings of  
the House of  
Commons.*

*A New Writ  
order'd.*

Let's now resume the Proceedings of the Commons. On *Monday*, the 2d. of *May*, Mr. *Speaker* was order'd to issue out his Warrant for a new Writ, for the Electing a Knight of the Shire for the County of *Warwick*, in the Room of the Honourable *Robert Digby Esq*; deceased. Then Mr. *Attorney General* reported the Amendments made in the Committee to the *Bill for the better regulating Tryals by Nisi prius, in the County of Middlesex*, which being agreed to, the said Bill was order'd to be ingross'd. In a grand Committee, some Progress was made in the *Bill for the better preventing collusive Seizures of foreign Goods, &c.*

† *May 3d.*

The next † Day, a *Bill for Satisfying the Damages and Losses suffer'd by Daniel Campbel Esq; in a late Riot at Glasgow, &c.* was read the first, and order'd to be read a second Time, as was also a *Bill for repealing the Duty upon Snuff, and for ascertaining the Value thereof, and for giving further Encouragement to the Greenland Fishery.*

shery. After this, Mr. Speaker, was order'd to Issue his Warrant for a new Writ, for the electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Helston*, in the County of *Cornwall*, in the room of Sir *Clement Wragg* Knight, deceased. In a Committee of the whole House, the Commons consider'd of the Petition of *Richard Manley* Gentleman, and the rest of the Suitors of the Court of Chancery, and came to several Resolutions; And then, the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Amendments made in the grand Committee to the *Bill for Building a Bridge cross the River of Thames, &c.* which, with some other Amendments, were agreed to, and the said Bill order'd to be ingrossed.

On *Wednesday*, the 4th, a Petition of the Water-Gilders, Leaf-Gilders, Silversmiths of several Manufactures of Brass, Copper, &c. praying to be heard by their Council against a Clause in the *Bill for the better preventing Frauds, and Abuses in the Manufacturing Gold and Silver Wares, &c.* was read, and referr'd to the Consideration of the Committee to whom the said Bill was committed, before whom the Petitioners were left at Liberty to be heard by their Council. Then Sir *George Oxenden*, from the Committee of the whole House, reported the Resolutions in favour of the Suitors of the Court of Chancery, which, (with an Amendment to one of them) were agreed to, as follow:

- I. That towards Satisfaction of the Debts and Demands of the Suitors of the Court of Chancery.

*Resolutions in  
favour of the  
Suitors of the  
Court of*

the Court of *Chancery*, from the deficient Masters of that Court, there be laid an Additional Duty of Six pence upon every piece of Vellum or Parchment, or piece of Paper, upon which any original Writ (except such original on which a Writ of *Capias* Issues) *Subpoena* Bill of *Middlesex*; *Latitat*; Writ of *Capias*; *Quoniam*; Writ of *dedimus possessionem* to take Answer, examine Witnesses, or appoint Guardians, or any other Writ whatsoever, or any other Process or Mandate that shall issue out of, or pass the Seals of any the Courts at *Westminster*, Courts of the Great Sessions in *Wales*; Courts in the Counties *Palatine*, or any other Court whatsoever, holding Plea where the Debt or Damage doth amount to Forty Shillings or above, or the thing in Demand is of that Value, shall be ingrossed or Written (Writs of Covenant for levying Fines, Writs of Entry for suffering Common Recoveries, and Writs of *Habeas Corpus*, excepted.)

H. That towards Satisfaction of the Debts and Demands of the Suitors of the Court of *Chancery*, from the Deficient Masters of that Court, there be laid an Additional Duty of Six pence upon every piece of Vellum, Parchment, or Paper upon which any Entry of Action in the Mayor's and Sheriffs Courts of *London*, and in Courts in all Corporations, and other Courts whatsoever, out of which no Writs, Process or Mandates Issues holding of Plea, where the Debt or Damage doth amount to Forty Shillings

lings or above, shall be Ingrossed or Written.

III. That towards Satisfaction of the Debts and Demands of the Suitors of the Court of Chancery, from the deficient Masters of that Court, there be laid an Additional Duty of Six pence upon every Skin or piece of Vellum, or Parchment, or Sheet of Paper, upon which shall be Ingrossed or Written any Citation or Monition made in any Ecclesiastical Court.

IV. That the said Duties be laid for the Term of Sixteen Years: And a Bill was order'd to be brought in, pursuant to the said Resolutions.

The next Day (*May 5th*) a Petition of the Provost Magistrates, and Town-Councils of the City of *Glasgow* in *North-Britain*, was presented to the House, and read, Praying, that they might be heard by their Council against the *Bill for vesting in his Majesty an Imposition of Two Pennies Scots upon all Ale and Beer brewed and Sold in the City of Glasgow and Privileges thereof, for Satisfying the Damages and Losses which Daniel Campbell Esq; lately suffer'd in a Riot there*: Which Petition was granted, and refer'd to the Consideration of the Committee to whom the said Bill was committed. After this in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons went through the *Bill for the more effectual Preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament*, and made several Amendments thereto; And then in a grand Com-

Committee, upon the *Bill for the better preventing collusive Seizures of foreign Goods, &c.* heard the Commissioners of the Customs, who examined a Witness in Relation to fraudulent Practises carried on in the Isle of *Man*, to the Prejudice of his Majesty's Revenue of Customs; and made a further Progress in the Bill.

On Friday the 6th of *May*, the Ingrossed *Bill for better regulating Tryals by Nisi prius in the County of Middlesex*, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords; And then the grand Committee, on the *Bill* in behalf of *Daniel Campbell Esq;* heard Council and examin'd Witnesses upon the Petition of the Magistrates of the City of *Glasgow*; and went through the said Bill. After this, the House resolv'd itself again into a grand Committee, and heard Council and examin'd Witnesses for and against the *Bill for the more effectual Draining and Preservation of the North Division of the great Level of the Fens call'd Bedford Level, by a new Out-fall to the Sea.*

† *May 7th*  
*A New Writ*  
*order'd*

The next † Day, the Commons order'd their Speaker to Issue his Warrant for a new Writ for the Electing a Burgess for *Preston* in *Amounderness* in the County of *Lancaster*, in the room of *Daniel Pulteney Esq;* who had accepted the Office of Clerk of the Council in *Ireland*. After which Mr. Alderman *Child* reported the Amendmets made in the Committee to the *Bill for the better preventing of Frauds and Abuses in the Manufaturing of Gold and Silver Wares*, which,

with

with another Amendment made by the House, were agreed to, and the said Bill order'd to be ingrossed; as was also the Bill in behalf of *Daniel Campbell Esq;* Sir *George Oxenden* presented to the House a Bill for the Relief of the Suitors of the High Court of Chancery, which was read the first and order'd to be read a second Time; Sir *John Rushout* reported the Amendments made, in the Committee of the whole House, to the Bill for the more effectual preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament, which, with another Amendment made by the House, were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be ingrossed; And then, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the Bill to prevent unlawful Combinations of Work-men employed in the Woollen Manufactures, and for better Payment of their Wages.

On Monday the 9th of May, the Ingrossed Bill for the better preventing of Frauds and Abuses in the Manufacturing of Gold and Silver Wares, was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent up to the Lords; as was also the Bill for Satisfying the Damages and Losses suffer'd by *Daniel Campbell Esq;* in a late Riot at Glasgow; And likewise the Bill for the more effectual preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament. After this, Sir *William Tonge* reported the Amendments made in the grand Committee, to the Bill to prevent unlawful Combinations of Work-men employed in the Woollen Manufactures, and for the better

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Payment

*Resolution on  
the Supply.*

*Payment of their Wages*, which, with other Amendments made by the House, were agreed to, and the said Bill was order'd to be ingrossed. Then the House went into a grand Committee, to consider further of the *Supply*, and resolved to grant the Sum of Seven Thousand Pounds towards the charge of Building and Repairing the Barracks and Fortifications in that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*; And, likewise in a grand Committee, the *Bill for repealing the Duty upon Snuff, &c.* was gone through, and several Amendments were made to it.

† May 10th.

The next † Day, the Ingrossed *Bill for Building a Bridge cross the River of Theams from the Town of Fulham in the County of Middlesex, to the Town of Putney, in the County of Surrey*, was read the third Time, and, (with an Amendment made thereto by the House) pass'd, and sent to the Lords. The *Bill for Relief of the Suitors of the High Court of Chancery*, was read a second Time and committed to a Committee of the whole House; Mr. *Farrer* reported the preceding Day's Resolution on the Supply, which was agreed to; And he also reported the Amendments made in the grand Committee to the *Bill for Repealing the Duty upon Snuff, &c.* which were agreed to, and the said Bill order'd to be ingrossed.

On *Wednesday*, the 11th the Commons proceeded to take into Consideration the Charter granted to the President and Fellows of the Colledge of *St. Paul in Bermuda*,

*Bermuda*, in the 11th Year of *K. George's* Reign, as also the several Papers, laid before the House, relating to the Lands in *St. Christophers*, yielded by *France* to *Great Britain* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*; upon which it was resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, That out of the Lands in *St. Christophers*, yielded by *France* to *Great Britain*, His Majesty would be graciously pleased to make such Grant for the Use of the President and Fellows of the College of *St. Paul* in *Bermuda*, as His Majesty should think proper. Then the Commons in a grand Committee went through the Bill for Vesting the real and personal Estates of *Richard Hampden Esq;* in Trustees &c.

The next \* Day, the ingrossed Bill to \* May 12th prevent unlawful Combinations of Work-men employed in the Woollen Manufactures &c. was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords; and the House having taken into Consideration the Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill entituled an Act for better securing the Monies and Effects of the Suitors of the Court of Chancery, the said Amendments were agreed to. After this the ingrossed Bill for repealing the Duty laid upon Snuff, and for ascertaining the Rates according to which the remaining Duties are to be paid, and for giving further Encouragement to the Greenland Fishery, was read the third Time, amended, pass'd, and sent to the Lords. After this, according to the Desire of the Lords, signify'd to the House by a Mes-

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sage,

sage, the Commons resolved, That *George Wade Esq;* *Sir James Campbell Bart.* *Sir John Shaw Bart.* *Major William Erskine, Duncan Forbes Esq;* and *Henry Cunningham Esq;* have leave to attend the Lords in relation to the Bill in behalf of *Daniel Campbell Esq;* if they thought fit. An order was made for the proper Officer to lay before the House, a Copy of the Record of the Proceedings upon the Information in the Court of *King's Bench*, against *John Ward Esq;* a Member of the House; and *Mr. Farrer* having reported the Amendments made in the grand Committee, to the Bill for the better preventing Collusive Seizures of foreign Goods &c. the said Amendments were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be ingrossed.

On Friday the 13th the Record relating to *John Ward Esq;* being laid before the House, *Mr. Ward* was order'd to attend in his Place upon Monday morning next; And *Mr. Farrer* having reported the Amendments made, in the grand Committee, to *Mr. Hampden's Bill*, the said Amendments were agreed to, with another Amendment made by the House, and the Bill order'd to be ingrossed. Then the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House upon the Bill for Relief of the Suitors of the High Court of Chancery, being read, a Petition of *Edw. Conway Esq;* (one of the Masters in ordinary of the High Court of Chancery) and also of *Margaret Wife* of the said *Edward Conway*, and *Whitmore Conway* their Eldest Son, was presented to the House

House and read, setting forth, That the Petitioner *Edward* being, upon the Resignation of *John Orlebar* Esq; on the 10th of *January* 1720, admitted into the Office of Master in *Chancery*, Mr. *Orlebar* was order'd to pay and deliver over to him, all the Money and Effects of the Suitors of the Court, then in his Hands; but Mr. *Orlebar* retained, out of the Suitors Money, Six Thousand Pounds, which was never paid to the Petitioner: That on the Petitioner's Admission into the said Office, he paid out of the said Suitors Money, to the Earl of *Macclesfield* (then Lord Chancellor) or for his Use, the further Sum of Fifteen Hundred Pounds; and Five Hundred Pounds more of the said Suitors Money, which was to have been paid to the Petitioner, was stopped, to be applyed towards making up the Deficiency of Mr. *Dormer* (formerly a Master of the said Court) That by Mr. *Holford's* Report (now lying before the House) the Petitioner is reported to be deficient in his Account of the Money and Effects of the Suitors of the Court, in the Sum of Twenty Thousand Five Hundred Fifty Three Pounds, Four Shillings, Three Pence, Half-penny, in which the several Sums before mentioned are included (though he received no Benefit thereof:) That the Petitioner *Edward*, in order to make good the Deficiency wherewith he is charged, hath conveyed all his real Estate, being upwards of Five Hundred Pounds *per Annum*, to Mr. *Holford*; and the other Petitioners have joined

joined in a Fine and Recovery thereof, and the said Estate (having been exposed to Sale) appears to be of Value sufficient to answer the said Deficiency, if the Sums before-mentioned may be allowed : That the Petitioners *Margaret* and *Whitmore*, in order to free the Petitioner *Edward*, having joined in the said Fine and Recovery, have thereby given up all their Estate and Interest in the said Estate, towards making good the said Deficiency, without which the whole must have remained a Deficiency, and they are thereby stript of all Provision for their Subsistence, in case of Death or Disability of the Petitioner *Edward*, and therefore praying the Consideration of the House, and such Relief as the House shall think fit : Which Petition was referr'd to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, who having that Day made some Progress in the said Bill ; order'd the Warden of the *Fleet*, to bring *Richard Godfrey Esq;* in his Custody, to attend the Committee of the whole House, upon the *Monday* next following, when *John Orlebar Esq;* *Nicholas Paxton, Esq;* *Henry Edwards, Esq;* and *Peter Cottingham, Esq;* were also order'd to attend the said Committee.

*New Writ  
Order'd.*

On *Monday*, the 16th of *May*, the Commons order'd their *Speaker* to issue his Warrant for a New Writ for the Electing a Baron, to serve in this Parliament, for the Town and Port of *Rye* in the County of *Suffex*, in the room of *Philips Gybbon Esq;* who had accepted the

the Office of Surveyor General of his Majesty's Land Revenue. The ingrossed *Bill for the Improvement of His Majesty's Revenues of Customs, Excise, and Inland Duties*, was read the third Time, pass'd and sent to the Lords; as was also the *Bill for Vesting in Trustees the real and personal Estates of Richard Hampden Esq;* And Mr. *Treasurer* reported to the House, That their Address, in behalf of the President and Fellows of the Colledge of St. Paul in Bermuda, having been presented to His Majesty, the same was receiv'd very graciously, and His Majesty had commanded him to acquaint the House, that *His Majesty would readily concur with the Desire of this House, in Promoting so pious an Undertaking*. After this, the House took into Consideration the Copy of the Record of the Proceeding upon the Information in the Court of *King's-Bench*, against *John Ward Esq;* a Member of this House, and the said Mr. *Ward* not attending in his Place, pursuant to the Order of the House, for that Purpose, *Thomas Hollingshead*, one of the Messengers belonging to the Serjeant at Arms, was called in, and being examin'd, gave the House an Account of his leaving Copies of the said Orders at Mr. *Ward's* Houses in London and at *Hackney*, and that, upon Inquiry after the said Mr. *Ward*, he was inform'd, That Mr. *Ward*, was gone from his said Houses: And it appearing by the said Record, thar *John Ward Esq;* upon an Information in the Court of *King's-Bench*, exhibited against him, had this present

John Ward  
of Hackney  
expelled the  
House of Com-  
mons.

† May 17th

present *East* Term, been convicted of the Crime of *Forgery*, it was resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, that the said *John Ward Esq;* be Expelled this House. Then, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the *Bill for Relief of the Suitors of the High Court of Chancery*.

The next † Day, the Commons read the first Time, an Ingrossed *Bill* from the Lords, intituled *an Act to declare and settle the Rights and Interest of Executors to the Estates of Testators*: And a Motion being made and the Question put, That the said *Bill* be read a second Time, it passed in the Negative. But the Amendments made, in the grand Committee, to the *Bill for the Relief of the Suitors of the High Court of Chancery*, being agreed to, the said *Bill* was order'd to be ingrossed. Then, in a grand Committee, the Commons went through the *Bill for Sale of such of the forfeited Estates in Scotland, as remain unfold and are vested in the Crown, &c.* and made several Amendments thereto, which being, the next

\* May 18th

\* Day, reported and agreed to, the said *Bill* was order'd to be ingrossed. The same \* Day, the Commons took into Consideration the Amendments made by the Lords to the *Bill* intituled, *an Act to prevent frivolous and Vexatious Arrests*, which were twice read, and a Debate arising in the House thereupon, the said Debate was adjourn'd till the next Morning; after which the Commons agreed to the Amendments made by the Lords to the *Bill* intituled, *an Act for Con-*

*vinning*

*passing* an Act for the more effectual Punishing wicked and evil-disposed Persons going armed in Disguise, and doing Injuries and Violences to the Persons and Properties of His Majesty's Subjects, and for making the said Act more effectual.

On Thursday the 19th, the Commons *A New Writ Order'd.* order'd their Speaker to issue his Warrant for a New Writ, for the Election of a Burgess for the Borough of *Old Sarum* in the County of *Wilts*, in the room of *Thomas Pitt Esq* deceased; and then the *Ingrossed Bill for the Sale of such of the forfeited Estates in Scotland, as remain unsold, &c.* was read the third Time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords: After which the Commons resumed the adjourn'd Debate upon the Amendments made by the Lords to the Bill intituled, an Act to prevent frivolous and vexatious Arrests; which were severally read, and upon the Question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House, who adjourn'd till Monday the 23d of May.

Upon that Day, the Commons order'd their Speaker to issue his Warrants for six *Six New Writs Order'd.* New Writs, for the Electing as many Members to serve in this Parliament, viz.

1. A Burgess for the Borough of *Clifton Dartmouth Hardness* in *Devonshire*, in the room of *Thomas Martyn Esq*; made one of his Majesty's Justices for the Counties of *Carnarvon, Merioneth, and Anglesea*, within the Principality of *Wales*.

2. A Burgess for the Borough of *Weymouth and Melcombe Regis* in *Dorsetshire*,

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in

in the room of *John Ward Esq;* expelled the House.

3. A Burgess for the Borough of *New Windsor* in *Berkshire*, in the room of the Rt. Hon. *Sir Charles Beauclerk*, Knight of the *Bath* (commonly called *Earl of Burford*) now *Duke of St. Albans*, call'd up to the House of Peers.

4. A Burgess for the Borough of *Grampound* in *Cornwall*, in the room of the Rt. Hon. *William Cavendish Esq;* (commonly called *Ld. Marquis of Harrington*) who had accepted the Office of Captain of the Band of His Majesty's Gentlemen Pensioners.

5. A Burgess for the Borough of *Dunbevet* alias *Launceston*, in *Cornwall*, in the room of *John Willes Esq;* who had accepted the Office of second Justice of *Chester*.

6. And a Knight of the Shire for the County of *Westmorland*, in the room of the Honourable *Anthony Lawther Esq;* who had accepted the Office of one of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Revenue in *Ireland*.

† *May 24th*. The next Day, † *Mr. Speaker* was order'd to issue his Warrants for two other New Writs, viz. One for the Electing a Knight of the Shire, for the Shire of *Roxburgh*, in *Scotland*, in the room of *Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart.* who had accepted the Office of one of the Ordinary Lords of Session in *Scotland*; the other for the Electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Ipswich*, in the County of *Suffolk*, in the room of *Sir William Thomson, Kt.* who

Two other new Writs Order'd.

who had accepted the Office of Curfitor Baron of His Majesty's Court of *Exchequer*.

This Day, the King came to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up and attending His Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to the following Bills, *viz.* *Acts pass'd*

1. An Act for repealing the Duty laid upon Snuff, by an Act made in the eighth Year of her late Majesty's Reign, and for ascertaining the Rates according to which the remaining Duties are to be paid, and for giving further Encouragement to the *Greenland Fishery*.

2. An Act for vesting in His Majesty an Imposition of Two Pennies *Scots*, upon all Ale, and Beer, brewed and sold in the City of *Glasgow* and Privileges thereof, for satisfying the Damages and Losses which *Daniel Campbell, Esq;* lately suffered in a Riot there.

3. An Act for the Improvement of His Majesty's Revenues of Customs, Excise and Inland Duties.

4. An Act for better securing the Monies and Effects of the Suitors of the Court of *Chancery*, and to prevent the Counterfeiting of *East-India* Bonds and Indorsements thereon, as likewise Indorsements on *South Sea* Bonds.

5. An Act for Relief of the Suitors of the high Court of *Chancery*.

6. An Act to prevent unlawful Combinations of Workmen, employed in the

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Woollen

Woollen Manufactures, and for better Payment of their Wages.

7. An Act to prevent Frivolous and Vexatious Arrests.

8. An Act for the better regulating Tryals by *Nisi Prius*, in the County of *Middlesex*.

9. An Act for continuing an Act made in the Ninth Year of His Majesty's Reign; intituled, an Act for the more effectual punishing wicked and evil disposed Persons going armed in Disguise, and doing Injuries and Violences to the Persons and Properties of His Majesty's Subjects, and for the more speedy bringing the Offenders to Justice.

10. An Act to prevent Abuses in the making of Bricks and Tyles, and to ascertain the Dimensions thereof, and to prevent all unlawful Combinations amongst any Brick-Makers, or Tyle-Makers within Fifteen Miles of the City of *London*, in order to advance the Price of Bricks or Tyles.

11. An Act for building a Bridge cross the River of *Thames*, from the Town of *Fulham* in the County of *Middlesex*, to the Town of *Putney*, in the County of *Surrey*.

12. An Act for repairing the Roads in the Parishes of *Kensington*, *Chelsea*, and *Fulham*, and other Parishes therein mentioned, in the County of *Middlesex*.

13. An Act for making the River *Dun*, in the West-Riding of the County of *York*, Navigable, from *Holinstale* in *Doncaster*, up to the utmost Extent of *Tinsley*, Westward,

Westward, a Township within two Miles of *Sheffield*.

14. An Act for making Provision for the Rector of *St. Mary le Strand*, in the County of *Middlesex*, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

And to thirteen privats Acts: After which His Majesty, by the Mouth of the Lord Chancellor, made the following Speech to both Houses:

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I Cannot in Justice to you put an End to this Session, without returning you

*The King's  
Speech to both  
Houses.*

My hearty Thanks for the many Instances you have given Me of your Duty and Affection to my Person and Government, and of your Zeal to maintain the Honour and true Interest of this Kingdom.

The Spirit and Resolution you have shewn on this Important Occasion, when Our most Valuable Rights and Privileges have been struck at, are highly becoming the Weight and Authority of a *British* Parliament; and the Steps that have been taken abroad in Support of the Measures entred into against this Nation, must convince every Body of your Wisdom and Prudence in endeavouring to put an early stop to the farther Progress of them. I hope the Precautions you have enabled Me to take, will be sufficient, in Conjunction with My Allies, to defeat the Designs which have been formed against Us; and that the Promoters of them, when they have fully weighed their own Circumstances, and better considered those of the several Powers united in Defence

ference of the Tranquility and Liberties of Europe, will find it their own Interest to preserve the Peace, and think it most safe and prudent to desist from their dangerous Schemes.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I return you My particular Thanks for the Supplies, which you have so cheerfully and effectually raised; and you may be assured, that they shall be faithfully applied to the Uses for which you intended them.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

The constant Employment of My Thoughts, and the most earnest Wishes of My Heart, tend wholly to the securing to My Subjects their just Rights and Advantages, and to the preserving to them, and to all Europe, the Enjoyment of a Safe and Honourable Peace: And I must not conclude without giving you the strongest Assurances, that the particular Confidence you have placed in Me, shall be made Use of in such Manner only, as may most effectually conduce to the attaining those good and great Purposes.

*Then the Lord Chancellor, by His Majesty's Command, said,*

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

*The British  
Parliament  
prorogued.*

**I** T is His Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the One and twentieth Day of July next, to be then here Held; and this Parliament is accordingly Prorogued to Thursday the One and twentieth Day of July next.

On

On the 23<sup>d</sup> of April last, Sir Charles <sup>Accounts from</sup> Wager, with the Squadron of His Ma- <sup>the Squadron</sup> jesty's Ships under his Command, came <sup>in the Baltick.</sup> to an Anchor in the Road of Copenhagen. The 25<sup>th</sup> he had an Audience of the K<sup>ing</sup> of Denmark; was receiv'd very graciously, and presented Sir George Walton and the Commanders of the Ships to his Danish Majesty. Sir Charles Wager had the Honour to dine at the King's Table; and Sir George Walton, with the other Commanders, were entertain'd at another Table by the King's Officers. On the 2<sup>d</sup> of May, Sir Charles Wager, with the Squadron, sail'd from Copenhagen, and on the 6<sup>th</sup> came to an Anchor at Elsenab, near Stockholm. The 8<sup>th</sup> he went to that City, and on the 10<sup>th</sup> had Audience of the King of Sweden, in the presence of several of the Senators, being introduc'd by Mr. Poyntz, the British Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. Sir Charles Wager deliver'd a Letter from the King his Master, to his Swedish Majesty, by whom he was graciously receiv'd; and afterwards had the Honour together with Mr. Poyntz, to dine with his Majesty. On the 14<sup>th</sup> the Squadron of Danish Men of War sail'd from Copenhagen for the Island of Bornholm, in order to join the British Squadron; and on the Dread of this formidable Fleet, the Court of Russia thought fit to suspend the fitting out of their large Men of War, and only to equip some Frigats.

Whilst these Things pass'd in the North, An Account of an Accident happen'd in Spain, which set <sup>Duke de Rip-</sup> all perda's dis- <sup>grace.</sup>

all *Europe* at a Gaze. The Baron *de Ripperda*, formerly Ambassador of the States General at *Madrid*; had, some Years ago, not only laid down that Employment, but changed his Religion and turn'd *Roman Catholick*. This Step recommended him very much to the bigotted *Spaniards*; and, by his great Abilities and Dexterity, he ingratiated himself so far with King *Philip*, as to become his Prime Minister. Among other Arts to gain the Good-Will of the *Spaniards*, and the Confidence of his new Master, he entertain'd them with the fond Project of Recovering *Minorca* and *Gibraltar*; and, in order to bring this, and his other Schemes, to bear, he set on foot, managed and concluded the late Treaty of *Vienna*, between the Emperor and the King of *Spain*; which gave well-grounded Jealousies, to the other Potentates of *Europe*; particularly to the Maritime Powers. Upon the Success of this Negotiation, the King of *Spain* thought all Rewards too little for *Ripperda*, who had, some time before, been dignify'd with the Title of Duke, and now was made Superintendant of the Finances, Secretary at War, and ingrossed several other Offices of Profit and Trust. But, mark the Lubricity of Human Affairs, and the Inconstancy of Fortune! When this Man was wound up to the Top of Wordly Grandeur and Happiness, he was of a sudden, thrown down to the lowest Condition, and not only stript of all his Employments, but committed close Prisoner. The first Account we receiv'd of his Catastrophe, was as follows:

*Hague, May 31st. N. S.*

ON the 29th. about Noon, the Marquis de *St. Philippe*, Ambassador of *Spain*, received an Express from *Madrid* in 12 Days, with the important News of the Disgrace of the Duke de *Ripperda*, of which these are some of the Particulars. The King having found this Minister tardy in

in several Things, and that he had alter'd his Opinion with respect to State Affairs, sent a Decree to his House, whereby he was dismiss'd from all his Employments, and only allow'd a Pension of 3000 Pistols for his Subsistence. This Nobleman apprehending more fatal Consequences, went in haste to the House of *M. Vander Meer*, the Dutch Ambassador, and from thence to the British Ambassador, begging Col. *Stanhope's* Protection. The King being informed of it, seemed very much out of Humour with the Ambassador for granting his Request. But his Majesty not being willing to violate the Law of Nations, only caused his House to be surrounded by 200 Grenadiers; and these he afterwards called off, upon a Promise made by his Excellency, to see the Duke's Person forth coming. They add, that among other Articles, he is accused of having embezzled four Millions of Pieces of Eight; And that he is succeeded in the chief Administration of Affairs by the Marquis *de la Paz*, and in the Superintendency of the Finances by Don *Francisco Ariaza*, who formerly held that Employment.

Another Letter dated, from *Madrid*, May 20th N. S. differs but little from the preceding, and contains what follows :

ON the 14th. in the Evening the Duke of *Ripperda* received a Letter from the Marquis *de la Paz*, acquainting him, in the King of *Spain's* Name, that his Catholick Majesty, having upon his (the Duke of *Ripperda's*) Representation, consented to his laying down all his Employments, was pleased to grant him a Pension of 3000 Pistoles a Year, untill he should think proper to give him some other Employment: Upon which the said Duke retired hastily the next Morning, the 15th, from his Apartments in the Palace to his own  
Y y y                      House

House ; but, not thinking himself safe from the  
 Insults of the Populace, he came the next Evening in the *Dutch* Ambassador's Coach, together with the Ambassador, to his Excellency Mr. *Stanhope's* House, to refuge himself. The next Day, the 16th, Mr. *Stanhope* had an Audience of his Catholick Majesty, and gave him an Account of what had happened in Relation to the said Duke : His Catholick Majesty did not seem to disapprove Mr. *Stanhope's* Behaviour in that Affair : But the same Evening, about sixty Guards were posted in all the Streets leading to Mr. *Stanhope's* House, in order to take the said Duke, in case he should attempt to make his escape ; but he still remains in the House. The Administrator of the Convent of *Buen Sucesso* has been secured by his Catholick Majesty's Order, on Account of being in great Intimacy with the Duke of *Ripperda* ; as has also been *Don Francisco Bruto*, one of that Duke's Secretaries. It is said they are to be examined in Relation to Money-Affairs and Accompts. The Marquis de *Castelar* is restored to his Employment of Secretary at War, which the Duke of *Ripperda* had, and *Don Joseph Patmo*, Brother to the said Marquis, is restored to the Office of Secretary of the *Indies* and the *Marine* ; The Affairs with the Court of *Vienna* are to be transacted by the Marquis de *la Paz*, and those with other Courts are to be treated by the Marquess de *Grimaldo*. The Employment of Superintendant of the Tobacco Rent is also restored to *Don Jacobo Flon*. The Duke of *Wharton*, who went from hence on the 13th. Instant, giving out that he was going Post to *Valentia*, came back on the 17th, having been only a few Leagues out of Town.

Subsequent Advices are still silent, as to the true Cause of the Duke de *Ripperda's* Disgrace, and only

ly inform us, That he was closely confined in the Castle of *Segovia*, where, till our next, we must leave him. We shall only add here, That his Fall was very grateful to the *British* Nation, who naturally HATE all OVERGROWN MINISTERS, and to whom, besides, he was very obnoxious, both upon Account of his Apostacy from the Protestant Religion; and for the late Treaty of *Vtenna*, which according to the Opinion of both Houses of Parliament, manifestly appears to have been calculated with a View to put the Trade of the Spanish East and West Indies entirely into the Hands of his Imperial Majesty's Subjects, contrary to the Barrier Treaty made between the Emperor and the States-General; to which His Majesty, at their Request, became Guarantee; as well as in Breach of many solemn Treaties and Engagements between the Crowns of Great Britain, and Spain, to the inexpressible Damage of the Subjects of this Realm.

Some time before the D. de *Ripperda's* Disgrace, an Incident fell out, which both manifested and increased the Jealousies which the Imperial and British Courts entertain'd of each other. The Matter of Fact is contain'd in the two Papers following. \*

I. *The Memorial presented by Monsieur De St. Saphorin, Envoy of his Britannick Majesty, to Count Sinzendorff, Great Chancellor of the Imperial Court.*

S I R,

Y OUR Excellency having desired me to give you in writing what I deliver'd to you from the King my Master by Word of Mouth, about a Fortnight ago; I shall do my self the Honour to acquaint you again, That his Majesty is extremely surpriz'd to hear, that a Report has been spread,

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and

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\* *Mr. de St. Saphorini's Memorial to Count Sinzendorff, with the Count's Answer.*

and very confidently affirm'd by some who belong to the Emperor, That his Majesty had not only caused the *Treaty of Hanover* to be communicated to the *Ottoman Porte*, by his Ambassador at *Constantinople*, but that he had also endeavoured to excite them to enter upon a War with the *Emperor*, intimating that the firm League lately form'd against him, gave the *Sultan* a favourable Opportunity of re-taking *Temeswaer* and *Belgrade*.

But his Majesty was much more surpriz'd at being inform'd, that one of his Couriers, in his Return from *Constantinople*, was seiz'd at *Belgrade*; altho' he publicly wore the Badge of the King's Messengers; was provided with Letters from the Emperor's Envoy at *Constantinople* for the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, who receiv'd him suitable to his Character; and notwithstanding that, he declar'd, that he came with Dispatches for his Majesty and the Ambassador of *France*. And though, after detaining him Twenty-eight Days, they at length suffer'd him to pursue his Journey, this Permission was attended with such Circumstances as in every respect afforded greater Matter of Complaint, both in respect of the Manner in which his serene Highness Prince *Eugene* explain'd himself on this Subject to the Duke of *Richelieu*, and in as much as he thought fit to give an Answer only in the Name of Monsieur *Brackhausen*, to what was urged by the Minister of the King of *Great Britain*; who had, however, applied by Letter to his Highness himself; besides that the Person who brought him the Answer, told him, That tho' they had suffer'd the King's Messenger to pursue his Journey, it was only for this one Time; and because he had brought with him a Letter from Monsieur *Pierlingh* to the Count of *Wirtemberg*.

As

As the King my Master can look upon this Procedure no otherwise than as a Violation of the Law of Nations, and as a Manner of treating him, never made use of by one Prince to another, who still lived in Amity together, he hopes that his Imperial Majesty will order Satisfaction to be given him in this Matter, as I have positive Commands to require : And he is moreover satisfied, that his Imperial Majesty will not refuse doing it in such a manner, as may equal the Greatness of the Insult which hath been offered him ; since otherwise it is very visible that he cannot be persuaded but that the Report that has been spread of him, as well as the Stopping his Courier, is only the Consequence of a Design before laid of coming to an open Rupture with his Majesty, in pursuance of those Projects which the Duke of *Ripperda* declared to his Ambassador were form'd against him by the Emperor and his Catholick Majesty.

Besides, Sir, tho' I have no Orders for saying it, by reason of the unwarrantable Manner of treating his Majesty, I can however assure your Excellency, for my own Part, that those Assertions that have been publish'd as certain and avow'd Facts, have not the least Appearance of Truth, since his Majesty has not so much as sent Mr. *Stanyan* a Copy of the *Treaty of Hanover*, and has ordered him not to take any Step, or let slip any Expression that may give the least Room to his Imperial Majesty to take Umbrage ; and moreover, the King's Ministers would doubtless by his Order have explain'd themselves in such a manner to those of his Imperial Majesty, as wou'd not have fail'd to convince them, that all that had been reported was groundless, had not so injurious a Rumour been spread, before any Information was given to the King my Master ; But so unexpected a Procedure too much concerns the Glory of

of the King, for him to think it proper to give an Account to any Person whatsoever of the Directions which he is pleased to give to his Ministers at foreign Courts. I have the Honour to be, &c.

*Vienna, April 15,*

1726. N. S.

*De St. Saphorin.*

II: *The Answer of of the Count of Sinzendorff, to the Memorial of Monsieur De St. Saphorin.*

S I R,

**S**upposing that your Memorials given in Writing, would have been confined entirely to the Affair of seizing the Courier at *Belgrade*, it was intended to have given you an Answer in brief; but as that of the 15th of this Month contains several other Circumstances, his Imperial and Catholick Majesty has order'd me to declare to you, that to this Hour he has not concern'd himself in the Reports of which you take Notice, relating to the Information given by your Court to the *Ottoman Porte*; and that in the Conference held between Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* and the Duke of *Richelieu*, Ambassador of *France*, Enquiry was not so much as made, whether the *Treaty of Hanover* had ben communicated to that Court in Writing; but only in general, whether the *Porte* had been inform'd of it, by way of inciting them to make War with the Emperor; and, in short, whether the Orders sent to Mr. *Stanyan* to that Purpose, had not been carried by a Courier in Disguise, who pass'd here for an *English Merchant*.

It was with this View also, that Orders were given, as early as the 2d of *February*, to the *Sieur Pallen*, Resident at the Court of his *Britannick Majesty*, to notify forthwith to the King or his Ministers the Contents of those positive Advices which had been received from *Constantinople*; all which intimated that the *British Ambassador* had had an Audience of

of the Grand Vizier, and that he endeavour'd to excite the Turks against his Imperial Majesty. This is what hath been further reported, and from that Time to the Conference which Prince *Eugene* had with the Duke of *Richelieu*, it can be imputed to nothing but the general Voice, the Letters of all the foreign Ministers residing at *Constantinople*, who with one Consent have spoken of it as a Matter both certain and publick, and with Circumstances more at large and particular, than all that hath been either said here, or represented at *London*, by the Resident *Palen*.

We, in a great Measure, guess, Sir, why you insinuate in your Memorial, as of your own Accord, and without Orders, That his *Britannick* Majesty had not so much as sent Mr. *Stanyan* a Copy of the Treaty: But without searching into the Bottom of the Matter, we may reply to you, That the Grievance of this Procedure, till now unheard of, and which we never should have expected from the King your Master, consists not in the *Treaty of Hanover's* being communicated by a Copy, but in that it was really imparted to the Turks, and that by Means of it Endeavours were used to excite them against the Emperor.

But as it is necessary to shew more particularly what hath happen'd in respect to that Matter, I am to tell you Sir, by his Imperial Majesty's Order, That in the Month of *December* last, there came hither, as you know, a certain Person who apply'd himself to Monsieur *Bruckhausen*, under the Name and Quality of an *English* Merchant, being conducted by your Secretary, who having given an Account of him to Prince *Eugene*, he caus'd a Pass-port to be got ready for him, according to Custom, for pursuing his Journey into *Turkey*, through his Imperial Majesty's Dominions; That, nevertheless, this same

same Person, arriving at *Constantinople*, on the 14th of *December*, appear'd there not as a Merchant, but as a Messenger of the King of *Great-Britain*, with important Orders for his Ambassador Mr. *Stanyan* ; That in Fact, on the 20th of the same Month, that Minister had an Audience of the Grand Vizier, and notify'd to him the Alliance made at *Hanover* between the King his Master and the Kings of *France* and *Prussia*, greatly magnifying the exorbitant Power of the Emperor, and the Danger that might befall the Princes and States of *Europe*, representing to him that the *Porte* had now a favourable Opportunity of recovering their former Losses ; assuring him, that if Endeavours were made towards it, the Allies of *Hanover* would come to no Accommodation without the *Porte's* receiving entire Satisfaction ; and that all this should, in like manner, be imparted to him, and confirm'd by the *French* Ambassador in the Name of the King his Master. That it is true, indeed, that two Days after, discoursing with the Imperial Resident *Dierling*, he assured him that nothing had been transacted in the Audience which he had had of the Grand Vizier, prejudicial to the Interest of his Imperial Majesty, adding withal, that he hoped no such Orders would ever be given him ; but that it is also very certain, that, from that very Time, the said Resident was inform'd to the contrary, by such Means as he could and ought to depend on ; that all the People, even of *Constantinople*, had got such a Notion, and that they made no Mystery of it at the *Porte*.

Such Informations as these must necessarily have obliged the Emperor to take some Precautions. His Orders were sent on the 23d. of *January*, to all the Generals and commanding Officers on the Frontiers of *Turky*, to let no Body pass either going or returning, without giving Notice thereof to the Court ; where-

whereupon the Messenger arriving at *Belgrade*, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* Governor of *Servia*, could not avoid detaining him till farther Orders, although upon finding himself stop'd; he at last discover'd his Badge of an *English* Messenger, and deliver'd the Prince of *Wirtemberg* a Letter from the Resident *Dierling*, in which he was so stiled.

What happened upon this, you are acquainted with, Sir, better than any Body. The Duke *de Richelieu* went to Prince *Eugene*, and desired him to release the Messenger, who brought Letters for him and his Court; and you yourself wrote to him the next Day to the same Purpose, your Health not permitting you to go in Person. The Matter was reported to his Majesty, who notwithstanding all the Circumstances of the Fact, was pleas'd to give Order, that the Messenger, for this Time, might proceed on his Journey. At the same Time Monsieur *Bruckhausen* had Orders according to the received Custom of this Court, to give Notice of it to the Duke *de Richelieu* and yourself; which he would have perform'd in Person, had it not been for an Indisposition, that is so real, that he is actually dying; therefore, that he might lose no Time, he entrusted it to an Officer of the Chancery, to whom you did not scruple to own, that the Messenger was the same Person that pass'd here for an *English* Merchant, and as such had obtain'd a Pass-port to go to *Constantinople*; but then you lay the Fault upon your Secretary; as if such Contrivances could happen thro' Oversight or Inadvertency, especially in respect to a Messenger of the Crown of *Great Britain*, who is a publick Person, and highly oblig'd, by every Day's Employment, to wear openly the Badge of his Office, and cannot conceal it without, bringing himself under a Suspicion of some ill Design.

We leave all the World to judge, whether the detaining such a Person as this, in a Frontier Town, who was returning from such an Errand, and who was nevertheless released afterwards out of regard to his *Britannick* Majesty, can afford any Room to require Satisfaction for a Violation of the Law of Nations, if on the

Z z z

other

other side his Imperial and Catholick Majesty had not good Reason to complain of it?

Besides, we know very well why what was said by the Duke *de Ripperda* is confounded with this Matter, tho' it hath naturally no relation to it; which together with the Emperor's Conduct in the whole Course of this Affair, will discover to whom we have Reason to attribute these pre-mediatted Designs of a Rupture, and to whom the Violation of the Law of Nations ought really to be imputed.

*I have the Honour to be, &c.*

Honours and  
Preferments,  
Richard  
Lewen Esq;  
Sheriff of  
Kent.

The Earl of  
Hertford  
Cus. Rot.  
of Wilts:

The Rt. Hon:  
the Marquess  
of Harting-  
ton,

Phil. Gyb-  
bon Esq;  
Surveyor Ge-  
neral,

Sir William  
Thomson  
Cursitor  
Baron of the  
Exch.

J. Willes  
Esq; Justice  
of Chester,

Thus much, at present for foreign Affairs:  
On the 5th of May, his Majesty in Council, was pleased to appoint Richard, Lewen Sheriff for the County, of Kent, in the room of John Savage Esq; deceased.

About the same time, His Majesty was pleased to appoint *Algernoon* Earl of Hertford, to be *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of Wilts.

Some Days after, the King was pleased to appoint the Hon. *William Cavendish* Esq; commonly called Marquess of Hartington, eldest Son to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, to be Captain of his Majesty's Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, in the room of the late Duke of St. Albans; And also to appoint *Philip Gibbon* Esq; to be Surveyor General of all his Majesty's Honours, Castles, Lordships, Mannors Forests, Lands, Woods, &c. in England and Wales.

Sir William Thomson, Recorder of the City of London, to be Cursitor Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, in the room of Sir Wm. Simpson, who resign'd.

*John Willes* Esq; to be second Justice of Chester, and for the Counties of Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery.

*Thomas*

*Thomas Martyn Esq;* to be one of the Justices for the Counties of *Carnarvon, Merioneth, and Anglesey* within the Principality of *Wales*.

*Anthony Lowther Esq;* to be one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue in *Ireland*.

*Sir Gilbert Elliot* to be one of the Ordinary Lords of Session in *Scotland*.

And *Francis Barnard Esq;* one of the Judges of the *Common Pleas*, in *Ireland* in the room of Judge *Maccartney*, who has resign'd. Commissioners

The Commissioners appointed by the of the State Treasury for the Management and Draw-Lottery.

ing of the New Parliamentary Lottery, are the following Persons, viz. *Christopher Tilson, Thomas Cornwallis, Henry Weston, Jefferys Dyve, John Evans, Robert Manning, Peter Leheup, Thomas Baynton, John Nicholas, Henry Masgrave, George Morley, John Stockwell, Ninian Boyd, William Huggins, John Bagnoll, Pierce Griffith, William Murray, Roger Tuckfield, Samuel Artis, Christopher Rhodes, William Loundes, William Sharpe, Kenelm Eawkenner, Edward Thomas, John Ekins, Peter Cock, Edward Compton, John Gay, Henry Nelson, William Lowther, Samuel Grice, Thomas Whitaker, John Felton, John Levett, James Cresset, Jeremiah Hall, Justus Orgher, — Clarke, — Pearson, — Gambier, — Martins, — Short, Esquires.*

*Ecclesiastical Promotions.*

About the Middle of this Month, came on the Choice of a Warden of All Souls Colledge, *Oxon*, in the Room of *Dr. Gardiner* deceased, when *Dr. Bertie* and *Mr. Niblet*, were elected and return'd to the *Ld. Abp. of Canterbury*, to appoint one of them to succeed in that Office; and a few Days after his Grace appointed *Mr. Niblet*. About the same time, the *Rev. Mr. Segar*, Chaplain to the *Lord Bp. of Sarum*, and the *Rev. Mr. Bampton*, were elected *Canons of Sarum*, in the room of *Dr. Wyat*, and *Dr. Whistby*, deceased. The *Rev. Mr.*

Law was presented to the Rectory of Hall-will, alias Holwell, in *Devonshire*, vacant by the Death of the Rev. *Thomas Martin*; The Rev. Mr. *William Wilson*, Curate of *St George, Butolph Lane*, was chosen Lecturer of *St. John Wapping*, in the room of the Rev. Mr. *Bryan*, deceased; The Rev. Mr. *Arthur Ashley Sykes* was made Chanter of the Church of *Sarum*, in the room of Dr. *Whitby*, deceased; the Rev. Mr. *Richard Younger*, a Prebendary of *Sarum*, in the Room of Dr. *Wyat* deceased; And the Revd. Mr. *William Wake* succeeded Dr. *Whitby*, in the Prebend

Two new Fel- of *Teynton Regis* in the same Church.

lowships ere- Towards the End of this Month, his  
 lled at Ox-Majesty was pleased to grant his Warrant  
 ford. for erecting two additional Fellowships in  
*Jesus Colledge, Oxon*, one of the Fellows  
 to be chosen out of *North Wales*, and the  
 other from *South Wales*.

New Members On Tuesday, the 3d of May, *Stephen Fox*,  
 of Parlia- Esq; Son to Sir *Stephen Fox*, was unanimously  
 ment, chosen. elected a Member of Parliament for the  
 Borough of *Shaftsbury*, in the room of *Ed-  
 ward Nicholas Esq.* deceased. Three Days  
 after, (May 6th,) Colonel *Wynham* was re-  
 chosen for *Sudbury* in *Suffolk*; And about  
 the same time *Mungo Haldane*, of *Hennagat*  
 Esq; in *North Britain*, was chosen for the  
 † May 12th, Shire of *Perth*; The Hon. *Edward Digby*  
 Esq; for † the County of *Warwick*, in the  
 room of the Hon. *Robert Digby Esq;* his Bro-  
 ther deceased; *Charles Talbot Esq;* was recho-  
 sen for the City of *Durham*, *Daniel Pul-  
 teney* for *Preston*, in *Lancashire*, *Thomas Martyn*  
 Esq; for *Dartmouth* in *Devonshire*; and *Philip*  
*Gybbon Esq;* for the Town of *Rye*, one of  
 the *Cinque Ports*.

Towards the End of this Month, Dr.  
*Exton Sayer*, was elected for *Hellston* in *Corn-  
 wall*, in the room of Sir *Clement Wearge* de-  
 ceased. On Monday the 30th of May, Sir  
*William Thomson, K.* Recorder of the City  
 of

of London, was rechosen for Ipswich, in the County of Norfolk; The same Day, George Pitt, of Stratfield Sea in the County of Southampton, Esq; was chosen for Old Sarum, in Wiltshire, in the room of Governor Pitt, his Father, deceased; About the same Time, the Honourable Henry Vane Esq. was chosen for Lanneston in Cornwall in the Room of John Wiles Esq, one of the Welch Judges. And the Rt. Lord Vere Beauchamp † May 31<sup>st</sup> was chosen † for New-Windsor in Berkshire; in the room of his eldest Brother, now Duke of St. Albans.

On Thursday, the 24th of May, His Ma. The Duke of Richmond & Sir Rob-  
 jesty was pleased to hold a Chapter of the most Noble Order of the Garter at St. Walpole ele-  
 James's, when the most Noble Charles Lennox, Red Knights  
 Duke of Richmond, Knight of the Bath, and Comp. of the  
 the Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole, most noble Or-  
 First Commissioner of the Treasury, der of the  
 Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Knight of the Garter.  
 the Bath, were elected Knights Compani-  
 ons of the said Order of the Garter, in the  
 room of the Duke of Kingston, and the  
 Duke of St. Albans deceased; After which  
 they surrendered their Ensigns as Knights  
 of the Bath, to his Grace the Duke of  
 Montague, Great Master of this last Order.  
 Upon that Occasion, the Right-Rev. Fa-  
 ther in God, Benjamin Hoadly, Lord Bishop  
 of Salisbury, was admitted to the Office of  
 Chancellor of the most Noble Order of the  
 Garter, with the accustomed Ceremonies. Mr. Coke

About the same time, Thomas Coke Esq; made Serjeant  
 late a Cornet in the Hon. Colonel Bowles's at Arms.  
 Regiment of Dragoons, was made Serjeant  
 at Arms by his Majesty, in the room of  
 Father Jewkes Esq; who resign'd.

Saturday, the 28th of May, being the The King's  
 Anniversary of his Majesty's Birth Day, Birth Day  
 when he entered into the 67th Year of his, solemnized.  
 Age, the same was observed with the cu-  
 stomary Rejoycings; but at Court the chief  
 Cele-

*The Birth-  
Day of Two  
of the young  
Princesses.*

*And the Re-  
stitution  
Day.*

*Deaths, Births  
and Marria-  
ges of eminent  
Persons.*

*The Lady  
Watd dies.*

*And Dr. Le-  
vet, And the  
L. Worden.*

*And the C.  
Dow. of  
Drogheda.*

*Mr. Plow-  
den married.*

*Sir Richard  
Sands dies.*

*The L. Cot-  
ton deliver'd  
of a Daughter.*

*The Hon. J.  
King Esq;  
married.*

*The C. Dow.  
of Leicester  
dies. And the  
Lady Cole.*

Celebration thereof was put off till *Mon-  
day* the 30th when his Majesty received the  
usual Compliments on that Occasion, and  
at Night there was was a magnificent Ball  
at *St. James's* Palace. The same Day (*May*  
30th) was likewise the Birth-day of the  
two young Princesses *Amelia* and *Carolina*, the  
former of whom then entered the 16th, and  
the latter the 14th Year of her Age, upon  
which Occasion their Highnesses received  
the usual Compliments. The Day before  
(*Sunday May 29th*) being the Anniversary of  
the Birth and Restoration of King *Charles*  
*II.* was celebrated with all the wonted De-  
monstrations of Publick Joy: And it being  
a Collar Day, the Knights of the Garter  
and Bath appeared at Court in their Collars  
to wait upon his Majesty to Chappel.

On the 2d of *May*, died the Lady *Ward*,  
Relict of Sir *John Ward*, one of the Al-  
dermen of the City of *London*, lately de-  
ceased. About this time, died also Dr. *Hen-  
ry Levett* a young Physician; as did, on  
the 4th the Lady of Sir *John Worden*,  
Bart. and on the 6th the Countess Dow-  
ager of *Drogheda*.

*William Plowden* Esq; was about this time  
married to the Hon. Mrs. *Frances Dormer*,  
Daughter to the Lord *Dormer*.

Some Days before, died Sir *Richard*  
*Sands* Bart, in an advanc'd Age, and lea-  
ving no Issue, so that his Title is extinct:

The Lady of Sir *John Hind Cotton*, Bart.  
Knight of the Shire for the County of  
*Cambridge* was deliver'd of a Daughter.

The Honourable *John King* Esq; eldest  
Son to the Lord High Chancellor of Great  
Britain, was marry'd to Mrs *Fry*, a young  
Lady of *Devonshire*, and a great Fortune.

About this Time, died the Countess  
Dowager of *Leicester*, Wife of *John Shephard*  
Esq; of *Campby-Ash* in the County of *Suf-  
folk*; as also the Lady *Cole*, by *Brentford*;  
and

and the Lady of Mr. *Heathcote* Daughter to *Mrs. Heath-*  
*Mr. Alworthy*, of *Hackney*. *cote dies.*

On Sunday, the 8th of May, died Sir *And Judge*  
*John Blencoe*, Knight. formerly one of the *Blencoe*.  
 Judges of the Court of *Common Pleas*, who,  
 by reason of his Great Age, resign'd that  
 Place some time ago.

The next Day, died Sir *Isaac Tillard* Knt. *And Sir Isa-*  
 at his House in *Spittal Square* of a *Pleure-* *ac Tillard.*  
*tic Feaver*. He was Colonel of the 2d.  
 Regiment in the *Royal Hamlets*, one of  
 the *Lieutenancy* for the *City of London*,  
 and one of the *Deputy Lieutenants* for the  
 County of *Middlesex* and *Tower Hamlets*, one  
 of his *Majesties Justices* of the *Peace* and  
 of *Oyer and Terminer* for the same County  
 and *Hamlets*, in the *Commission* for the  
*Land Tax* and *Sewers* for the same, and one  
 of the *Governors* of *St. Thomas Hospital*; a  
 Gentleman of Great Merit and of the best  
 of Characters. His Corps was interr'd at  
*St. Stephen Walbrook*, the *Hearse* being prece-  
 ded by a fine Detachment of *Grenadiers*,  
 Headed by *Major Tricquet*, all the *Honou-*  
*rable Trophies* of *Knighthood* carried by  
 Mourners, on Horseback, and a Train of  
 several Coaches and Six: the Pall was sup-  
 ported by *Sir Nathaniel Gold* Knt, *Sir Daniel*  
*Dollins*, Knt. *Alexander Pitfield*, Esq; *Colonel*  
*D'Oyly Michel*, *Doctor West*, and *Edward*  
*Peck* Esq; all *Justices* of the *Peace* and *De-*  
*puty Lieutenants*.

The same Day, died also Mr. *Richard* *And Mr.*  
*Vernon*, an eminent Attorney of the County *Vernon*.  
 of *Chester*; And, on the 10th his Grace the  
 Duke of *St. Albans* died at the *Bath*, after *And the D.*  
 a long Indisposition. He was Captain of *of St. Al-*  
 the Band of His Majesty's *Gentlemen* *bans*.  
*Pensioners*; Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Ro-*  
*tylorum* of the County of *Berks*, and Knight  
 of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*. He  
 was the only Natural Son of *King Charles II.*  
 by *Mrs. Eleanor Gwin*, and in 1694, he marri-  
 ed

ed the Lady Diana Vere, eldest Daughter and Coheirefs of Aubry de Vere, the 20th and last Earl of Oxford, of the Vere's Family, by whom he had issue seven Sons. He is succeeded in his Titles by his eldest Son Charles Beaucherk, Earl of Burford, Member of Parliament for the Borough of New Windsor, in Berkshire.

On the 17th of May, Thomas Morgan Esq; Brother to the Hon. Sir William Morgan of Tredegar, Kt. of the Bath, and Representative of the Town of Brecknock, was married to Mrs. Colchester, a Gloucestershire Lady of a very great Fortune.

About the same time, Mr. Jennings, eldest Son of Sir Roger Jennings, of Cambridgeshire. Barr. was married to Mrs. Soames, only Daughter of Colonel Soames of Deering Grange, in the County of Norfolk, a young Lady of a considerable Fortune; the Rev. Mr. Fuson, one of the Masters of Westminster School, and Rector of Wanstead in Essex, was married to Mrs. Churchman, a Norfolk Lady; A Son of Sir John Davis of Exeter, married there to a Daughter of Sir Hugh Ackland; and John Campbell, Esq; was married to Mrs. Price, Sole Heiress of Lewis Price Esq; deceased.

Some Days before, died, Sir Richard Colston of Devonshire; as did also Sir Henry Lawson. Barr. at his Seat of Braugh, in Yorkshire, and was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son now Sir John Lawson Barr.

On the 22d of May, died the Rev. Dr. Brady Rector of Clapham and Minister at Richmond, a learned and Ingenious Clergyman, famous for a New Translation of the Psalms, and other Works; On the 24th. died also, suddenly Mr. Jackson, Under-Treasurer of the Middle-Temple; and on the 25th died Mr. Ellingham, Deputy of the Ward of Bassishaw, London.

About the same time, died the Daughter and only Child of Judge Reynolds, as also the only Daughter and Heiress of John Richardson, of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields Esq;

On the 27th died likewise Mr. Smith Porter of Woolwich Yard, a Place worth about 50 l. per Ann. as did on the 30th Mr. Joseph Hulton, Steward of St. Thomas's Hospital.

Towards the End of this Month, the Countess of Eglington was deliver'd of a Son in Scotland.

FINIS.



THE  
POLITICAL STATE  
FOR THE  
*Month of JUNE 1726.*

*London, JUNE 30th 1726.*

S I R,



**A**MONG the many good Laws pass'd the last Session of Parliament for the Use, and Benefit of the Publick, one of the most remarkable is, *an Act for Building a Bridge cross the River of Thames*, the PREAMBLE to which suggests; That whereas it is necessary, ' that a \* Bridge should be built cross the River of *Thames*, ' from the Town of *Eulham*, in the County of *Mid-* ' *dlesex*, to the Town of *Putney*, in the County of ' *Surrey*, for the better Ease and Convenience of the ' Inhabitants of the said Counties respectively, and  
A a a a the

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\* *Abstract of the Act for Building a Bridge cross the Thames.*

the Parts adjacent ; and thereby many Mischiefs  
and Inconveniencies would be remedied, and great  
Advantages accrue to the Publick': It is there-  
fore enacted,

I. That the following Under-named Persons be  
appointed Commissioners and Trustees for Design-  
ing, Directing, Ordering, and Building the said  
Bridge, and for preserving the same, viz.

<p>The Lord High Chancellor. The Lord Privy Seal. The L. Steward of the Housh. The Ld. Cham- berlain.</p>	<p>For the Time being.</p>	<p>The President of the Council. The Principal Secretaries of State. The Lds. Com- missioners of the Treasury.</p>	<p>For the Time being.</p>
<p>The Dukes of,</p>	<p><i>Somerset, Richmond, Bolton, Bedford, Newcastle, Lincoln,</i></p>	<p>The Lds.</p>	<p><i>Fermanagh, Herbert, Carpenter, Palmerston, Malpas, Wm. Powlet, Hen. Powlet, Nassau Powlet,</i></p>
<p>The Earls of,</p>	<p><i>Peterborow, Burlington, Scarborough, Grantham, Godolphin,</i></p>	<p>The Rt. Hon.</p>	<p><i>Sir S. Compton Sir R. Walpole, Sir R. Sutton, Sir William Yonge, Sir John Hobart.</i></p>
<p>The Lords Viscounts.</p>	<p><i>Townshend, St. John, Falmouth,</i></p>	<p>Sir Wm. Strick- land,</p>	<p>Baronets</p>
<p>The Earl of</p>	<p><i>Hertsford, Delawar,</i></p>	<p>Sir John Evelyn,</p>	<p>Sir John Stan-</p>
<p>The Lords</p>	<p><i>Onslow, Walpole,</i></p>	<p>ley,</p>	

Sir

Sir John Buck-  
 worth,  
 Sir Thomas Web-  
 ster,  
 Sir John Austen,  
 Sir Tho. Coleby,  
 Sir Nich. Carew,  
 Sir Richd. Gough,  
 Sir More Moly-  
 neux.  
 Sir Charles Wa-  
 ger,  
 Sir James Thron-  
 hill.  
 Sir Tho. Jones,  
 The Treasurer  
 of the Hou-  
 shold.  
 The Comptrol-  
 ler of the Hou-  
 shold.  
 The Cofferer of  
 the Household  
 The Master of  
 the Household  
 The Clerks of  
 the Green-  
 Cloth.  
 The Master of  
 the Rolls.  
 The Lord Chief  
 Justice of the  
 King's-Bench.  
 The Lord Chief  
 Justice of the  
 Common Pleas.

Baro-  
nets.

Kts.

For  
the  
time  
being

The Lord Chief  
 Baron of the  
 Exchequer.

The Attorney  
 and Solicitor  
 General.

The Hon. James  
 Bertie,

John Burch, Ser-  
 jeant at Law.

The Hon. Mar-  
 tin Bladen.

Dennis Bond.

Robert Bristow,

Tho. Broderick,

Paul Burrard,

Walter Cary,

The Hon. George  
 Carpenter.

Colonel Charles  
 Churchill.

William Clayton  
 of Blechinly in  
 Surry.

William Clayton,  
 Wm. Chaple, Ser-  
 jeant at Law.

John Conduit,

James Cook,

Nathaniel Curson,

Joseph Danvers.

The Hon. George  
 Doddington,

Paul Dockmini-  
 que,

Tho. Frankland,

Esquiers

Richard

Rich. Edgcombe,  
Charles Eversfield  
Edward Harri-  
son,

Michael Harvey,  
Isaac Leheup,  
Thomas Archer,  
Edward Hughes,  
Robert Jacombe,  
The Hon. Sam.

Molynieux.  
Henry Kelsey,  
Thomas Lewis,  
Charles Monta-  
gue,

Hump. Morice,  
Francis Negus,  
Arthur Onslow,  
The Hon. Hen.  
Pelham.

The Right Hon.  
Wm. Pulteney,

Daniel Pulteney,  
John Pulteney,  
John Scrope,  
The Hon. Wm.

Townshend,  
The Hon. Tho.  
Townshend,

The Hon. Allen  
Broderick.

Thomas Vernon,  
The Hon. Ho-  
ratio Walpole,  
John Walter,  
Wm. Wyndham.

The Surveyor  
General.  
Comptroller Ge-  
neral.

Surveyor of the  
Gardens and  
Waters.

Master Mason,  
Master Carpen-  
ter,

Pay-master of  
the Office of  
his Majesty's  
Works.

The Surveyor  
of his Maje-  
sty's Roads.

Kingsmil Eyre,  
Robert Man,  
Wm. Lowfield,  
John Jefferies,  
The Hon. John  
King.

Arthur Moore,  
Wm. Moore,  
The Hon. Col.  
Howard.

Col. George Ho-  
ward,

Joseph Carpenter,  
Philip Davies,  
Daniel Petward,  
John Eyres,  
Henry Barker,  
Christopher Tilson,  
George Tilson.

For the  
Time  
being.

Esquires.

Esquire.

John

John Palmer,  
 Henry Parsons,  
 Thomas Pagett,  
 Henry Wise,  
 Thomas Walker,  
 Daniel Harvey,  
 George Metcalf,  
 Thomas Spence,  
 Charles Carkeffe,  
 John Effington,  
 Edward Stables,  
 Jacob Tonson,  
 Col. John Armstrong,  
 Mark Frecker,  
 Robert Williams-  
 son,  
 John Lant,  
 William Skelton,  
 Reginald Maimot,  
 Thomas Trewen,  
 Robin Dariel,  
 John Palmer,  
 Samuel Vincent,  
 William Tindall,  
 George Hatley,  
 William Jones,  
 John Anthony Cor-  
 biere,  
 John Hopkins,

Esquires.

Henry Vincent,  
 Henry Bridges,  
 Thomas Scawen,  
 Richard Onslow,  
 Richard Clifton,  
 Henry Ludlow,  
 Anthony Allen,  
 George Austin;  
 Tho. Woodford,  
 Vigerus Edwards,  
 Denzil Onslow,  
 Stephen Bisse,  
 Wm. Newland,  
 John Huggins,  
 Charles Selwyn,  
 John Baskett,  
 George Harrison,  
 James Perton,  
 William Hatton,  
 Nicholas Hand-  
 ding,  
 The Members  
 of the Cities  
 of London and  
 Westminster,  
 and Borough  
 of Southwark.  
 The Lord May-  
 or of London.

Esquires.

For the  
Time  
being.

Furthermore it is enacted,

II. That when the said Bridge is built cross the said River, there shall remain free and open Passage for the Water to pass and repass through the Arches or Passages under the said Bridge, of Seven Hundred Feet at the least, within the present Banks of the said River.

III That

III. That if any Person shall wilfully, maliciously, and unlawfully burn, pull down, or destroy the said Bridge, or any Part thereof, such Offender shall be adjudged guilty of Felony, and suffer as a Felon, without Benefit of Clergy.

IV. That the Trustees, or any Nine or more of them, shall meet at the *Swan* at *Fulham* the 26th Day of *July* 1726, and afterwards at any other Time or Place, any Nine or more of them shall think proper, for putting this Act in Execution.

V. That it shall be lawfull for any Bodies Politick, Corporate, or Collegiate, Executors, Guardians, or other Trustees, and for all Persons whatsoever, to sell and convey to the said Commissioners and Trustees, Houses and Ground for the Purposes aforesaid.

VI. That all the said Persons shall be hereby indemnified for what they shall do by Virtue of this Act.

VII. That it shall be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, by Letters Patents to incorporate the said Commissioners and Trustees, or who shall be appointed, to put this Act in Execution, &c. and to empower such Corporation, and their Successors, to make reasonable Laws, Constitutions, and Orders, for the good Government of such Corporation, and to inflict reasonable Fines and Penalties, &c.

VIII. That it shall not be lawful for such Corporation, or Company, to borrow or take up, or give Security for any Sums of Money, Payable in less than Six Months, or to discount any Bills of Exchange, or other Bills or Notes whatsoever, or to keep any Books or Cash, of or for any Persons, Bodies Politick or Corporate whatsoever, other than, and except only the proper Books, Monies, and Cash of the said Company or Corporation.

IX: That

IX. That no Member of the said Company or Corporation, shall, in respect of being such Member only, or by Reason of any of the Matters or things in this Act contained, be disabled to be a Member of Parliament.

X. That towards the Charge and Expence of Building and Repairing the said Bridge, there shall be paid for Pontage, or in the Name of a Toll, before any Passage over the said Bridge shall be permitted, the several Sums, or Rates, following, viz.

		l.	s.	d.
1. A Coach, Chariot, Berlin, Chaise, Chair, or Calash. —	with 6 Horses	00	02	0
	with 4 Horses	00	01	6
	under 4 Horses	00	01	0
2. A Waggon, Wain, Dray, Car, Cart, or Carriage, drawn by —	4 or more Horses or Oxen.	00	01	6
	less than 4 Horses or Oxen.	00	01	0
3. Every Foot Passenger — —	On Sunday	00	00	1
	every other Day	00	00	$\frac{1}{2}$
4. Every Horse Mule, or Ass, not drawing. — —		00	00	2
5. Drovers of Oxen, or Neat Cattle, per Score. — —		00	01	0
6. Calves, Hogs, Sheep, or Lambs, per Score. — — —		00	00	6

XI. That it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners and Trustees, when incorporated, to appoint Persons to be Receivers and Collectors, of the said Tolls as they shall think fit, and to make such Allowances to the said Collectors, and all other Officers to be employed under the said Commissioners, as they shall think reasonable. And in Case the said Collectors shall not make Account and Payment of the said Tolls, as directed by the Trustees, to

to be committed and remain in Prison untill they shall have made a true Account and Payment.

XII. That all Sums of Money advanced or borrowed for the Purposes of this Act, or received by the Tolls, shall be applied and disposed of to the Building and Repairing of the said Bridge, and the Accounts of the said Monies, with Copies of all the Contracts made by the said Trustees, for any the Purposes of this Act, shall be deliver'd into each House of Parliament once in every Year, within twenty Days after the Opening of the Session:

XIII. That it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, or any Eleven or more of them, to convey and assure to any Person the Tolls by this Act granted as a Security for any Sums of Money borrowed for the Purposes aforesaid, for Securing the Repayment thereof with Interest, after the Rate of *5. per Cent. per Annum*. And it shall also be lawful for them to grant to any Persons, any Annuities for One, Two, or Three Lives, or for 21 Years, or a lesser Term, all which Annuities may be renewed or altered from Time to Time, and shall be payable out of the Tolls, Estates, and Revenues belonging to the said Corporation. PROVIDED, that the whole of the said Annuities, subsisting at the same time, do not exceed together 1500 *l*.

XIV. That all Bonds, Obligations, and Securities under the common Seal of the said Corporation shall be assignable at Law, by writing under the Hands and Seals of the respective Persons to whom such Money or Annuity in such Bond, Obligation, or Security be made payable.

XV. That it shall not be lawful for the said Commissioners, or any Members of the said intended Corporation, to have any Stock or Share in such Company or Corporation, or in the Undertaking aforesaid; *Provided*, this is not construed to extend

to prohibit the borrowing of Money or granting of Annuities by the said Commissioners.

XVI. That it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners, and Corporation, to remove any Shelves in the River of *Thames*, and to make the said River deeper.

XVII That all Materials made use of for Building or repairing the said Bridge, shall always be deemed to belong to the Commissioners and Corporation aforesaid.

XVIII. That in Case, by unforeseen Accidents, the said Bridge shall be so damaged as to become dangerous and impracticable, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners or Corporation to erect or set up any Ferries cross the said River, at such Places they shall judge proper; and there to take for Passage over the said River, such Rates and Duties as are granted by this Act for the Toll or Pontage aforesaid, and the Profits arising from the said Ferries to be applied in the same manner as the said Tolls.

XIX. That such Ferries shall not continue for any longer time, than shall be necessary for Repairing or Rebuilding the said Bridge.

XX. That it shall not be lawful to build the said Bridge, before ample Satisfaction be made for all such Prejudice, or Damage as may be sustained by the Owners, or others, having any Property or Interest in the present Horse and Foot Ferries, between *Putney* and *Fulham*, &c.

XXI. That all Sums of Money, or other Consideration, to be paid or made, as aforesaid, shall be charged and chargeable upon all Money advanced or borrowed on the Credit of this Act, and shall be paid thereout, before the Building of the said Bridge.

PROVIDED, That in Case no Application be made  
B b b b to

to the Commissioners for determining the Damage and Recompence to be given, before the 24<sup>th</sup> of *June* 1727, then it shall be lawful to build the said Bridge: But the Commissioners are to take Care, that there be no Overflowings, and if any happen to remedy the same. PROVIDED also, That the Bishops of *London* and all Persons, and Beasts of Burden to them belonging, or residing at the Episcopal Palace at *Fulham*, shall have free Passage over the said Bridge, or Ferries to be erected by the Authority of this Act, in Lieu of the Priviledge of the Ferry at *Fulham*, in case the said Ferry shall be extinguish'd.

XXII. That for supplying a sufficient Number of able Persons to be Commissioners for putting this act in Execution, in case any shall die or refuse to act, the surviving Commissioners, or any Nine or more of them, until the Corporation be erected, shall elect and appoint so many more fit and able Persons to act as Commissioners, in the room of such as shall die or refuse to act; And after such Corporation shall be erected, the Members thereof shall be elected and qualified according to such Rules and Regulations, as shall be prescrib'd by their Charter of Incorporation. PROVIDED, That no Person appointed a Commissioner shall be capable of having any Office or Place of Profit, arising by any of the Tolls, or to have any Share or Interest in any Contract for effecting the Purposes of this Act.

XXIII. That nothing in this Act contain'd shall extend to take away any Right or Jurisdiction of the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, to and on the River of *Thames*, except to remove any Shelves, or to deepen or widen the said River, where the said Bridge shall be built.

XXIV

XXIV. That this Act shall be esteem'd and taken in all Courts of Justice, and elsewhere, to be a publick Act, &c. &c.

*Instalment of the two New Knights of the most Noble Order of the Garter.*

**H**IS Majesty having granted a Commission to seven Knights Companions of the most Noble Order of the Garter, giving Power to them or to any two or more of them, to install the most Noble the Duke of *Richmond*, and the Noble and Rt. Honourable Sir *Robert Walpole*, Knights lately Elected into that most Honourable Fraternity, and to proceed therein and perform all Ceremonies which are required by the Statutes and Ordinances of that Order; the two Knights Elect came to the Great Chamber in the Lodgings of the Dean of *Windsor*, on *Thursday* the 16<sup>th</sup> of *June* about Eleven of the Clock in the Morning, apparelled in the Under Habits of the Order, carrying in their Hands their Caps adorned with Dimonds of Great Value and with Feathers: Soon afterwards came thither six of the Commissioners, hereafter-named, all of them robed in the compleat Habits and with the Ensigns of the Order. Then the Alms Knights being in their proper Mantles going two and two, began the Procession towards the Chapter House, and were followed by the Prebends in their Mantles, next the Officers of Arms in their Tabarts, then the two Knights Elect a-breast, after whom the Officers of the Order, that is the Senior Prebend being constituted Deputy to the Register, having on his Right Hand Garter King of Arms carrying the Sovereign's Commission, and on his Left the Gentleman Usher carrying the Black Rod, wearing their Crimson Sattin Mantles and the Badges of their Offices; then the six Knights Companions Commissioners, the Juniors in the Order going first, viz.

B b b b 2

Earl

Earl of *Scarborough*, having the Earl of *Lincoln* on  
the Right Hand,  
Duke of *Grafton*, with the Duke of *Newcastle* on  
the Right Hand,  
Duke of *Montague*, with the Duke of *Dorset* on the  
Right.

Having thus entered into the *North Isle* of the Chapel, the Alms Knights, Prebends, and Officers of Arms, made a Stand in their proper Distances beyond the Door of the Chapter-House, the Knights Eleſt retired to Chairs placed for them in the Paſſage behind the Altar, and the three Officers of the Order went into the Chapter-House: The Knights Commissioners upon their Entry therein ſeated themſelves according to Seniority and the Situation of their Stalls in the Chapel; when the Commiſſion being preſented with the uſual Reverences, and other due Ceremonies performed, Garter was commanded to conduct the Duke of *Richmond* to the Door of the Chapter-House, where his Grace was received by the two Junior Commissioners and introduced between them, and the ſame Method was obſerved with relation to Sir *Robert Walpole*, who were then reſpectively inveſted with the Surcoats of the Order, during which Time the proper Admonitions were given them; and theſe Knights Eleſt remained in the Chapter-House, while a Proceſſion was made into the Chapel, to offer the Hatchments of the Dukes of *St. Albans* and *Kingſton*, the late deceased Knights, which was performed in the following Manner.

The Poor Knights entered two and two, and being come to the Middle of the Choir, made their Reverences all together, firſt to the Altar, then towards the Sovereign's Stall, and proceeded up to the Rails which encompass the Altar, where they placed themſelves on each Side; which being done,

The

The Prebends entered in the same Manner, and stood all of them below the poor Knights, excepting two of them who went up to the Altar.

The Officers of Arms entered in the like Manner, and stood below the Prebends on both Sides.

The Officers of the Order came next, with the same Ceremonies, and stood before their own Seat or Form.

Then the six Knights Companions present entered in the following Manner :

Earl of <i>Scarborough</i> ,	} Each single, because their Companions in the opposite Stalls were absent.
Earl of <i>Lincoln</i> ,	
Duke of <i>Grafton</i> ,	

Duke of *Newcastle*, having the Duke of *Montagu*,  
on the Right Hand,

Duke of *Dorset* single, for the Reason above-mentioned ;

The Junior entring first and making his Reverences in the Middle of the Choir to the Altar, and then to the Sovereign's Stall, retired and stood in the Area of the Choir under his Banner, who having thus placed himself, the next Knight did the same, which was repeated by all these Knights according to the Situation of their respective Stalls, and then the Banners, Swords and Helmets of the two deceased Knights were offered with the usual Ceremonies and Solemnities by these Companions, viz.

The Banner of the late Duke of *St. Albans* by the Duke of *Dorset* on the Right Hand, and Duke of *Montagu* ; that late Duke's Sword by the Duke of *Newcastle* on the Right, and the Duke of *Grafton* ; his Helmet with the Crest by the Earl of *Lincoln* on the Right, and the Earl of *Scarborough*.

The Atchievements of the late Duke of *Kingston* were offered in the same Manner.

which

Which being performed, the Knights Companions retired under their respective Banners, and after due Reverences made, the Return to the Chapter-House was in the Order specified above, and from thence a Proceſſion was again made into the Choir in the ſame Manner, ſave that Garter, being in the Middle between the Deputy Register and the black Rod, carried on a Velvet Crimſon Cuſhion edged and taſſelled with Gold, the Mantle, Hood, George Appendant to the Great Collar, and the Book of Statutes, to the Desk of the Seat below the thirteenth Stall on the Sovereign's Side, deſigned for the Duke of *Richmond*, and the Knights entred into the Chapel with the accuſtomed Ceremonies,

Earl of <i>Scarborough</i> ,	} All Single.
Earl of <i>Lincoln</i> ,	
Duke of <i>Graſton</i> ,	
Duke of <i>Newcaſtle</i> ,	

The Duke of *Dorſet* on the Right Hand, and the Duke of *Montagu*, having between them the Duke of *Richmond* habited in his Surcoat, and carrying his Cap in his Hand.

The four firſt named Junior Knights retired under their reſpective Banners, and the two Seniors conducted the Knight Eleſt into the Seat where Garter had placed the Cuſhion with the Enſigns of the Order; there the Knight eleſt, laying his right Hand on the New Teſtament, took the Oath for the Obſervation of the Statutes; which being done, theſe two Commiſſioners thence conducted him into his Stall, where he was by them inveſted with the Mantle, Hood, Great Collar, and George, whiſt the Register read the uſual Admonitions in theſe Caſes, and the Commiſſioners delivering to him the Book of Statutes, placed the Cap on his Head, and ſeated him in

in his Stall, who making his Reverences to the Altar and then towards the Sovereign's Stall, the Commissioners embraced him and congratulated him, and leaving him in his Stall descended into the Area of the Chapel and stood under their Banners with the accustomed Ceremonies.

Then the Alms Knights, Prebends, Officers of Arms, the Officers of the Order, and the Knights Commissioners returned to the Chapter-House, and from thence proceeded again into the Choir, where Sir *Robert Walpole* was with the same Ceremonies installed in the thirteenth Stall of the Prince's Side:

During all this time the Organ plaid; then Divine Service was begun, and the Offertory Sentence being read, the Poor Knights made their Reverences and ranged themselves on both Sides, as near as they could to the Rails of the Altar, the Officers of Arms did the same, and Garter rising from his Seat, made his Reverences in the middle of the Choir, and summoned Sir *Robert Walpole* and the Duke of *Richmond* to descend together; who having made their Reverences in their Stalls came down into the Choir, where meeting they again made their Reverences together, and went to the Places under their Banners; in like Manner all the other Knights were summoned, according to the Situation of their Stalls, who descended singly, save the two Knights that were Companions.

All the Knights thus standing under their Banners, the two Provincial Kings of Arms repaired to the Duke of *Dorset* the Senior Knight, and conducted him to the offering, who made his Reverences first upon his moving from under his Banner, and again at the first Step of the Altar, and being come to the Rails of the Altar, made his Reverences to the Altar only, and kneeling down offered Gold and Silver, putting

putting it into the Bafon held by two of the Prebends, and then rifing up and making the like Reverences, went to his own Stall, making his Reverences, and fat down.

The like was performed by the Duke of *Newcastle*, having on the Right Hand the Duke of *Montagu* going in Breaf, being conducted by the two Senior Heralds.

Then the Duke of *Grafton*, the Earl of *Lincoln*, the Earl of *Scarborough*, all offered fingly, becaufe their refpective Companions were abfent.

Then the two new installed Knights offered together.

The Knights being thus all returned to their Stalls, continued therein till Divine Service was ended, and were then fummoned to defcend into the Area under their refpective Banners in the Manner before mentioned, and a Proceffion was made out of the Choir, down to the *West Gate* of the Chapel, and up through the *South-Iſle*, and out at the *South-Door*, and thence to the Lodgings, the Drums and Trumpets going before: In which Proceffion firſt went the Poor Knights, then the Prebends, next the Officers of Arms, then the Officers of the Order, then the two new installed Knights a-breaf, being followed by the fix other Knights, who proceeded in the Manner wherein they firſt entered into the Choir.

The Knights had a ſplended Dinner in the Guard-Chamber, and dined in their full Habits; where Garter having the Officers of Arms attending on him, proclaimed the refpective Stiles of the Knights then installed.

Upon this Occaſion, we ſhall preſent our Readers, with the following ſhort Account of the moſt Noble ORDER of the GARTER.

The

*Account of the most Noble ORDER of the GARTER;  
with a List of all the Knights since its first Institution.*

**T**H E Desire of Glory and Fame is so natural to generous and exalted Spirits, that Marks of Honour and Distinction, are certainly the most powerful Incentive to great and noble Actions: For HONOUR, is a publick Acknowledgment, and the purest and most lasting Reward of VIRTUE; which, properly, consists in a Rectitude and Fortitude of Mind, that dispose and enable Men, to undertake and perform arduous Enterprizes, for the Good and Benefit of their Fellow-Creatures.

Marks of Honour have been different in different Times and Countries: The most bright and eminent, in this Western Part of the World, and in these latter Ages, have been appropriated to ORDERS of CHIVALRY: Because Princes, who are the Fountains of Honour, by Instituting such Fraternities, of which they are the Heads, do, in some Measure, descend from their Greatness, in order to bring Men of distinguish'd Merit and Abilities into a sort of Equality with themselves.

Amongst all MILITARY ORDERS, none can come in Competition with that of the GARTER, either for Antiquity, Dignity, or Fame: For it may be call'd the Mother Order, since the other great Orders still subsisting have been founded after † Its Institution,

C c c c

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† The Order of the Garter was instituted in 1350, that is 119 Years before the Foundation of the Order of St. Michael, by K. Lewis XI. of France, in 1469; Eighty Years before the Institution of the Order of the Golden Fleece, by Philip II. Duke of  
of

stitution, and formed upon its Model. Its Dignity was ever maintain'd. by its unparallel'd Chastity, the Number of the Knights having never, at once, exceeded the primitive Foundation of twenty Six. And its universal Fame, is justly founded on the Eminency of the Persons, who have been dignify'd with it. For tho' in the space of 375 Years, since its first Institution, the whole Number of its Companions does not exceed 540, yet amongst them we find, Eight Emperors, Forty Seven Kings or Queens, (including those of *England*) and above Sixty Princes, for the most part Sovereigns.

The high Qualities, and great Atchievements of *Edward III.* who founded this most Noble Order, gave a peculiar Luster to it. As for the GARTER, which he chose for its Badge; and the Motto, of *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, there is a great Variety of Opinions among Antiquaries and Historians. But waving those unprofitable Inquiries in this Place, we shall only take notice, That as soon as *Edward III.* had framed Statutes and Rules for the Government of this Order, he elected Twenty Five Knights Companions, among those who had distinguish'd themselves by their heroick Actions, and who, together with himself, as SOVEREIGN of the Order, should make up the Number of Twenty Six, to which he fix'd it. The first that he elected was his own Worthy Son, the famous Black Prince; the rest of his Colleagues were thus placed in their Stalls.

I The

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of *Burgundy*, in 1430; a hundred and ninety Years before K. *James IV.* of *Scotland*, either restored, or founded the Order of the *Thistle*, or of *St. Andrew*; and near 200 Years before the Order of the *Elephant* was instituted in *Denmark*.

1 The SOVEREIGN  
King EDWARD III.

3 Henry D. of Lancaster.

5 Piers Captain de Benche.

7 Wil. Montacute, E. Salisbury.

9 Sir John Lisle.

11 Sir John Beauchamp.

13 Sir Hugh Courtenay.

15 Sir John Grey.

17 Sir Miles Stapleton.

19 Sir Hugh Wrotesley.

21 Sir John Chandos.

23 Sir Otho Holland.

25 Sir Sanchet Daubrichcourt.

2 EDWARD Prince of  
WALES.

4 Tho. Beauchamp, E. Warwick.

6 Ralph Stafford, E. Stafford.

8 Rog. Mortimer, E. of March.

10 Sir Barthol. Burghersh.

12 Sir John Mobun.

14 Sir Thomas Holland.

16 Sir Richard Fitz-Simon.

18 Sir Thomas Wale.

20 Sir Nele Loring.

22 Sir James Audley.

24 Sir Henry Bam.

26 Sir Walter Paveley.

Their Successors, or the Knights afterwards elected,  
were as follows.

*In the Reign of King EDWARD III.*

27. RICHARD of Bour-  
deaux, (Son to the  
Black Prince) after-  
wards King Richard II.

28. LIONEL of Antwerp,  
Earl of Ulster, and  
Duke of CLARENCE.

29 JOHN of GHENT, D.  
of Lancaster, after  
created Duke of Aquitain.

30 EDMUND of Lang-  
ley, Earl of Cambridge,  
after Duke of YORK.

C c c c 2

31 John

31 JOHN de MONTFORD,  
*Duke of Bretagne, and  
Earl of Richemond.*

32 William de Bohun  
*Earl of Hereford,*

33 William de Bohun,  
*Earl of Northampton,*

34 John Hastings, *Earl  
of Pembroke.*

35 Thomas Beauchamp,  
*Earl of Warwick,*

36 Richard Fitz Alan,  
*Earl of Arundel and  
Surrey.*

37 Robert Ufford, *Earl  
of Suffolk.*

38 Hugh Strafford, *Earl  
of Strafford.*

39 Ingeliam de Coucy,  
*Earl of Bedford.*

40 Guiscard d'Angoules-  
me, *Earl of Hunting-  
don.*

41 Edward Spencer, *Ld.  
Spencer.*

42 William Latimer,  
*Lord Latimer.*

43 Reynold Cobham,  
*Lord Cobham of Scar-  
borough.*

*Knights elected in the Reign of King RICHARD II.*

38 Thomas of Wood-  
stock, *Earl of Buck-  
ingham, after Duke of  
Gloucester,*

39 HENRY of Lancaster,  
*(or Bolingbroke,) Earl  
of Darby, afterwards*

44 John Nevil, *Lord  
Nevil of Raby.*

45 Ralph Basset, *Lord  
Basset of Drayton.*

46 Sir Walter Manny,  
*Banneret.*

47 Sir William Fitz-  
Warrin, *Knt.*

48 Sir Thomas Ufford,  
*Knt.*

49 Sir Thomas Felton,  
*Knt.*

50 Sir Francis Van Hale,  
*Knt.*

51 Sir Fulk Fitz-War-  
rin *Knt.*

52 Sir Allen Bokhull,  
*Knt.*

53 Sir Richard Pem-  
bruge, *Knt.*

54 Sir Thomas Wright,  
*Knt.*

55 Sir Thomas Bane-  
ster, *Knt.*

56 Sir Richard de la  
Vache, *Knt.*

57 Sir Guy de Bryan,  
*Knt.*

*King of England; of  
that Name the IVth.*

60 WILLIAM, *Duke of  
GELDERLAND.*

61 WILLIAM of BAVA-  
RIA, *Earl of Ostrevant,  
after*

- after Earl of Holland, Hainault, and Zeland.
- 62 Thomas Holland, E. of Kent, after Duke of Surrey.
- 63 John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, after Duke of Exeter.
- 64 Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, after Duke of Norfolk.
- 65 Edward, Earl of Rutland, after Duke of Albemarle.
- 66 Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk.
- 67 William Scroop, Ld. Scroop, after Earl of Wiltshire, and Lord Treasurer of England.
- 68 William Beauchamp, Ld. Bergavenny.
- 69 John Beaumont, Ld. Beaumont.
- 70 William Willoughby, Lord Willoughby.
- 71 Richard Grey, Lord Grey.
- 72 Sir Nicholas Sarnesfield, Knt.
- 73 Sir Philip de la Vache, Knt.
- 74 Sir Robert Knolls, Kt.
- 75 Sir John Sulby, Knt.
- 76 Sir Lewis Clifford, Kt.
- 77 Sir Sim. Burley, Knt.
- 78 Sir Jn. d'Evercux, Kt.
- 79 Sir Rich. Burley, Knt.
- 80 Sir Bryan Stapleton, Knt.
- 81 Sir Pet. Courtney, Kt.
- 82 Sir John Burley, Knt.
- 83 Sir Jn. Bourchier, Knt.
- 84 Sir T. Granston, Knt.
- 85 Sir Robert Duntavil Knt.
- 86 Sir Rob. de Namur, Knt.
- 87 Sir Sandich de Frane, Knt. alias Sanchet la Tour.

*Knights elected in the Reign of King HENRY IV.*

- 88 HENRY, Prince of WALES, after King of England, of that Name the Vth.
- 89 THOMAS of Lancaster, Earl of Albemarle, and D. of CLARENCE, Brother to Pr. Henry.
- 90 JOHN Earl of KENDAL, and D. of BED-
- FORD, after Regent of France, another Brother to Prince Henry.
- 91 Humphry, Earl of Pembroke and after D. of Exeter.
- 92 Thomas Beaufort, E. of Dorset and after D. of Exeter.

- 93 ROBERT, *Count Palatine, Duke of BAVARIA, after Emperor of Germany.*
- 94 John Beaufort, *E. of Somerset, and Marquis of Dorset.*
- 95 Thomas Fitz Alan, *Earl of Arundel.*
- 96 Edmund Strafford, *Earl of Strafford.*
- 97 Edmund Holland, *E. of Kent.*
- 98 Ralph Nevil, *Earl of Westmorland.*
- 99 Gilbert Roos, *Lord Roos.*
- 100 Gilbert Talbot, *Ld. Talbot.*
- 101 John Lovell, *Lord Lovell.*
- 102 Hugh Burnell, *Lord Burnell.*
- 103 Thomas Morley, *L. Morley.*
- 104 Edward Charleton, *Lord Powis.*
- 105 Sir John Cornwall, *Kt. after Ld. Stanhope.*  
Sir Thomas Percy, *Knight of the Garter, living 7 Rich. II. is mentioned by Ashmole; pag. 213. tho' omitted in his and other Catalogues.*
- 106 Sir William Arundel, *Knt. of the House of Fitz-Alan.*
- 107 Sir John Stanley, *Knt.*
- 108 Sir Robert d' Umfreville, *Knt.*
- 109 Sir Thomas Rampton, *Knt.*
- 110 Sir Thomas Erpingham, *Knt.*

*Knights elected in the Reign of King Henry V.*

- 111 Sir John Daubrichcourt, *Knt.*
- 112 Richard Vere, *Earl of Oxford.*
- 113 Thomas Camois, *Lord Camois.*
- 114 Sir Simon Felbryge, *Knt.*
- 115 Sir William Harmington, *Knt.*
- 116 John Holland, *Earl of Huntingdon.*
- 117 SIGISMUND, *Emperor of Germany.*
- 118 The Duke of HOLLAND.
- 119 — Duke of Briga.
- 120 Sir John Blount, *Kt.*
- 121 Sir John Robessart, *Knt.*
- 122 Sir William Phelip, *afterwards L. Bardolph.*  
John

- 123 JOHN, *King of PORTUGAL.*
- 124 ERIC, *King of DENMARK.*
- 125 Rich. Beauchamp, *E. of Warwick, after Lieutenant General, and Governor in France and Normandy.*
- 126 Thomas Montacute, *Earl of Salisbury.*
- 127 Robert Willoughby, *Lord Willoughby.*
- 128 Henry Fitz-Hugh, *Lord Fitz-Hugh.*
- 129 Sir John Grey, *Knt. Earl of Tankerville.*
- 130 Hugh Strafford, *Ld. Bouchier.*
- 131 John Moubray *Earl Marshall.*
- 132 William de la Pole, *Earl of Suffolk, after Marquiss and Duke of Suffolk.*
- 133 John Clifford, *Lord Clifford.*
- 134 Sir Lewis Robessart, *Kt. afterwards Lord Bouchier.*
- 135 The Hser on Sir Henry Van Clux, *a German Lord, Captain of Creuilly in Normandy 7 Hen. V.*
- 136 Sir Walter Hungerford, *after Lord Hungerford, and Lord Treasurer of England.*
- 137 PHILIP le Bon, *D. of BURGUNDY.*

*Knights elected in the Reign of King Henry VI.*

- 138 John Talbot, *Lord Talbot, after Earl of Shrewsbury.*
- 139 Thomas Scales, *Lord Scales.*
- 140 Sir John Falstoff *Kt.*
- 141 PETER Duke of CO-  
NIMBERA, *third Son of John I. King of Portugal.*
- 142 Humphry Strafford, *Earl of Starfford, after Duke of Bucks.*
- 143 Sir John Ratclif, *Kt.*
- 144 John Fitz Alan, *E. of Arundel, and Lord Maltravers,*
- 145 RICHARD, *Duke of YORK, the King's Lieut. in France and Normandy.*
- 146 EDWARD, *King of PORTUGAL.*
- 147 Edmund Beaufort, *Earl of Morion, after E. of Dorset, and Duke of Somerset.*
- 148 Sir John Grey, *Kt.*

- 149 Richard Nevil, *Earl of Salisbury, after Lord Chancellor of England.*
- 150 William Nevil, *Lord Falconbergh, after E. of Kent.*
- 151 ALBERT *Duke of AUSTRIA, afterwards EMPEROR.*
- 152 John Beaufort, *Earl of Somerset, afterwards Duke of Somerset, and Earl of Kendal.*
- 153 Ralph Butler, *Lord Sudley, after Lord Treasurer of England.*
- 154 HENRY *Duke of VISCO, 4th Son of John I. King of Portugal, after King of PORTUGAL.*
- 155 John Beaumont, *Vis. Beaumont.*
- 156 Gaston de Foix, *Earl of Longueville and Benanges, Captain de Beuch*
- 157 John de Foix, *Earl of Kendal.*
- 158 John Beauchamp, *L. Beauchamp of Powick, and after Lord Treasurer of England.*
- 159 ALPHONSUS, *King of PORTUGAL.*
- 160 Albro Vasques d'Almada, *Earl of Avranches in Normandy.*
- 161 Thomas Hoo, *Lord Hoo.*
- 162 Sir Francis Surien *Kt.*
- 163 ALPHONSUS, *King of ARRAGON.*
- 164 CASIMIR IV. *King of POLAND.*
- 165 WILLIAM *Duke of BRUNSWICK.*
- 166 Richard Widvile, *Lord Rivers afterwards created Earl Rivers.*
- 167 John Mowbray, *D. of Norfolk.*
- 168 Henry of Bouchier, *Viscount Bouchier, after Lord Treasurer of England, and E. of Essex.*
- 169 Sir Philip Wentworth, *Kt.*
- 170 Sir Edward Hall, *Kt.*
- 171 FREDERICK III. *EMPEROR of Germany*
- 172 John Talbot, *Earl of Shrewsbury.*
- 173 Lionell Wells, *Lord Wells.*
- 174 Thomas Stanley, *L. Stanley.*
- 175 EDWARD, *Prince of WALES.*
- 176 Jasper, *Earl of Pembroke, after Duke of Bedford.*
- 177 James Butler, *Earl of Wiltshire.*
- 178 John

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| 178 John Sutton, Lord<br>Dudley.       | 181 William Bonvill,<br>Lord Bonvill. |
| 179 John Bouchier, L.<br>Berners.      | 182 John Wenlock, Lord<br>Wenlock.    |
| 180 Richard Nevil, Earl<br>of Warwick. | 183 Sir Thomas Kyriell,<br>Knight.    |

*Knights elected in the Reign of King Edward IV.*

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| 184 GEORGE Duke of<br>CLARENCE.  | 196 Sir Robert Harcourt<br>Knight.  |
| 185 Sir William Cham-<br>berlayne, Kt.   | 197 Anthony Widvile,<br>Lord Scales and Nucells,<br>afterwards Earl Rivers.             |
| 186 John Tiptoft, Earl<br>of Worcester, after<br>High Constable of Eng.                      | 198 RICHARD, Duke of<br>GLOCESTER, after King<br>of England, of that<br>Name the Third. |
| 187 John Nevil, Lord<br>Montagu, after Earl of<br>Northumberland, and<br>Marquis of Montagu. | 199 ——— Lord Mount-<br>gryson in Apulia.  |
| 188 William Herbert,<br>Lord Herbert, after E.<br>of Pembroke.                               | 200 John Mowbray, D.<br>of Norfolk.   |
| 189 William Hastings,<br>Lord Hastings.  | 201 John de la Pole, D.<br>of Suffolk.  |
| 190 John Scrope, Lord<br>Scrope of Bolton.   | 202 William Fitz Alan,<br>Earl of Arundel.  |
| 191 Sir John Astley, Kt.   | 203 John Strafford, Earl<br>of Wiltshire.   |
| 192 FERDINAND, King<br>of NAPLES, Son of Al-<br>phonfus K. of Arragon.                       | 204 John Howard, Lord<br>Howard, after Duke of<br>Norfolk.                              |
| 193 FRANCIS SPORTIA,<br>Duke of MILAN.   | 205 Walter Devereux,<br>Lord Ferrers of Chart-<br>ley.                                  |
| 194 James, Earl of Doug-<br>las.   | 206 Walter Blount, Lord<br>Mountjoy.  |
| 195 Gaillard de Duras,<br>Lord of Duras.   |   |

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207 Charles

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| 207 CHARLES, <i>Duke of BURGUNDY.</i>                                | 214 RICHARD <i>Duke of YORK, second Son to K. EDWARD IV.</i>      |
| 208 Henry Stafford, <i>D. of Buckingham.</i>                         | 215 Thomas Grey, <i>Marquiss of Dorset, and E. of Huntingdon.</i> |
| 209 Thomas Fitz-Alan, <i>Lord Maltravers, after Earl of Arundel.</i> | 216 Sir Thomas Montgomery, <i>Kt.</i>                             |
| 210 Sir William Parr, <i>Knight of Kendal.</i>                       | 217 FERDINAND, <i>K. of Castile and Leon.</i>                     |
| 211 Frederick, <i>Duke of URBINO.</i>                                | 218 Hercules d'ESTE, <i>D. of Ferrara.</i>                        |
| 212 Henry Percy, <i>Earl of Northumberland.</i>                      | 219 JOHN, <i>King of Portugal, Son to Alphonfus V.</i>            |
| 213 EDWARD, <i>Prince of WALES.</i>                                  |   |

*Knights elected in the Reign of K. RICHARD III.*

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| 220 Sir John Conyers, <i>Knt.</i>   | 223 Sir Rich. Ratcliff, <i>Knt.</i>                        |
| 221 Thomas Howard, <i>E. of Surrey, after Lord Treasurer of England, and Duke of Norfolk.</i> | 224 Sir Thomas Burgh, <i>Knt. after Lord Burgh.</i>        |
| 222 Francis Lovel, <i>Visc. Lovel.</i>  | 225 Thomas Stanley, <i>Ld. Stanley, after E. of Darby.</i> |
|   | 226 Sir Richard Tunstall, <i>Knt.</i>                      |

*Knights elected in the Reign of King Henry VII.*

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| 227 John Vere <i>Earl of Oxford.</i>                                 | 231 John Wells, <i>Visc. Wells.</i>              |
| 228 Sir Giles d'Aubeny, <i>after Lord d'Aubeny, (or d' Aubigny.)</i> | 232 George Stanley, <i>Ld. Strange.</i>          |
| 229 Thomas Fitz-Alan, <i>Ear. of Arundel.</i>                        | 233 Sir Edward Wydevile, <i>Knight Banneret.</i> |
| 230 George Talbot, <i>E. of Shrewsbury.</i>                          | 234 John Dynham (or Dinant) <i>Lord Dyn-</i>     |

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- ham, Lord Treasurer of England.
- 235 MAXIMILIAN, King of the Romans, after EMPEROR of Germany.
- 236 Sir John Savage, Knt.
- 237 Sir William Stanley, Kt. Lord Chamberlain.
- 238 Sir John Cheney, Knt. Banneret.
- 239 ALPHONSUS, Duke of CALABRIA and Naples, King of SICILY, and JERUSALEM.
- 240 ARTHUR Prince of Wales.
- 241 Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset.
- 242 Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland.
- 243 Henry Bouchier, E. of Essex.
- 244 Sir Charles Somerset, Knight Banneret after E. of Worcester, and Lord Herbert.
- 245 Robert Willoughby, Lord Brook.
- 246 Sir Edward Poyninge, Knt.
- 247 Sir Gilbert Talbot, Knt Banneret of Grafton.
- 248 Sir Richard Poole.
- 249 Edward Strafford D. of Buckingham.
- 250 HENRY, Duke of YORK, after King of England, of that Name the VIII.
- 251 Edward Courtney, E. of Devonshire.
- 252 Sir Richard Guilford, Knight Banneret.
- 253 Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk.
- 254 Sir Thomas Lovell, Knt. Banneret.
- 255 Sir Reginald Bray, Knt. Banneret.
- 256 JOHN, King of Denmark.
- 257 GUIDO UBALDO, D. of URBINO.
- 258 Gerald Fitz-Gerald, Earl of Kildare.
- 259 Henry Strafford, Ld. Strafford, after Earl of Wiltshire.
- 260 Richard Grey, Earl of Kent.
- 261 Sir Rys ap Thomas, Knt. Banneret.
- 262 PHILIP, King of CASTILE.
- 263 Sir Thomas Branden, Knt. Banneret.
- 264 CHARLES Arch-Duke of AUSTRIA, Prince of Spain, after Emperor of Germany.

*Knights elected in the Reign of King Henry VIII.*

- 265 Thomas Darcy, Lord Darcy.
- 266 Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley.
- 267 EMMANUEL King of PORTUGAL.
- 268 Thomas Howard, Ld. Howard, eldest Son to Thomas,

- Thomas, *Duke of Norfolk, afterwards Earl of Surrey, and second Duke of Nertolk.*
- 269 Thomas West, *Lord La Ware.*
- 270 Sir Henry Marney, *Kt. after Lord Marney.*
- 271 George Nevil, *Lord Abergavenny.*
- 272 Sir Edward Howard, *Knt. second Son to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, second Duke of that Family.*
- 273 Sir Charles Brandon, *after Duke of Suffolk.*
- 274 JULIAN de MEDIGIS, *Brother to Pope LEO X.*
- 275 Edward Stanley, *Ld. Monteagle, second Son to the Earl of Derby.*
- 276 Thomas Dacres, *Lord Dacres of Gilesland.*
- 277 Sir William Sandys, *after Lord Sandys.*
- 278 Henry Courtney, *E. of Devonshire.*
- 279 FERDINAND, *Prince and Infant of SPAIN, Archduke of Austria, after EMPEROR of Germany.*
- 280 Sir Richard Wingfield *Knt.*
- 281 Sir Thomas Bullen, *Knt. after Viscount Rochford and Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond.*
- 282 Walter d'Evereux, *Lord Ferrers of Chartley, after Viscount Hereford.*
- 283 Arthur Plantagenet, *Viscount Lisle,*
- 284 Robert Ratcliff, *Viscount Fitz Walter, after Earl of Suffex.*
- 285 William Fitz - Alan, *Earl of Arundel.*
- 286 Thomas Manners, *Ld. Roos, after Earl of Rutland.*
- 287 Henry Fitz Roy, *after Earl of Nottingham, and Duke of Richmond and Somerset.*
- 288 Ralph Nevil, *Earl of Westmorland.*
- 289 William Blount, *Lord Montjoy.*
- 290 Sir William Fitz-Williams, *Kt. after Earl of Southampton.*
- 291 Sir Henry Gilford, *Knight.*
- 292 FRANCIS I, *the FRENCH KING.*
- 293 John Vere, *Earl of Oxford.*
- 294 Henry Percy, *Earl of Northumberland.*
- 295 Anthony Montmorency, *Duke of Montmorency.*
- 296 Philip Chabot, *Earl of Newblanch.*
- 297 JAMES V. *King of SCOTLAND.*
- 298 Sir Nicholas Carew, *Knight.*
- 299 Henry Clifford, *Earl of Cumberland.*
- 300 Thomas Cromwell, *Lord Cromwell, after E. of Essex,*

301 John Ruffel, Lord Ruffel, *after Earl of Bedford.*

302 Sir Thomas Cheney, *Knt.*

303 Sir William Kingston, *Knt.*

304 Thomas Audley, *Ld Audley, of Walden, and Ld. Chancellor of England,*

305 Sir Anthony Browne, *Knt.*

306 Edward Seymour, *E. of Hertford, after Duke of Somerset.*

307 Henry Howard, *Earl. of Surrey.*

308 Sir John Gage, *Knt.*

309 Sir Anthony Wingfield, *Knt.*

310 John Sutton, (*alias Dudley*) *Viscount Lisle,*

*after Earl of Warwick, and Duke of Northumberland.*

311 William Paulet, *Lord St John of Basing, after Earl of Wiltshire, and Marquess of Winchester.*

312 William Parr, *Lord Parr of Kendall, after E. of Essex, and Marquess of Northampton.*

313 Sir John Wallop, *Knt.*

314 Henry Fitz Alan, *E. of Arundel.*

315 Sir Anthony St. Leger, *Knt.*

316 Francis Talbot, *E. of Shrewsbury.*

317 Thomas Wriothesley, *Lord Wriothesley, after E. of Southampton.*

*Knights elected in the Reign of King EDWARD VI.*

318 Henry Grey, *Marquis of Dorset, after Duke of Suffolk.*

319 Edward Stanley, *E. of Derby.*

320 Thomas Seymour, *Ld. Seymour of Sudley.*

321 Sir William Paget, *Kt. after Lord Paget.*

322 Francis Hastings, *Earl of Huntingdon.*

323 George Brook, *Lord Cobham.*

324 Thomas West, *Ld. La Ware.*

325 Sir William Herbert *Knt. after Ld. Herbert of Cardiff, and Earl of Pembroke.*

326 HENRY II. the FRENCH KING.

327 Edward Clinton, *alias Fines, Ld. Clinton, after E. of Lincoln.*

328 Thomas Darcy, *Ld. Darcy of Chiche.*

329 Henry Nevil, *Earl of Westmorland.*

330 Sir Andrew Dudley, *Knt.*

*Knights elected in the Reign of Queen MARY.*

331 PHILIP, *Prince of SPAIN, after King of*

*ENGLAND, by that Name the second.*

- 332 Henry Ratcliff, E. of Suffex.  
 333 EMMANUEL PHILIBERT, Duke of SAVOY.  
 334 William Howard, L. Howard of Effingham.  
 335 Anthony Brown, Visc. Montagu.  
 336 Sir Edward Hastings, Knt. after Ld. Hastings of Loughborough.  
 337 Thomas Ratcliff, E. of Suffex.  
 338 William Grey, Lord Grey of Wilton.  
 339 Sir Robert Rochester.

*Knights elected in the Reign of Queen ELIZABETH.*

- 340 Thomas Howard, D. of Norfolk.  
 341 Henry Manners, E. of Rutland.  
 342 Sir Robert Dudley, Kt. after E. of Leicester.  
 343 ADOLPHUS, D. of HOLSTEIN.  
 344 George Talbot, E. of Shrewsbury.  
 345 Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon.  
 346 Thomas Percy, E. of Northumberland.  
 347 Ambrose Dudley, E. of Warwick.  
 348 CHARLES IX. the FRENCH KING.  
 349 Francis Ruffel, Earl of Bedford.  
 350 Sir Henry Sidney, Kt.  
 351 MAXIMILIAN II. Emperor of Germany.  
 352 Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon.  
 353 William Somerset, E. of Worcester.  
 354 Francis Montmorency, Duke of Montmorency.  
 355 Walter d' Evereux, Viscount Hereford, after E. of Essex.  
 356 William Cecil, Ld. Burghley, after Ld. Treasurer of England.  
 357 Arthur Grey, L. Grey of Wilton.  
 358 Edmund Bruges, Ld. Chandos.  
 359 Henry Stanley, E. of Derby.  
 360 Henry Herbert, E. of Pembroke.  
 361 HENRY III. the French KING.  
 362 Charles Howard, Ld. Howard of Effingham, after Earl of Nottingham.  
 363 RODOLPH, Emperor of Germany.  
 364 FREDERICK II. King of Denmark.  
 365 JOHN CASIMIR, Count Palatine of the Rhine.  
 366 Edward Manners, E. of Rutland.  
 367 William Brook, Ld. Cobham.  
 368 Henry Scrope, Ld. Scrope of Bolton.  
 369 Robert d' Evereux, E. of Essex.

- 370 Thomas Butler, *Earl of Ormond and Ossery.*  
 371 Sir Christopher Hatton, *Knt. after Lord Chancellor of England.*  
 372 Henry Ratcliff, *E. of Suffex.*  
 373 Thomas Sackville, *Ld. Buckhurst, after Ld. Treasurer of England, and E. of Dorset.*  
 374 HENRY IV. *the French KING.*  
 375 JAMES VI. *King of SCOTLAND, after King of England, France and Ireland.*  
 376 Gilbert Talbot, *E. of Shrewsbury.*  
 377 George Clifford, *E. of Cumberland.*  
 378 Henry Percy, *E. of Northumberland.*  
 379 Edward Somerset, *E. of Worcester.*  
 380 Thomas Burogh, *Ld. Burogh.*  
 381 Edmund Sheffield, *Ld. Sheffield, after Earl of Mulgrave.*  
 382 Sir Francis Knolles, *Knt.*  
 383 FREDERICK, *Duke of Wirtenbergh.*  
 384 Thomas Howard, *Ld. Howard of Walden, after Earl of Suffolk, and Lord Treasurer of England.*  
 385 George Carey, *Lord Hunsdon.*  
 386 Charles Blount, *Ld. Montjoy, after E. of Devonshire.*  
 387 Sir Henry Lea, *Knt.*  
 388 Robert Ratcliff, *E. of Suffex.*  
 389 Henry Brook, *Lord Cobham.*  
 390 Thomas Scrope, *Ld. Scrope of Bolton.*  
 391 William Stanley, *E. of Derby.*  
 392 Thomas Cecil, *Ld. Burghley, after Earl of Exeter.*

*Knights elected in the Reign of King JAMES I.*

- 393 HENRY, *Prince of WALES.*  
 394 CHRISTIAN IV. *King of Denmark.*  
 395 Lodowich Stewart, *Duke of Lenos, and after D. of Richmond.*  
 396 Henry Wriothesley, *Earl of Southampton.*  
 397 John Erskine *Earl of Marr.*  
 398 William Herbert, *E. of Pembroke.*  
 399 ULRICK, *Duke of HOLSTEIN.*  
 400 Henry Howard, *Earl of Northampton.*  
 401 Robert Cecil, *Earl of Salisbury.*  
 402 Thomas Howard, *Vif. Bndon.*  
 403 George Hume, *Earl of Dunbarr.*  
 404

- 404 Philip Herbert, *Earl of Montgomery, after E. of Pembroke.*
- 405 CHARLES STEWART, *Duke of York, after Prince of WALES, and King of England, of that Name the First.*
- 406 Thomas Howard, *Earl of Arundel, after Earl of Norfolk.*
- 407 Robert Carr, *Viscount Rochester, after Earl of Somerset.*
- 408 FREDERICK, *Count PALATINE of the Rhine, Prince Elector of the Empire, and after King of BOHEMIA.*
- 409 MAURICE de NASSAU, *Prince of ORANGE.*
- 410 Thomas Erskine, *Vis. Fenton, after E. of Kelly.*
- 411 William Knolles, *Lord Knolles, after Viscount Wallingford, and Earl of Banbury.*
- 412 Francis Manners, *Earl of Rutland.*
- 413 Sir George Villers, *Knt. after Baron of Whaddon, then Earl and Marquis of Buckingham, and lastly, Earl of Coventry, and Duke of Buckingham*
- 414 Robert Sidney, *Viscount Lisle, after Earl of Leicester.*
- 415 James Hamilton, *Marquis Hamilton and Earl of Cambridge.*
- 416 Esme Stewart, *Duke of Lenos, and Earl of March.*
- 417 CHRISTIAN, *Duke of BRUNSWICK.*
- 418 William Cecil, *Earl of Salisbury.*
- 419 James Hay, *Earl of Carlisle.*
- 420 Edward Sackville, *E. of Dorset.*
- 421 Henry Rich, *Earl of Holland.*
- 422 Thomas Howard, *Vis. Andover, after Earl of Berkshire.*

*Knights elected in the Reign of King CHARLES I.*

- 423 CLAUDE de LORRAINE, *Duke of Chevreuse.*
- 424 GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, *King of SWEDEN.*
- 425 HENRY FREDERICK, *de NASSAU, Prince of ORANGE.*
- 426 Theophilus Howard, *Earl of Suffolk.*
- 427 William Compton, *E. of Northampton.*
- 428 Richard Weston, *Lord Weston, Lord Treasurer of England, and after Earl of Portland.*
- 429 Robert Bertie, *Earl of Lindsey.*
- 430 William Cecil, *Earl of Exeter.*

431 James

- 431 James Hamilton, Marquis of Hamilton, Earl of Cambridge and Arran.
- 432 CHARLES LODOWICK Count PALATINE of the Rhine, Prince Elector of the Empire, and Duke of BAVARIA.
- 433 James Stuart, Duke of Lenox, and Earl of March, after Duke of Richmond.
- 434 Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby.
- 435 William Douglas, Earl of Morton.
- 436 Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland.
- 437 CHARLES Prince of WALES, after King of

- England, of that Name the Second.
- 438 Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford.
- 439 JAMES STUART, Duke of YORK, after K. JAMES of that Name the Second.
- 440 RUPERT Count PALATINE of the Rhine, and Duke of BAVARIA, after Earl of Holderness, and Duke of Cumberland, second Son of the King of Bohemia.
- 441 WILLIAM de NASSAU Prince of ORANGE.
- 442 Bernard de Nogaret de Foix, Duke d'Espernon and de la Valette.

*Knights elected in the Reign of*

- 443 MAURICE, Count PALATINE of the Rhine, and Duke of BAVARIA, Third Son of the King of Bohemia.
- 444 James Butler, Marquis of Ormond, after E. of Brecknock, and D. of Ormond, in Ireland and England.
- 445 EDWARD Count PALATINE of the Rhine, and Duke of BAVARIA, Fifth Son of the King of Bohemia.
- 446 George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.
- 447 William Hamilton Douglas, D. of Hamilton

- King CHARLES II.
- 448 Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton.
- 449 William Cavendish, Marquis of Newcastle, after Duke of Newcastle.
- 450 James Graham, Marquis of Montrose.
- 451 James Stanley, Earl of Darby.
- 452 George Digby, Earl of Bristol.
- 453 HENRY STUART, Duke of Gloucester, third Son to King Charles I.
- 454 HENRY CHARLES de la Tremouille, Prince de TARENTE.
- 455 WILLIAM de NASSAU, Prince of ORANGE, after

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- after King of England,  
of that Name the Third.
- 456 FREDERICK WIL-  
LIAM, Prince Elector  
of the Empire, Marquis  
of BRANDENBURGH.
- 457 John Gaspar Ferdi-  
nand de Marchin, Count  
de Graville.
- 458 Sir George Monk,  
Kt. after Duke of Al-  
bemarle.
- 459 Sir Edward Monta-  
gu, Kt. after Earl of  
Sandwich.
- 460 William Seymour,  
Marquis of Hertford,  
after Duke of Somerset.
- 461 Aubrey de Vere, E.  
of Oxford.
- 462 Charles Steuart, D.  
of Richmond and  
Lenos.
- 463 Montague Bertie, E.  
of Lindsey.
- 464 Edward Montagu,  
Earl of Manchester.
- 465 William Wentworth,  
Earl of Strafford.
- 466 CHRISTIAN, Prince of  
DENMARK, after King  
of DENMARK.
- 467 James Scot, Duke of  
Monmouth and Buc-  
CLUGH.
- 468 JAMES STUART, D.  
of CAMBRIDGE, Son  
of James, Duke of  
York.
- 469 CHARLES IX. King  
of Sweden, Goths and  
Vandalls.
- 470 JOHN GEORGE II.  
Duke of SAXONY, Ju-  
liers, Cleves and Ments,  
Prince Elector of the  
Empire.
- 471 Christopher Monk,  
Duke of Albemarle.
- 472 John Maitland, Duke  
of Lauderdale.
- 473 Hen. Somerset, Mar-  
quis of Worcester,  
after Duke of Beaufort.
- 474 Henry Jermyn, Earl  
of St. Albans.
- 475 William Russel, E.  
of Bedford, after Duke  
of Bedford.
- 476 Henry Bennet, Earl  
of Arlington.
- 477 Thomas Butler, Earl  
of Offery.
- 478 Charles Fitz - Roy,  
Earl of Southampton,  
after Duke of South-  
ampton, and now Duke  
of Cleveland.
- 479 John, Earl of Mul-  
grave, after Duke of  
Buckingham, and Nor-  
manby.
- 480 William Cavendish,  
Duke of Newcastle.

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| 481 Thomas Osborne, E.<br>of Danby, after Duke<br>of Leeds. | 485 Charles, Duke of<br>Richmond and Lenox.          |
| 482 Henry Fitz Roy, D.<br>of Grafton.                       | 486 GEORGE, Prince of<br>Denmark.                    |
| 483 William, Earl of<br>Salisbury.                          | 487 Charles Seymour,<br>Duke of Somerset &c.         |
| 484 CHARLES, Count PA-<br>LATINE of the Rhine.              | 488 George Fitz-Roy,<br>Duke of Northumber-<br>land. |

*Knights elected in the Reign of King JAMES II.*

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| 489 Henry Howard, D.<br>of Norfolk.          | 492 Louis de Duras, E.<br>of Feverham.   |
| 490 Henry Mordaunt,<br>Earl of Peterborough. | 493 Robert Spencer, E.<br>of Sunderland. |
| 491 Laurence Hyde, E.<br>of Rochester.       |  |

*Knights elected in the Reign of King WILLIAM and  
Queen MARY, and King WILLIAM.*

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| 494 James Butler, Duke<br>of Ormond.   | 499 GEORGE WILLIAM,<br>Duke of BRUNSWICK,<br>and LUNENBURG,<br>ZELL, Prince of the<br>Holy ROMAN Empire. |
| 495 Fredr. Schonbergh,<br>Duke of Schonbergh.  | 500 Charles Talbot, D.<br>of Shrewsbury.   |
| 496 William Cavendish,<br>Earl of Devonshire, af-<br>ter Duke of Devonshire.   | 501 Prince WILLIAM,<br>Duke of GLOUCESTER.   |
| 497 Charles Sackville, E.<br>of Dorset and Middle-<br>sex.   | 502 John Holles, Duke<br>of Newcastle.   |
| 498 FREDERICK III.<br>Marquis of Branden-<br>burgh, Prince Elect-<br>or, and Great Chamber-<br>lain of the Holy Roman<br>Empire; after King of<br>Prussia. | 503 William Bentinck,<br>Earl of Portland.   |
|  | 504 Thomas Herbert,<br>E. of Pembroke and<br>Montgomery.   |

**505** **Arnold Joost Van Keppel, Earl of Albemarle.**

**506** **James Douglass, D. of Queensberry and Dover.**

**507** **GEORGE LEWIS, Elector of BRUNSWICK, Lunenburgh, &c. the present SOVEREIGN.**

*Knights elected in the Reign of Queen ANNE.*

**508** **Wriothesley Russell, Duke of Bedford.**

**509** **John Churchill, D. of Marlborough.**

**510** **Meinhard Schon-bergh, Duke of Schon-bergh.**

**511** **Sidney Godolphin, Earl of Godolphin.**

**512** **GEORGE-AUGUSTUS Prince Electoral of HA-MBOVER, born Prince of WALES.**

**513** **William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.**

**514** **John Campbell, D. of Argyle.**

**515** **James Hamilton, D. of Hamilton, and Bran-don.**

**516** **Henry Somerset, D. of Beaufort.**

**517** **Henry de Grey, D. of Kent.**

**518** **John Poulett, Earl Poulett.**

**519** **Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, and Earl Mortimer.**

**520** **Thomas Wentworth Earl of Strafford.**

**521** **Charles Mordaunt, E. of Peterborough and Monmouth.**

*Knights elected by King GEORGE.*

**522** **Charles Pawlet, Duke of Bolton.**

**523** **John Manners, Duke of Rutland.**

**524** **Lionel Cranfield Sackville, Earl, (after-wards Duke) of Dorset.**

**525** **Charles Montagu, Earl of Halifax.**

**526** **FREDERICK LEWIS, Prince of Brunswick, Lunenburgh, (after-wards) Duke of GLOUCESTER.**

**527** **ERNEST AUGUSTUS P. of Brunswick, Lunenburgh, Bishop of Osnabrugh, and Duke of YORK.**

- 1718 { 528 Charles Beauclerk, *Duke of St. Albans.*  
 529 John Montagu, *Duke of Montagu.*  
 530 Tho. Holles Pelham, *D. of Newcastle.*  
 531 James Berkley, *Earl of Berkley.*  
 1719 { 532 Evelyn Pierpoint, *Duke of Kingston.*  
 1721 { 533 Charles Fitz-Roy, *Duke of Grafton.*  
 534 Henry Clinton, *Earl of Lincoln.*  
 535 Charles Pawlet, *Duke of Bolton.*  
 1722 { 536 John Manners, *Duke of Rutland.*  
 537 John Ker, *Duke of Roxburgh.*  
 538 Richard Lumley, *Earl of Scarborough.*  
 1724 { 539 Charles Townshend, *Viscount Townshend.*  
 1726 { 540 Charles Lenox, *Duke of Richmond.*  
 541 Sir Robert Walpole, *Knight of the Bath.*

The whole Number of foreign Princes, who have been Knights of the most noble Order of the Garter, from its first Institution in 1350, amounts to seventy four, among whom are,

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 8 Emperors.                            | 1 King of <i>Bohemia.</i>               |
| 5 Kings of <i>France.</i>              | 4 Princes of <i>Orange.</i>             |
| 3 Kings of <i>Spain.</i>               | 1 Duke of <i>Savoy.</i>                 |
| 1 King of <i>Arragon.</i>              | 1 Elector of <i>Bavaria.</i>            |
| 7 Kings of <i>Portugal.</i>            | 1 Elector of <i>Saxony.</i>             |
| 1 King of <i>Poland.</i>               | 2 Electors of <i>Brandenburgh.</i>      |
| 2 Kings of <i>Sweden.</i>              | 3 Dukes of <i>Brunswick Lunenburgh.</i> |
| 6 Kings of <i>Denmark.</i>             | 2 Dukes of <i>Holstein.</i>             |
| 2 Kings of <i>Scotland.</i>            |   |
| 1 King of <i>Sicily and Jerusalem.</i> |   |

So that there's no Royal or Princely Family in *Europe*, but who at one time or other, has thought it an Honour to wear this most illustrious Order.

**A**CCORDING to the Fundamental Statutes of this Order, the New elected Knights Companions, at their Instalment, succeeded in the vacant Stalls of their immediate Predecessors; so that Knights of higher Degree often were placed in Stalls of some of lower Quality; and, *vice versa*, Knights of a lower Rank had sometimes the Honour to be installed in Seats of Persons of a Superior Degree. This Usage was practised from the Time of the Institution of the Order, down to the Reign of *Henry VIII*; with an Exception, however, to the Stall of the Prince of *Wales*, which is the first, on the left Hand, opposite to the Sovereign's, and to which the Prince of *Wales*, as soon as he is elected into the Order, has a due Title: So that whatever Knight was install'd there before, during its Vacancy, he must give up his Place, and remove to another Stall.

It is to be observ'd, that, by special Favour, sometimes after Installation, the Sovereign advanc'd a Knight Companion to a higher Stall than that wherein he was first placed. This was done, by the Decree of the Sovereign and the Knights-Companions: But King *Henry VIII*. reserved this Privilege to Himself and his Successors, ordaining,  
 • That if there were any Place or Stall void, the  
 • Sovereign, at his own Pleasure, might advance  
 • and translate any Knight of the Society into the  
 • void Stall, so that it were higher, than that,  
 • wherein he sat before.

This, in Effect, did wholly alter the ancient Law of Succeeding in Stalls: For afterwards Translations preceding to Installations, became so frequent, that the Right an *Elect Knight* had to his Predecessor's Stall was seldom enjoyed, especially by *Knights*  
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*Subjects.* As to Knights Strangers, King *Henry VIII.* not only appointed that the then present of the Order should be seated next himself, but that all Emperors, Kings, and Princes, should hold their Stalls after their Estates, and the very next to the Sovereign, tho' *Knights Subjects*, upon Vacancy, became removable at pleasure.

For this Reason the Emperor *Maximilian II.* and, after him, *Rudolph II.* his Son. had the Prince's Stall assigned them after their Election into the Order, and several of the Kings of *France* where placed in the next below, being the second on the Sovereign's Side. When there happen'd to be more than one King at a time in the Order, the second Stall on the Prince's side was assigned him; for Precedency was now measured by Dignity and State, and not by the Antiquity of the Order; As appears from the K. of *Bohemia*, in the 19th Year of *Henry VIII.* and the King of *Spain*, in the Eighth of Queen *Elizabeth*. Princes Strangers, according to their Regality, and illustrious Extraction, had their Situation next to Kings, as is manifest from the Dukes of *Savoy*, *Montmorency*, and *Holstein*, in the 3d. of Q. *Elizabeth*, and *Frederick Prince Palatine*, and *Maurice*, Prince of *Orange*, in the Eleventh of *James the First*. But notwithstanding these Assignments of Stalls to Strangers, they were nevertheless subject to removal, sometimes to Stalls higher than their own, upon the Death of a Stranger, who died possessed of a superiour one; and sometimes again to others lower, for the advancing a Knight of greater Degree and Distinction, where the upper Stalls were already supplied; else they could not be so ranked, according to their respective Quality as the Statutes injoin; nor indeed would any Stranger King have accepted of an Election, unless he was placed in a distinguishable Stall

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Stall suitable to his Dignity. *Ferdinand*, Emperor of *Germany*, is an instance of Advancement in Translation of Stalls ; for after the Death of the Emperor *Charles V*, his Brother, he was advanced from the second Stall on the Prince's side, into the Prince's Stall. And *Henry IV*. of *France*, from the second on the Sovereign's side, to the Prince's Stall, and *Christiern IV*. of *Denmark*, in the 9th Year of King *James I*.

Besides the Power of Translating Stalls when a Vacancy happen'd, the Sovereign had anciently this further Prerogative, That once in his Life, he might, if he pleased, make a general Translation of all the Stalls at his Pleasure, except of Emperors, Kings, Princes, and Dukes, who should keep their Stalls, unless advanced to higher. In such a Translation, the long Continuance in the Order, the Virtues, and Merits, of the *Knights Companions* were generally regarded : But this Branch of the Sovereign's Prerogative was never put in execution (tho' the Translation in the 17th Year of King *Henry VIII*. border'd something upon it) undoubtedly, lest the Advancements of one Knight before another, might raise Animosities and Resentments among *Knights Subjects*.

In order to put the latter upon a more just Level and Equality, and to obviate all Danger that might arise from Emulation, in the Sixth Year of Q. *Elizabeth*, a Law was made, importing, ' That all ' Knights, who for the future were admitted into ' the Society of the Order, should take, and be ' installed in the lowest Stall, according to the ' Course of Seniority of their Election, except only ' Stranger Kings and Princes. Hereupon, when a *Knight Subject Elect* was to be installed, all the Knights Companions between him and the Vacant Stall were removed higher, that the Space might be  
sup-

supplied: And if two, or more were to be installed together, they possessed the lowest Stalls, according to the Seniority of their Election. But tho' the manner and order in removal, is thereby become a thing of Course, and rendred familiar and easy; yet it cannot be effected, or the Achievements, Banners, Helm, Crest, or Plates, displaced, unless by a Warrant from the Sovereign to Garter, Principal King at Arms, to justify him in such Removals.

According to the last Rule above-mention'd, the PRESENT SCHEME of the Knights of this most Illustrious Order is as follows, viz.

1 The SOVEREIGN  
King GEORGE.

2 Prince Frederick.

3 Duke of Cleveland.

4 Earl of Pembroke.

5 Duke of Argyle.

6 Earl Powlet.

7 Earl of Peterborough.

8 Duke of Montagu.

9 Earl of Berkley.

10 Earl of Lincoln.

11 Duke of Rutland

12 Earl of Scarborough.

13 Duke of Richmond.

1 The PRINCE of  
WALES.

2 The Duke of York.

3 Duke of Somerset.

4 Duke of Devonshire.

5 Duke of Kent.

6 Earl of Strafford.

7 Duke of Dorset.

8 Duke of Newcastle.

9 Duke of Grafton.

10 Duke of Bolton.

11 Duke of Roxburgh.

12 Viscount Townshend.

13 Sir Robert Walpole.

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§ *Of the HABIT and ENSIGNS of the ORDER of the  
GARTER.*

**A**S the *Romans* were very exact in assigning each Degree a peculiar Habit and Vesture, by which the Quality and Rank of their Citizens might be discernable; the Distinction of Apparel was afterwards taken up by divers other Nations, whence every Military, as well as Religious, Order of Knight-hood, did appropriate to itself a particular Dress, Ensign, or Badge, as a Mark of Distinction one from the other, to set off the Lustre and Dignity of their several Societies.

The Habit and Ensigns of the Order of the Garter, are most magnificent, and consist of these ten Particulars, *viz.* 1 the GARTER, 2 the MANTLE, 3 the SURCOAT, 4 the HOOD, 5 the CAP, 6 the CROSS, or STAR, 7 the COLLAR, 8 the GREAT GEORGE, 9 the LESSER GEORGE, 10 and the BLUE RIBBON, or STRING: The four first were assign'd by the Founder; the *Cap, Collar, and Georges* by *K. Henry VIII.* the Blue Ribbon by *King James I.* the *Star* by *King Charles I.* and all these together compleat the *whole Habit and Ensigns of the Order.*

1. The *Royal Garter*, is accounted the first, and principal Ensign, because it gives the Order itself its Denomination; and therefore by the bare Investiture with it, the Knights elected are esteem'd Companions. The Materials of which it was at first compos'd is a Secret: Nor was it described by any Author before *Polydore Virgil*, and that too in general Terms. But it may be gather'd from the Garters anciently placed on the left Side of the Mantles of the Knights, or embroider'd on their Surcoats and Hoods, That it was made of blue or purple Velvet, was adorn'd with Imbroidery, had a golden Buckle and a Pendant, and the Motto raised

raised with Gold, Pearl, precious Stones, and divers Sorts of Silk.

This Ensign, at the Foundation of the Order, was appointed to be wore on the left Leg, a little below Knee, which Usage is still observed ; and the placing it thus on the Sepulchral Portraits of the Knights-Companions, was an early Custom. The *Garter* was also used to encircle the *Escutcheon* of *St. George's Arms*, worn on the Mantles of the Sovereign and Knights Companions, who, some time after, surrounded with it their own Coats of Arms, which their Successors, have retain'd as their peculiar Priviledge, permitting it to none but their Principal Officer, the Prelate of the Order. King *Henry VIII.* was the first that introduced into his Great Seal the *Escutcheon* of his Arms encompass'd by a *Garter* ; and all succeeding Sovereigns have born their Arms after that manner, wherever they have been embroider'd, depicted, or ingraven, except in Coins ; in Imitation of whom the Knights Companions have done the like. It is observable ; That upon the Recoinage of his Silver-Coin, King *Charles II.* in Honour to this Order, caused the irradiated Cross of *St. George*, encircled with the Royal *Garter*, to be stamp'd in the Center of the Silver Species. There were before Medals struck on several Occasions, wherein the *Garter* was express'd enclosing Shields of Arms ; as was that of Prince *Frederick*, Prince *Palatine*, crown'd King of *Bohemia* in 1619 ; And Gold Rings have been made in the Figure of a *Garter*, the Ground, on the Outside, enamell'd with a deep Blue, through which the Letters of the *Motto* appearing, set them off with an admirable Lustre.

Among the Officers belonging to the Order, the Prelate alone (as was hinted before) is allow'd to bear his own Arms, impaled with those of his See,

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within

within the *Garter*, but the rest only to wear the Badges of their respective Offices, surrounded with the said Ensign.

We may also take Notice, that the *Garter*, without the *Motto*, has sometimes been allow'd and used as a Bearing in Armory.

II. The Second Ensign of the Order is the *MANTLE*, which is the chief of the Vestments worn on all solemn Occasions relating to the Order. Its Pattern is derived from the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans*: the *Pallium* of the first being a sort of long Cloak, which only wanted a Collar, or Cape; and the *Roman Toga*, being a long loose Robe, fasten'd with a Clasp, or Buckle to the left Shoulder, and usually worn over the *Tunica*, or short Coat. In the Founder's *Latin* Statutes, this *Mantle* is sometimes call'd *Trabea*, sometimes, more barbarously, *Mantelium*: Others call it *Chlamys* or *Stola*, but others more properly, *Pallium*, or *Toga*.

The Mantles prepared for the Founder and his Companions were of fine Woollen Cloth, but the Proxies of foreign Knights were permitted to bring over with them Mantles of Silk or Velvet, when they came to take possession of their Stalls. And about the Beginning of the Reign of *Henry VI.* all the Mantles were of Velvet and have remain'd so to this Day.

As for the Colour of these Mantles, it was by the Statutes, appointed to be blue, as well as the Ground-work of the Royal-Garter; by which Colour some will have it, that the Founder alluded to the Field of the Arms of *France*, which, a few Years before, he began to quarter with those of *England*. This Colour was retain'd till the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when the Mantles of foreign Princes were purple, or a mixed Colour of Purple and Violet, but King *Charles I.* restored the Colour

four of the Mantle to its primitive Institution, Blue, or Sky-Colour.

Tho' the just *Quantity* of Cloth for the Sovereign's Mantle, at the first Institution, is not set down, yet, in the whole, for his Mantle, Hood, and Surcoat there was allow'd Ten Ells of long Cloth; and when the Mantles were afterwards made of Velvet, those of the Sovereign, and foreign Princes, contain'd about Twenty Yards, and those of Knights Subjects about Eighteen.

As for the *Ornamental* Part, the left Shoulder of these Mantles was from the Institution, embellish'd with a large Garter, containing the Motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*: And these *Garters* were call'd *Garters Gros*s, to distinguish'd them from the lesser, anciently embroider'd on the Surcoats and Hoods.

Within this *great Garter* were the Arms of St. George, viz. *Argent a Cross Gules*, heretofore wrought in Sattin with Gold, Silver and Silk; but in after Time greater Expençe and Magnificence was bestow'd on this Garter, for it was embroidered upon Velvet with Damask, Gold, and sundry sorts of Purls, Plates, *Venice* Twists, and Silks, and the Letters of the Motto, and Borders of the Garter compos'd of fair Oriental Pearl. The Garter fix'd upon the Mantle of King Charles II. was encircled with large Oriental Pearl, so were the Letters of the Motto and the Cross within the Garter, the Diameter of which was seven Inches, but the Depth, from the upper Part to the end of the Pendant, ten Inches.

In the time of Henry VI. it was the Mode to adorn the Mantle with three or four *Velts*, or *Furs*, drawn down the Sides, and round the Bottom: As for its *Lining*, it was first white Damask, and afterwards white Sattin; but of later Date the Mantle has been lined with white Taffety, or Lutestring.

To

To the Collar of the Mantle was fixed a Pair of long Strings, anciently woven of blue Silks only, call'd, from the *French*, *Cordons*, and in proper *English*, Robe-strings, or Laces; but of later Days, twisted round and made of *Venice* Gold and Silk of the Colour of the Robe, at the end of which hung a great Knob, or Bottom, wrought over, and raised with a rich Caul of Gold, and Tassels thereto of the like Silk and Gold.

Lastly, at the Collar was usually fixed an Hook and Eye of Gold, for the firmer affixing of it to the Shoulders.

III. The Third Ensign of the Order is the *Surcoat*, otherwise call'd *Kirtle*, Gown, Under-Coat, and *Robe*. It is as ancient as the Mantle, and, like the latter, owes its Original to the *Greeks* and *Romans*, amongst whom it was call'd *Tunica*, and was worn next under the *Toga*, both narrower and shorter; the hem of it reaching no farther than below the Knee; and was girt close to the Body with a Girdle, or Sash. The *Tunick*, was the proper Habit of the *Roman* Citizens; and by its Trimming were the Three Degrees amongst them known: For the Senators *Tunicks* were purfled or embroider'd round with broad Purple Studs; the Knights with narrow ones; and the Plebeians wore theirs plain. The *Sarcoat* was formerly annually bestow'd by the Sovereign on the Knights Companions, and therefore was call'd his LIVERY. As the first *Mantles*, so the first *Surcoats* were made of Woollen Cloth, and so continued till after the Office of Chancellor of the Garter was created by King *Edward IV.* but in process of time they were made of Velvet, which is yet retain'd.

The *Surcoats* of the Knights Companions were always of the same Colour with the Sovereign's; but this Colour anciently changed every Year, being sometimes Blue, and at other times Scarlet, Sanguine

guine in Grain, or White: But since the latter end of the Reign of *Henry VIII.* the *Surcoats* have been made of Crimfon Velvet.

The Quantity of Cloth allow'd the Knights Companions for their *Surcoats*, was not always the same; being sometimes Eight Ells, sometimes Six, and afterwards Five only: But since Velvet came in Fashion, the Allowance for *Surcoat* and *Hood* was first eighteen Yards, when the *Surcoat* reach'd down to the Feet, but being now much shorter, the Allowance is stinted to Ten.

The *Surcoat* and *Hood* were at first, and for a long time, powder'd all over with little Garters, embroider'd with Silk and Gold-Plate, in each of which was the *Motto* of the Order neatly wrought. The Buckles and Pendants to these small Garters were Silver-gilt.

As the Sovereign was not confined to a certain Quantity of Cloth or Velvet for his *Surcoat*, neither was he stinted to a Number of Garters, to adorn it. Nor were the Knights Companions themselves restrain'd as to that Trimming, untill the Precedents or Rule of the Livery, of the *Garter* was settled according to the Degrees of Honour, as follows; viz.

A Duke	—	120	} Garters.
A Marquess	—	110	
An Earl	—	100	
A Viscount	—	90	
A Baron	—	80	
A Baronet	—	70	
A Knight-Bachelor	—	60	}

While the *Surcoats* were of Cloth, they were lined with Bellies of pure Minever Fur; only the Sovereign's was purfled with Ermin; and, of these a Proportion of 200 Bellies was at first allowed to all the Knights Companions; but afterwards all Degrees under a Baron had 120 only. In process of

of time, these Furs were disused, and then the *Surcoats* were lined with white Sarcenet, and afterwards with white Taffety, which still continues.

IV. The *Hood*, call'd in *French*, *Chaperon*, and in barbarous Latin, *Humeralis*, or *Capucium*, was anciently worn for Defence of the Head against the Inclemencies of Weather, before Caps, and Hats came in Fashion. And tho' the *Hood*, no more than the *Surcoat*, is not mentioned in the Statutes of Institution of the *Garter*, yet it is of equal Antiquity with the *Mantle*. It was heretofore, and now is generally made of the same Materials with the *Surcoat*; and was anciently trimmed with a small proportion of Garters lined with Cloth of a different Colour, but now with Taffety, as is the lining of the *Surcoat*.

V. The *CAP*, which was Instituted to succeed the *Hood*, was, and still is made of black Velvet lined with Taffety, but the Figure has several times varied. This *Cap* has been usually adorn'd with Plumes of white Feathers, and Spriggs, and bound about with a Band set thick with Diamonds; and sometimes the Brims have been tack'd up with a large and rich Jewel.

VI. To these may be added, the *Cross* of the Order, encircled in a *Garter*, which by K: Charles I. was ordain'd to be worn upon the left Side of the Cloaks, Coats, and riding Cuffs, of the Sovereign, and Knights Companions, Prelate, and Chancellor of the Order, when they were adorn'd with their Robes.

The *GLORY* or *STAR*, as it is usually call'd, being Beams of Silver that shoot out in form of a *Cross*, was soon after added to the *Cross*, in Imitation, as some imagine, of the *French*, Order of the *Holy-Ghost*, which represents a *Dove* upon the Wing, irradiated with such like Beams; but it is observable,

ble, That King Edward IV. erected his *White Rose* with the like Glory, so that we had a Precedent for it of greater Antiquity than the Order of the *Holy Ghost*. Be that as it will, there was a Medal stamp'd with the *Bust* of King Charles I. in *Profile*, on the right Side, and on the Reverse, this Badge of the Order within a *Garter*, Inscribed with the Motto, *Honi soit &c.* a *Cross Gules* irradiated, dispersing its Beams, in a *rhombular* form of eight *Angles*: Beyond the *Orbit*, or bounding Lines of the *Garter*, is this Legend, or Circumscription, *Prisci Decus Ordinis Auctum.* 1629.

VII. COLLARS were, in ancient times, an Ornament denoting Dignity, and Power, and as such were worn by Kings, Princes, and great Men. Among the *Egyptians*, the Images of *Isis* and *Osiris* were represented with *Collars*; *Pharaoh*, according to the Sacred Writ, bestow'd on *Joseph* a Collar of *Gold*; and according to *Daniel*, the *Assyrian* Kings wore this Ornament; which among the *Romans* became a Military Recompence; and afterwards was used in the Investiture of a Knight. Upon these Considerations, King Henry VIII. added the COLLAR to the other Honourable Ensigns of this most noble Order; ordaining it to be composed of Pieces of *Gold*, not exceeding thirty Ounces *Troy-Weight*, in fashion of *Garters*, the Ground enamell'd *Blue*, and the Letters of the *Motto*, inscribed on it, *Gold*; in the midst of each *Garter*, Two *Roses*, the innermost enamelled *Red*, and the outermost *White*, contrarily in the next *Garter*, viz. the innermost *Rose* enamelled *White*, and the outermost *Red*, and so alternately; but of later Days these *Roses* are wholly *red*. The Number of these *Garters*, was fixed to that of the Sovereign and Kts. Companions, that is twenty Six; being fasten'd together with as many *Knots* of *Gold*. But it's observable, That this Collar is not to be adorn'd or enrich'd with precious Stones.

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VIII. At

VIII. At the Middle of the *Collar* before Pendant, at the Table of one of *Garters* in the *Collar*, is to be fix'd the Image of St. *George*, arm'd on Horse-back, who having thrown the Dragon on his back, pushes at him with a Tilting Spear. This Image is not encompass'd with a *Garter*, or Row of Diamonds ; as in the *Lesser George* ; But in round *Relievo*, it is allow'd to be adorn'd with precious Stones, at the Pleasure and Discretion of the Knight Companion. Before the Establishment of the *Collar* and *Great George*, by King *Henry VIII.* the Knights Companions were at their Instalments, invested with *Collars* either of SS's, or of another Model.

These *Collars* of SS's, which are Badges of Interior Honour and Dignity, were anciently bestow'd on the Kings Heralds, and Serjeants at Arms, and renew'd to them by King *Charles II.* to be worn upon Days of solemn Attendance. They are composed of SS's, linked together, and in the Middle of the Breast is a Rose, at each of which hang three small Drops of Silver ; But the SS's in the *Collars* worn by the Kings of Arms are made somewhat larger than the other, and in that part lying on either Shoulder, is a *Portcullis* taken in between the SS's, which are wanting in the other *Collars*.

It is also to be observ'd, That Knights are allow'd *Collars* of SS's Silver-gilt, but Esquires only Silver ; and therefore in the Creating of an Herald, in part of that Ceremony, he is made an Esquire by putting on him a *Collar* of SS's of Silver, and so is a Serjeant at Arms.

IX. Besides the *Great* there is also the *LESSER GEORGE*, which in the 13th Year of *Henry VIII.* began to be worn at all times, by the Sovereign and Knights Companions, before the Breast, or under the Arm Pendant, either to a Gold Chain, or to a Ribbon, as a distinction between the Knights Companions,

panions, and others of the Nobility and Knights, who then bore large Gold Chains, the Ordinary Ensigns of Knighthood; which the *London* Sheriffs retain to this Day. Thus the Wearing the Medal or Jewel, usually call'd the *LESSER GEORGE*, was introduced, and has since been generally used, except on great Solemnities and Festivals, on which the Knight Companions are to wear the Great Collar and George, which, for that Reason, are call'd *COLLAR DAYS*.

X. The *Lesser George* was, for the most part, of pure Gold curiously wrought, but divers of them were exquisitely ingraved in *Onyx* or *Agath* Stones, the Image of St. *George* being represented in a riding Posture, encountering the Dragon with his Drawn Sword, instead of the Tilting-Spear, which is in the *Great George*: And the *Lesser George*, as well, as the other, may be enrich'd with Diamonds, and other precious Stones, at the Pleasure of the Possessor.

There was a great Variety of Workmanship in the Chains whereat this Jewel hung: but in a short Time the Wearing it either with a Silk Ribbon or a Gold Chain, was promiscuously used; and at last the *RIBBON* (sometimes call'd *STRING*) only was made use of. The Colour of this Ribbon was, at first, Black; but 'tis reported, that *Robert* Earl of *Essex*, observing in *France*, the Badges of the Order of St. *Michael* and St. *Esprit* (or Holy-Ghost) worn in Blue Ribbons, upon his Return to *England*, was the principal Occasion of exchanging the Black Colour of the Ribbon of the *Lesser George* into *Blue*, to which it was fixed, towards the latter End of the Reign of King *James I.*

The Manner of wearing this Ribbon, in time of Peace, was formerly pendant about the Neck down to the Middle of the Breast, where the *Lesser George* hung; but since, for the more conveniency of Ri-

ding or Action, the Ribbon is spread over the left Shoulder, and brought under the right Arm, where the Jewel hangs.

§ *Of the TIMES when the HABIT and ENSIGNS of the GARTER, or Part of them, are to be Worn.*

**T**HE more solemn Days and Occasions, which, according to the Statutes, require the Wearing the whole Habit, or great Ensigns of the Order, that is, the *Garter, Mantle, Surcoat, Hood, Collar, Great George, and Cap*, are as follows.

First, on the Eve and high Festival of the Order, call'd *St. George's Feast*, formerly annually solemnized on the 22d, 23d, or 24th of April, but disused of late.

2dly, On such other Days of the Year whereon the grand Feast is held by Prorogation, and during such Part of the Eve and Day, as when held on its proper Day.

3dly, At the Feast of Installation.

The *Less solemn Occasions*, which, require the wearing of the *Mantle or Collar* of the Order only, are the following :

1st. The Morrow after the grand Feast-Day, when the Sovereign and Knights Companions proceed to the Chapel, and make their Offerings; and then it sufficeth that they barely put on the *Mantle*.

2dly. As often as Chapters of the Order are held by the Sovereign; and as often as it is requisite for the Sovereign and Knights to enter into the Chapel of *St. George at Windsor*, they are to wear the *Mantle*.

3dly. The *Collar* of the Order, with the great *George* appendant, is to be worn at the principal and solemn Feasts of the Year, and other Feast-Days appointed by an Order made in the fourth Year of *Queen Elizabeth*, viz.

The

The Holy-Days and Sun-	St. Peter's Day.
days within the Twelve	St. James's Day.
Days.	St. Bartholomew.
St. Matthias's Day.	St. Matthew.
Holy-days in <i>Easter Week</i> :	St. Luke.
St. Mark's Day.	St. Simon and Jude.
St. Philip and Jacob's Day.	St. Andrew.
Holy - Days in <i>Whitsun</i>	St. Thomas.
Week.	

4thly, The Collar and Great George are used to be worn, on the *Anniversaries* of the *Sovereign's Coronation*, and *Birth-Day*; of the *Gun-Powder-Treason*, and of the *Restoration* of the Royal Family.

5thly, Formerly the Collar and Great George were worn upon some occasional Ceremonies not relative to the Order; as when a Knight Companion was created into Titles of Dignity and Honour, he had the Collar added to his Investiture; And when he assisted at the Funeral of any other Knight Companion, he was also to wear the great Collar.

6thly, The *Garter*, being the principal Ensign of the Order, ought daily to be worn, except in Case of Riding, when King *Henry V.* allowed, the Knight Companion to wear some Ribbon, or Silk-lace, to represent the *Garter*.

7thly, King *Henry VIII.* ordain'd, that the Gold-Chain, on which the *Lesser George* then hung, should be worn all other Days in the Year, except the principal and solemn Feasts; and except in Time of War, Sickness, or long Voyage, in any of which last Cases, a Silk-lace or Ribbon, with the Image of *St. George* thereat, was sufficient. And the *Blue Ribbon* having since been used instead of the Gold-Chain, the Injunction of this Statute extends to it, in all Particulars.

It is to be observ'd, That by a Statute made in the 9th Year of Queen *Elizabeth* it is ordain'd, That  
the

‘ the Knights-Companions should be bound by Oath  
 ‘ to take Care by their Wills, that, after their De-  
 ‘ cease, all the Ornaments which they had received,  
 ‘ should be restored, the Robes to the College, and  
 ‘ the Jewels to the Sovereign that gave them.

§ *Of the OFFICERS appointed for the Service of the*  
 O R D E R.

**T**HE OFFICERS appointed by the Founder for the Service of the Order are, a PRELATE, a REGISTER, and an USHER, to whom King *Henry V.* added GARTER King of Arms; and King *Edward IV.* the CHANCELLOR. They have each their different Functions, Habits, Badges, and Privileges: But tho’ they are all sworn, by particular Oaths, to be of the COUNCIL of the *Gar-ter*, yet the *Prelate* and *Chancellor*, are stiled the *Principal*, the other Three the *Inferiour Officers*.

I. The PRELATE is an Officer of Honour, having neither Pension nor Fees allow’d him; And this Dignity is vested in the Lord Bishop of *Winchester*, for the Time being. His Livery of the Order has been different, at divers Times: At present it is a Robe of Purple Velvet, Lined with white Taffety, adorn’d with the Arms of *St. George* within a Garter, wrought with Letters, and Purls of Damask, Gold and Pearls, having Laces, Buttons, and Tassels of Purple Silk, and *Venice Gold*, which, he is to wear on the Vigil and Feast-Day of *St. George* and Publick Ceremonies. In all Proceedings of the Order, he has the right Hand of the Chancellor; and has the Privilege of Marshalling his Arms within the Garter, impaling those of his See. He had formerly allotted him an Apartment in the Castle of *Windfor*, in a Tower, for that Reason, call’d *Winchester Tower*. with the same Allowance of Provisions, for himself and his

Re-

Retinue, that was allow'd to Earls resident in Court. He was also, as well as the Chancellor, allow'd the Honour to wear, on the left Part of his Cloak, Coat, or riding Cassock, when he was not to be invest'd with his Robe, a Scutcheon of the Arms of *St. George*, tho' not enrich'd with Pearls, or precious Stones; but there has been some Restraint put on this Part of that Statute.

II. At the Institution of the Order, the Common-Seal was ordain'd to remain in the Custody of one of the Knights-Company, appointed for that purpose by the Sovereign: But King *Edward IV.* having thought it requisite, to fix the Office of Chancellor in a Person distinct from the Knights Companions, he decreed, That the Seal of the Order should be resigned to *Richard Beauchamp*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, and that his Successors in that See, should also succeed in the Chancellorship of the Order, provided that the King's Concession should be put in Execution by the Advice of the Knights Companions; and without Prejudice to the Privileges of the Bishop of *Winchester*. Upon the Reformation of the Order, in the seventh Year of the Reign of King *Edward Sixth*, *William Cecil*, then Principal Secretary of State, was made Chancellor, and so that Office continued in secular Hands, untill the twenty first Year of the Reign of King *Charles II.* when *Seth*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, obtain'd a Decree for restoring it to the Bishops of that See, upon the first Vacancy. The Oath the Chancellor takes at his Admission is the same with the Prelate's; as is also his Robe. The Badge of Honour assign'd him is, a golden Rose enclosed within a Garter, which he wears daily about his Neck; pendant at first, to a Gold Chain, but since to a purple Ribbon. In all Proceedings and Solemnities the Chancellor goes and sits on the left Hand of the Prelate;

Prelate ; And, as well as the latter, was allow'd a Lodging within the Castle of *Windsor*, in a Tower, from thence call'd the *Chancellor's*, and the same Proportion of Provisions, at the Court of the Sovereign : Besides which he has a Pension of a hundred Pounds *per Annum*, but no manner of Fees or Perquisites.

When the Founder made Choice of *St. George* for the Patron of the Order, he represented him, Armed, on Horseback, bearing a silver Shield, and thereon a red Cross : But whether *St. George* thus depicted, was on the first GREAT SEAL of the Order, or only in a Scutcheon of his Arms, *viz.* a Cross Gules, in a Field Argent, as in later Times, is uncertain.

Besides this *Common*, or *Great Seal*, King *Henry V.* instituted a PRIVY SIGNET, in case the Sovereign should be call'd out of the Kingdom, upon important Affairs ; the Intent of it being to affix it to all Acts pass'd by the Sovereign beyond Sea, to distinguish them from those of his Deputies in *England*.

The COMMON SEAL used in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* was a Garter, within it a Shield having the Cross of *St. George*, impaling the National Arms, the said Shield encompass'd with two Branches, hanging from the Regal Crown, which debauches part of the Garter. The SIGNET was design'd after the same manner, but less : And both suffer'd no Alteration, in the Reign of King *James I.* but only in the National Arms, and new-fashioning the Crown, omitting the Suspension of the Shield.

The most magnificent *Common-Seal* was made in the 13th Year of the Reign of King *Charles I.* by the Care of Sir *Thomas Rowe*, Chancellor. One Representation was *St. George* in Armour, adorned with

with a waving Mantle, his Beaver open, his Helmet plumed, holding a Shield of his Arms in his left Hand, and striking with a Sword in his right, his Body mounted on a bold Horse, Trampling over a Dragon, which assails the Champion: The whole Figure is well contrasted, and the Sun, a Rock, the Bones of devoured Men, and a Mountain at a Distance: in it is circumscribed, *Magnum sigillum Nobilis Ordinis Garterij*; having the Enrichments of Festoons between every Word placed pentagonally. The other Representation is the Royal Garter imperially Crowned, enclosing a Shield of the Arms of St. George, impaling the Sovereign's Arms; the same bordered with Fret-Work, and other Ornaments in Cartouche. At the same time, Direction was given for a new Signet, the former being thought too big for Letters, and this was an Oval, with the Garter crowned, wherein was St. George, and the Sovereign's Arms impaled.

III. The REGISTER's Office was at first assigned to one of the Canons of *Windsor*, and so continued till the Eighth Year of the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* when it was bestow'd on *John Vesey*, Dean of *Windsor*, many of whose Successors in the Deanry enjoy'd it since, tho' according to some, not as Deans, but as Canons. However, King *Charles*, in the Eleventh Year of his Reign Ordain'd, that the Office of Dean and Register should center in one and the same Person.

The Substance of his Oath, in the Statute of Institutions, contains the Duty of his Office, to wit, *That he should enter upon the Registry, with all Fidelity, the Scrutinies, Elections, Penalties, Reconciliations, and other Acts relating to the Order*: But in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* the Oath enjoyn'd him, is the same with that of the Prelate and Chancellor, viz.

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I. To

1. *To be present in all Chapters, to which he is summon'd.*
2. *To report all things truly, without Favour or Fear.*
3. *To take the Scrutiny faithfully, and present it to the Sovereign.*
4. *To keep Secret, and not disclose the Councils of the Order.*
5. *To promote and maintain the Honour of it.*
6. *To withstand and reveal what is design'd to the contrary.*

What Habit this Officer had assign'd him, at the Institution of the Order, does not appear: But his Allowance of Cloth, and other Materials, was the same with the Chancellor's, and equivalent to that of the Knights-Companions under the Degree of an Earl. The Habit he is pourtrayed in, at a Proceeding of King *Henry VIII*th's. Reign, shews it to be Ecclesiastical, a Black-Gown, a Surplice over that, reaching to his Ancles, and thereon a Mantle of Furs; this Mantle was of a russet Colour, faced with a Pane of blue, whereon is embroider'd a Flower de Luce, crowned Gold, then another Pane red, thereon a Lyon Passant-Gardant crowned gold, and so they are alternately placed to the Bottom. To this Mantle belong Cordons of silk, blue and yellow. Since that Time, the Robes of the Register, Garter, and Usher underwent some Alterations: For in the Reign of *Philip and Mary*, these Officers were assign'd Mantles of crimson Sattin, lin'd with white Taffety, and a Scutcheon of *St. George's Arms*, embroider'd on the left Shoulder, but not encircled with a Garter, having the same Buttons and Tassels as were appointed to the Prelate and Chancellor. Moreover, by the Constitutions, the Register is allowed a Pension of 50 l. *per annum*, or proportionable in Fees, or other Emoluments.

IV. GARTER, the fourth Officer of the Order, was by King *Henry V.* appointed to be the principal Officer within the Colledge of Arms, and chief of the Heralds. The Services enjoyn'd him, were, in former times, perform'd by the *Windſor* Herald of Arms, an Officer created with that Title by King *Edward III.* about the Time of his erecting this Order, and an annual Pension of Twenty Marks.

The Substance of his Oath, is, 1. *To yield Obedience to the Sovereign, and Knights Companions.* 2. *To keep Silence, and not disclose the Secrets of the Order.* 3. *To make Signification of the Death of each Knight Companion.* 4. *Faithfully to execute all Things committed to his Care.* 5. *Diligently to inquire all the Noble Acts of the Knights Companions, and certify them to the Register.* 6. *To be faithful in the discharge of his Office.*

His principal Functions are, to attend the Sovereign and Knights at their Solemnities; to marshal the Funerals of all the higher Nobility of *England*; to call on those that are chosen Knights Companions to be install'd at *Windſor*; to cause their Arms to be hung up over their Stalls in *St. George's Chapel*; to carry the Ensigns of the Order to Kings and Princes beyond the Seas; for which purpose he is join'd in Commission with some Peer of the Realm, or Person of Distinction.

As for his particular Habit, it is presumed that he was at first distinguish'd, from the rest of the Officers of the Order, by his Coat embroider'd with the Sovereign's Arms; such as the Provincial Kings then wore: But after the Constitutions of the Officers were established, there was assigned him a Mantle, in all respects, resembling the Register's, (saying that the Ground whereon the Lyons and Flower-de-luces were embroidred, was entirely Red) and this to be wore only at the Publick

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Solem;

Solemnities of the Order : Queen *Mary* commanded it to be made of crimson Sattin, and so it remained till the Restoration, when the Colour was altered to Scarlet.

This Officer is appointed to bear a *white Rod* or Scepter at every Feast of *St. George*, the Sovereign being present, gilded at both Ends, and at the Top the Arms of the Order impaling the Sovereign's Arms, pourtray'd on an oblong Cube Crowned ; but no directions are given in the Constitution for this Crown, nor for that Ducal one on his Head where-with his Effigies has been represented, and yet at all great Solemnities is never used. There was assigned him by Queen *Eliz.* a *Badge of Gold* to be worn daily, before the Breast, in a gold Chain or Ribbon, and thereon enamell'd the Sovereign's Arms, Crowned with an Imperial Crown, and both surrounded with the Garter : But Sir *Edward Walker*, when made *Garter*, obtained the Sovereign's Leave to impale therein *St. George's Arms*, with those of the Sovereign's, which Badge is alike on both Sides.

There is a House appointed for his Habitation within *Windsoꝛ Castle*, called *Garter's Tower*. By the Constitution of his Office, he is to be allowed Baron's Service in the Sovereign's Court ; and his Table served next after the Dean of the Chapel, with such Liveries as of old were accustomed. And his yearly Pension has, at divers times been advanc'd, from Twenty Marks to Twenty Pounds, then to 50. and at last to one hundred Pounds.

V. The fifth and last Officer of the Order, is the *USHER*, otherwise call'd *BLACK-ROD*, from the Badge of his Office ; and in *Latin*, promiscuously, *Hofliarius*, *Virgarius*, *Virga-Bajulus*, and *Nigri-Virgifer*. He was instituted by the Founder, but whether at the first Erection of the Order, or afterwards, is uncertain : It appearing only, that in

in the 35th Year of his Reign, King *Edward III.* bestow'd that Office on *William Whitehorse Esq;* with a Fee of Twelve-pence a Day out of his *Exchequer.* By the Constitutions of his Office, he is to be a Gentleman of Blood and Arms, born within the Sovereign's Dominions; and if he be not a Knight at his Admission into the Office, he ought then to be knighted; As *Garter* was stiled the *Principal Officer of Arms*, so was the *Black Rod*, for the Honour of the Order, appointed the Chief Usher of the Kingdom; and therefore is frequently call'd *Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.*

King *Charles I.* ordain'd, that this Office, as soon as it became Void, should be annexed to some one of the Gentlemen-Ushers, daily Waiters; which, after the Restoration, was confirmed by King *Charles II.* The Form of his Oath, in the Reign of King *Henry VIII* was, *Truly and faithfully to observe and keep all the Points of the Statutes of the Order as to him belonged and appertain'd.* He has the like Habit with the Register and *Garter* before described. His Ensign and Badge is somewhat different from *Garter's*; being a *Black-Rod*, on the Top of which there ought to be set a *Lyon of England*; which he is to carry before the Sovereign, or his Deputy, at the Feast of *St. George*, within the Castle of *Windsor*, and at other Solemnities, and Chapters of the Order. This Rod serves instead of a Mace, and carries the same Authority to apprehend Delinquents and such as have offended against the Statutes of the Order.

Besides the Rod, he has a Golden-Badge to be openly worn in a Gold-chain, or Blue Ribbon, before his Breast, composed of one of the Knots in the Collar of the Order which tie the Roses together, and encompassed with a *Garter*, being alike on both Sides: He has a House within the Castle of *Windsor*;

for ; with a Baron's Service and Livery at Court ; and the Keeping of the said Castle, and the two Parks adjacent ; and besides the ancient Fee of Twelve Pence a Day, the Constitutions of his Office allow him an annual Pension of 30 *l*.

Besides his Functions, as an Officer of the Order, he is, in Time of Parliament, constantly to attend the Lords House, where he has a Seat within the Bar ; and when the King Commands the Commons to attend him in the House of Lords, he always sends the *Black-Rod*. To his Custody are Delinquents committed by the Lords, for which he has such high Fees as are, generally, understood to be sufficient Punishment for Offences against the Privileges of that August Assembly. The *Black-Rod* is also employed in fitting up the Lords House before the Sitting of the Parliament, and, afterwards, in introducing new Lords into that House : But it is to be observ'd, that the Constitution of *Black-Rod* admits of a Deputy, where a Lawful Occasion hinders his personal Attendance.

Thus much for the Institution, and Eminency, of of the most noble and Illustrious Order of the GARTER ; Succession of its Knights ; Its Habits and Ensigns ; and its principal Officers : As for the Ceremonies observ'd at the Elections, Investitures and Installments of Knights Companions, either Subjects or Strangers ; Feasts of St. George, and other Solemnities, as such Particulars properly belong to *Heralds*, we shall take no Notice of them in this ESSAY, which is calculated for *Gentlemen* only ; and to shew in what manner the *Compiler* and *Digester* of this Monthly *Political Collection*, designs to treat of CHIVALRY in the GRAND-THEATER, of HONOUR, which he has been composing for above two Years past, in Conjunction with Mr. J. Innes, and great Part of which is already printed.

Whilst

Whilst the *British* Prime Minister was still rising to the highest Pitch of Honour and Glory, a Malevolent Star shed its Malignant Influences on some Great Men beyond Sea. In our last, we gave our Readers an Account of the Duke of *Ripperda's* sudden Fall, and of his taking Sanctuary in Colonel *Stanhope's* House, from such Advices only as were then come to Hand: But a more \* Authentick Relation of that Affair having since been transmitted, and printed in *French* at *Amsterdam*, we shall insert a Translation of it here, as follows:

*The Marquis de la Paz's Letter to the Marquis de San Philippo, (the Spanish Ambassador in Holland) containing the Reasons which induced the King of Spain, to take the Duke de Ripperda out of the English Ambassador's House.*

**T**H E Confidence which the King reposed in the Person of the Duke de *Ripperda*; the Honours he heap'd upon him; and the Employments to which his Majesty was pleased to promote him, are known to all the World. Neither is his Majesty's Goodness towards that Gentleman a Secret in any Part of *Europe*, when having taken the Resolution to dismiss him from his Service, he yet was pleas'd to grant him, for his Maintenance, a Pension of 3000 Pistoles a Year, till such time as his Majesty could conveniently employ him again in his Affairs.

Nevertheless, out of an Excess of Rashness never before heard of, the Duke de *Ripperda*, tho' he had by Writing accepted of the said Pension, and thank'd his Majesty for the special Favour with

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\* *Authentick Relation of the K. of Spain's Proceedings against the D. of Ripperda.*

' with which he had honour'd him, in Terms very  
 ' different from the Sentiments it is likely he had  
 ' already conceiv'd, before 24 Hours were expired,  
 ' went to the English Ambassador's House, in the  
 ' Dutch Ambassador's Coach, who accompany'd  
 ' him thither, and whose Domesticks removed, in  
 ' the Night, as it were by Stealth, that Duke's most  
 ' valuable Effects to the House wherein he had  
 ' taken Sanctuary. It was from this Place, that he  
 ' wrote to me, that I would acquaint his Majesty,  
 ' that he had taken that Refuge against the Popu-  
 ' lace of *Madrid*, by whom he had Reason to ap-  
 ' prehend he should be insulted.

' I know these Facts are become so Publick, that  
 ' it is to no Purpose to give your Excellency  
 ' a more ample and circumstantial Account of  
 ' them; but I cannot help informing you more at  
 ' large of the Particulars of what has pass'd, and  
 ' of the Consequences that have ensued; that  
 ' when this Event shall become the Common Talk  
 ' of the World, you may be able to set the Af-  
 ' fair in a true Light, as being exactly inform'd  
 ' of the mature Deliberation, the just Reflection,  
 ' and pressing Motives, upon which his Majesty  
 ' was induced and obliged to take the Resolution  
 ' to cause the Duke *de Ripperda* to quit the Eng-  
 ' lish Ambassador's House, the 25th Instant in the  
 ' Morning.

' After that Duke had made known his Re-  
 ' treat, and the Ambassador (who had done the  
 ' like) had given the King his Word, That he  
 ' would be answerable for the Duke *de Ripperda's*  
 ' Person, in an Audience which he obtain'd as  
 ' soon as demanded; his Majesty, for the greater  
 ' Security, and to prevent as much as possible the  
 ' said Duke's Escape, order'd that the Avenues  
 ' to the English Ambassador's House should for  
 ' a while

a while be modestly kept by some Soldiers of  
 his Foot - Guards, who contented themselves  
 with being posted round the House ; and, at the  
 same time, his Majesty took Care to let that Mi-  
 nister know, That tho' he depended on his  
 Word, which he did not in the least distrust, he  
 thought himself obliged to take that Precaution,  
 for fear all he could do on his Part, would not  
 be sufficient to baffle the Attempts which the Duke  
 de *Ripperda* might make to escape.

After this, the King order'd all manner of Ci-  
 vilities and Good Offices to be used, friendly to  
 persuade that Ambassador to prevail with the  
 Duke de *Ripperda* to accept the Offers his Ma-  
 jesty made, to secure him against any Insults of  
 the People ; giving the Ambassador, at the same  
 time, to understand, that it was his Majesty's  
 Desire, that the Duke should quit his House.  
 To which the *British* Minister reply'd, That  
 having, agreeably to his Majesty's Intention,  
 founded the Duke de *Ripperda*, he was answer'd  
 by him, That indeed he had at first written to  
 his Majesty the Reasons of his Retreat, being  
 the same as above related ; but that now, find-  
 ing the King was angry at the inconsiderate Step  
 he had taken, and having a great deal of Rea-  
 son to dread his Anger, he found himself ob-  
 liged not to accept his Majesty's Offers, but to  
 continue in the Sanctuary he had chosen for the  
 Security of his Person.

This Obstinacy, so derogatory from the Au-  
 thority of a great Monarch, who, instead of  
 using the Power that was in his Hands, had rather  
 chosen the Methods of Kindness and Gentle-  
 ness, did not hinder his Majesty from renewing  
 his Instances to the *English* Ambassador, that he  
 would press the Duke de *Ripperda* yet more ear-

nestly to leave his House, and to accept his Majesty's Offers without any Restriction. He, at the same time, represented to the said Ambassador the Consequences of that Affair, and the Prejudice which the Authority a King ought to have over his Ministers was likely to sustain, if he should bear with Impunity the Rashness of the Duke, by permitting him to stay longer in a Place where he imagined he might be in Safety. Beside, what Scandal would an Example give, which seems to authorize his Majesty's Ministers, or those of any other Sovereign, to act contrary to their Duty with Impunity, in hopes of exempting themselves, by such an Immunity, from their Master's Jurisdiction, even in his Court, nay in his very Sight.

The Ambassador answer'd to these second Instances, that his new Solicitations had made no more Impression with the said Duke, than the former ; and that the said Minister was reduced most humbly to beseech his Majesty to give him Leave to go into a Convent for some Days, that he might have Time to prove the Innocence of his Conduct ; which would take away the Scandal that might arise from the Retreat into a Foreign Minister's House.

Whereupon his Majesty, being loth to make use of his Authority till after the most serious Consideration, was determined to consult his Royal Council, to know whether the Complaints he had against the Duke, were sufficiently grounded, to entitle him to take him by Force out of an Ambassador's House, without violating the Law of Nations, or the Privileges agreed upon and granted reciprocally to Ministers Representatives ?

For

' For this end, all the Members of the Royal  
 ' Council of *Castile* being extraordinarily assembled,  
 ' and having maturely consider'd the whole Af-  
 ' fair, they gave his Majesty their Advice ; where-  
 ' by they declared the Duke de *Ripperda* Guilty of  
 ' High Treason of the Blackest Die, there being  
 ' few to equal it in its Circumstances, and in the Con-  
 ' sequences that might reasonably be apprehended:  
 ' And as it is undeniable, that Criminals of that  
 ' Degree are not entitled to any Sanctuary, without  
 ' excepting even the Churches ; it would appear,  
 ' that in Process of Time, if an Usage so contrary  
 ' to the Law of Nations should be introduced, that  
 ' which has been establish'd for a strict Correspon-  
 ' dence between Sovereigns, would turn to their  
 ' Ruin, and occasion their Destruction ; espe-  
 ' cially, if, out of Respect to the Sovereigns repre-  
 ' sented by Ambassadors, the Privileges granted  
 ' to their Houses in favour of Common Crimi-  
 ' nals (which by the way was never practis'd in  
 ' any Court) should be stretch'd so far as to screen  
 ' Vassals entrusted with the Forces, the Finances,  
 ' and Secrets of a Kingdom, whenever they depart  
 ' from the Functions of their Ministry : Which  
 ' would be the greatest Error that ever enter'd  
 ' the Mind of Man, and the most generally con-  
 ' trary to all the Powers upon Earth ; since, if that  
 ' Licentiousness once took place, they would be  
 ' obliged to maintain, suffer, and tolerate, in their  
 ' very Courts, the Persons who are contriving their  
 ' Ruin.

' It is evident, that in the Case in question, and  
 ' the like enormous Circumstances, the King of  
 ' *England* will not support his Ambassador ; were  
 ' it only for the Prejudice such an Example might  
 ' bring even to himself, if Criminals of that Mag-

itude were to be comprehended among those entitled to the Law of Nations.

It was upon Grounds thus clear, thus substantial, and unexceptionable, that his Majesty, with the unanimous Advice of the Directors of his Conscience, resolv'd that the Duke de *Ripperda* should be taken out of the House of the said Ambassador, and be carry'd to the Castle of *Segovia*. He charged with the Execution of this Order, the Alcalde of the Court, Don *Lewis d'Aguillar*, Knight of the Order of St. James, supported by a Detachment of the Life-Guards, commanded by the Major-General Don *Francisco de Valanza*, Great Commander of *Castile* of the said Order of St. James, and Adjutant-General of the same Guards; enjoining them, that upon the 25th Instant, as soon as the Gates of the Ambassador's House were open, they should be there, and seize the Duke de *Ripperda*; and, taking him thence, should conduct him, with a sufficient Guard, to the Castle of *Segovia*, after having secured all the Papers he might be possess'd of, for which they were to make strict Search, either in his Chests, or elsewhere; with most strict Orders to the said Alcalde, and the said Major-General, that in case they should meet with any Resistance on the part of the said Ambassador, before they enter'd upon the Execution of their Orders, they should shew all the Tenderness and Respect that are due to the Character of Ambassadors; but that if all these Marks of Consideration were to no Purpose, they should enter the House with the Assistance of the Guards that follow'd them, and make themselves Masters of the Duke de *Ripperda*, yet avoiding all manner of Disorder.

Before

Before all things, the King order'd me to warn the Ambassador of this Resolution; and that he discharged and released him from the Word he had given him. This Declaration was follow'd the same Morning with the Seizure of the Duke *de Ripperda*, which was done without any Noise, or the least Scandal, by the same Alcalde, who, assisted by the said Detachment, conducted the Duke in a Coach to the Castle of *Segovia*, to remain there in Safety, without Imprisonment, or other Inconvenience, contrary to the ill-grounded Fears to which he had, without Reason, abandon'd himself.

His Majesty order'd me distinctly to write to your Excellency all the Particulars of this Event; to the end, that being inform'd of the Regularity with which the King was pleased to have this Affair determin'd, as also with the Reasons of his Proceedings, your Excellency may explain to the Republick the Truth of this Fact, and all its Circumstances.

*Madrid, May*

17th, 1726.

*Sign'd,*

*Don Juan Baptista de Orendayn.*

A Letter much to the same Purpose was dispatch'd by the Court of *Madrid* to the Marquis de *Pozzoburno*, the *Spanish* Ambassador in *England*, with Orders to acquaint his *Britannick* Majesty with the Motives that had induced the Catholick King to take the Duke of *Ripperda* by Force out of Colonel *Stanhope's* House; and lest the Colonel should be beforehand with the *Spanish* Ambassador, in giving his Royal Master an Account of this Transaction, the Court of *Madrid* caused the Courier, whom Mr. *Stanhope* had dispatch'd for *London*, to be stopp'd for six Days on the Road: Of which the Colonel being inform'd, he left *Madrid*, and retired to

to his Country-House near *Aranjuez*. In the mean Time, there were various Conjectures about the Reasons of *Ripperda's* Disgrace: Some charged him with gross Disrespect to the King and Queen; others, with having acted against the Honour and Interest of the Kingdom; others, accused him of Betraying important Secrets to the *British* Minister, and of Endeavouring to overturn the late Plan of Affairs; Others again of thwarting Count *Konigsbeck's* Intentions, as well as his Orders from *Vienna*, and of not remitting thither the Sums stipulated; And lastly, of embezzling the publick Money to his private Uses.

Be his Crimes what they will, the political World, was still under a greater Surprize upon the News of the Duke of *Bourbon's* Removal, † from the Administration of Affairs in *France*: Of which the *London Gazette*, of the 7th. of this Month, gave us the first publick Account, as follows.

*Paris, June 14. N. S.* ' The King having resolved  
' to take the Government of his Kingdom into his  
' own Hands, has suppressed the Employment of  
' Prime Minister. The Bishop of *Frejus* is, under  
' his Majesty, to have the Inspection of the several  
' *Departments*, (or Offices) of the Government.

A few Days after, we receiv'd more circumstantial Accounts from *Paris*. viz On the 11th of *June*, N. S. As the Duke of *Bourbon* was preparing to follow the King to *Rambouillet*, he was prevented by a Letter under the Privy Seal, which was brought to him by the Duke de *Charost*, Captain of the Guards, containing an Order from his Majesty to go to *Chantilly*, and there to stay till his Majesty's farther Orders. In a few Moments after the Count  
do

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† Removal of the Duke of *Bourbon* from the Administration of Affairs in *France*.

*de St. Florentin*, Secretary of State, went to acquaint him, that his Majesty had resolved to take the Government into his own Hands, and to suppress the Title and Functions of Prime Minister; and that he had sent him for his Commission, which was immediately surrendered to him by the Duke of *Bourbon*. This done, the Duke of *Charost* shut up and sealed the Duke of *Bourbon's* Cabinet, who not long after went into a Calash which waited for him at the Gate with a Lieutenant of the Guards, and drove to his Pleasure-House at *Chantilly*, without staying to take Leave of the Queen. His Sisters, the Princesses of *Charolois* and *Clermont*, followed him.

Five Days after, (June 16th. N. S.) the most Christian King held a Council of State at *Versailles*, and made to them the following Speech. \*

“ IT is now Time I should take into my own Hands the Government of my Kingdom, and devote my self entirely to the Affection I owe to my People, to shew them how much I am affected with their Loyalty. As sensible as I am of the Zeal which my Cousin the Duke of *Bourbon* has shewed in the Affairs, with the Administration whereof I intrusted him, and how great soever the Affection is which I still preserve for him, I have judged it necessary to suppress and extinguish the Title and Office of Principal Minister. I have given Orders for acquainting my Parliament of *Paris* with the Resolution I am come to of taking the Reins of Government into my Hands, and the same Thing shall be done with Regard to all my other Parliaments. I shall make it known by Letters under my Privy Seal to all the Governors and Intendants of my Provinces, and that same

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\* *The French King's Speech to the Council thereupon.*

' same Notice has been transmitted by my Order  
 ' to all my Ministers in Foreign Courts. My In-  
 ' tention is, that the Function of the Offices about  
 ' my Person be settled upon the same Foot they  
 ' were under the late King my Great Grandfather.  
 ' I have chosen in the Room of the *Sieur Dodun*,  
 ' who desired Leave to retire, the *Sieur Pelletier des*  
 ' *Ferts*, to supply the Place of Comptroller-Gener-  
 ' al of the Finances; and the *Sieur Breteuil* having  
 ' desired the same Favour of me, I have nominated  
 ' the *Sieur le Blanc* to succeed him as Secretary at  
 ' War.

' The Councils shall be exactly held on the Days  
 ' appointed, and all Business shall be transacted as  
 ' usual.

' As to the Favours I shall have to grant, I will  
 ' be applied to in my own Person, and I will cause  
 ' the Petitions to be delivered to my Keeper of the  
 ' Seals, my Secretaries of State, and the Comp-  
 ' troller-General of my Finances, each according  
 ' to his assigned Sphere. I will fix Hours for their  
 ' doing Business amongst themselves, whereat the  
 ' ancient Bishop of *Frejus* shall constantly assist, as  
 ' well as in the other Affairs committed to the  
 ' Management of different Persons by Virtue of  
 ' their Places.

' In a Word, I will, in every thing, follow as ex-  
 ' actly as I possibly can, the EXAMPLE of the late  
 ' King my GREAT GRANDFATHER.

The first visible Effect of this great Change in  
 the Court of *France*, was, the recalling of *Monfieur*  
*le Blanc* from his Banishment, and the restoring  
 him to his former Office of Secretary at War,  
 which, while he was under a Cloud, had been dis-  
 charg'd by the *Marquis de Breteuil*, on whom the  
 King bestow'd an annual Pension of 6000 Livres.  
*Mr. Dodun*, Comptroller General of the Finances,  
 having

having desired Leave to resign, the King appointed Mr. *Pelletier des Forts*, a Member of the Royal Council of the Finances, to succeed him: But Messieurs *Paris*, Four Brothers, who, under Monsieur *Dodun*, had the principal Management of the Royal Treasury, were removed with particular Marks of Displeasure, the eldest being exiled to *Perigueux*, in *Guienne*; another to one of his Estates in *Dauphiné*, and the other Two to other Places. Madame *de Prie*, who had a great Share in the Duke of *Bourbon's* Confidence and Favour, was also order'd to remove Sixty Leagues from the *French Court*.

As for the Reasons of the Duke of *Bourbon's* Removal, there are many different Conjectures about it: The most general, is, That it is owing to the Secret Intrigues of the Court of *Spain*, who could never forgive him for sending back the Infanta, \* who was to have been married to the most Christian King; And this Conjecture is fortify'd by the Recalling Monsieur *Le Blanc*, whose former Disgrace was occasion'd by his not coming into the late Regent's Measures against *Spain*. Be that as it will, that Minister was upon his return receiv'd by the *French King*, with particular Marks of Favour and Esteem.

However, to obviate the Jealousies, which this Event might raise, the late Bishop of *Frejus* assured Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, the *British Ambassador Plenipotentiary*, ' that the Alterations at the Court of *France*, instead of making any in the Measures taken with the King of *Great Britain*, pursuant to the Treaty of *Hanover*, would rather tend to the Execution of that Treaty.

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\* ——— *Manet altā mente repostum.*

*Judicium Paridis, sprætaque injuria forma.*

A few Days after, the *French King*, undoubtedly by the Suggestion of the Bishop of *Frejus*, thought fit to repeal the Tax of Two *per Cent* upon the Fruits of the Earth, which had given abundance of Uneasiness to the Clergy, and, indeed, to the whole Kingdom : To which purpose the following Declaration was issued out, viz.:

**L**EWIS by the Grace of God, King of *France* and *Navarre*: To all those whom these Presents may concern, Greeting. Having resolved to take into our own Hands the Administration of the Affairs of our Kingdom, and having, at the same Time, taken upon ourselves the Care and Direction of our Finances, we have caused an Account to be laid before us of the several Branches of our Revenues; and upon examining into each of them, we have observed that the Tax of Two *per Cent.* ordered by our Declaration of the 5th of *June* 1725, to be levied upon the Fruits of the Earth in their Kind, is subject to many Inconveniencies, which, far from being Easy and Expeditious, exposes both the Farmers thereof, and the Proprietors of the Lands and Ground, upon which it is to be raised, to a Multiplicity of Charges, Discussions, and Controversies, which might prove very burthensome to our People, and at the same Time retard the Benefit which we have proposed to reap from the Produce of this new Establishment: And having considered the Means by which we might ease our Subjects in the gathering of this Impost; we have judged it would be less burthensome to them if it were levied in Money, like the Tenth imposed by the Declaration of the 14th of *October* 1710; and we may even hope, that if it should please God to bless the Designs we have formed for easing our People, we shall be able to shorten the Term fixed by the Declaration of the 5th of *June* 1725, for

for taking off this extraordinary Supply, which the Situation of our Affairs has obliged us to raise. For these and other Causes, we, by the Advice of our Council, our certain Knowledge, full Power and Royal Authority, have by these Presents, signed by us, declared and ordained, Declare and Ordain, it being our Will and Pleasure, that the gathering of Two *per Cent.* on the Fruits of the Earth in their Kind, be and remain for ever repealed, notwithstanding what is enjoined by our Declaration of the 5th of *June 1725*, which we revoke in this respect only. Our Will is however, that during this present Year, and till such Time as it shall please God to enable us to provide, to our Wish, for the Ease of our Subjects, the said Tax of Two *per Cent.* be raised in Money, by an Imposition or Composition, in the same Manner as the Tenth was levied, pursuant to the Declaration of the 14th of *October 1710*, and the Treaties and Compositions made in Consequence thereof. We Ordain moreover, that our Declaration of the 5th of *June 1725*, shall be executed according to its Form and Tenour, as far as it is not contrary to these Presents. Given at *Versailles*, *June 21*, 1726, in the 11th Year of our Reign.  
Signed,

L E W 1 S.

Some Days before, we receiv'd the following Account relating to the Duke of *Wharton*, viz. †  
*Madrid*, *June 10.* N. S.

‘ **M** R. Crew, one of the King of *Great Britain's*  
‘ Messengers, arrived here on the 2d Instant, with a Letter from his *Britannick Majesty*,  
‘ under his Privy Seal, to the Duke of *Wharton*,  
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† Account from *Madrid*, about the Duke of *Wharton*.

commanding him, upon his Allegiance, to return  
 forthwith to *Great Britain*; and the next Day,  
 being the 3d Instant, meeting the said Duke in  
 a Coach in one of the Streets of this Town, the  
 Messenger, and one Capt. *Read*, who happen'd to  
 be in his Company, went to the Coach-side; and  
 the Duke ordering the Coach to stop, the Mes-  
 senger put the said Letter into the Duke's Hands,  
 telling him, at the same time, from whom the  
 Letter came, under what Seal it had pass'd, and  
 the Tenour thereof. The Duke having heard  
 him, threw the Letter from him into the Street,  
 without looking into it. Mr. *Stanhope*, the *British*  
 Ambassador, being inform'd that the Duke of  
*Wharton* had given out he had deliver'd a Memo-  
 rial to the King of *Spain*, complaining that an  
 Officer of Justice had been sent with a *Requisitoria*,  
 or Summons, to him to repair forthwith to *Eng-*  
*land*, which Summons the said Officer, together  
 with other Persons had had the Boldness to exe-  
 cute upon him even, in Sight of the Palace, he  
 (the Duke) thought himself obliged to give his  
 Catholick Majesty an Account thereof, not doubt-  
 ing but that his Catholick Majesty would resent,  
 as it deserv'd, such an Affront and Indignity put  
 upon his Person and Royal Authority, by another  
 Government's thus presuming to exercise an Act  
 of Judicature in his Dominions; and desiring  
 that he would cause the Instruments employ'd in  
 the Execution of it, to be exemplarily punished  
 for their Temerity: His Excellency Mr. *Stanhope*  
 thought fit to send his Secretary to the Marquis *de*  
*la Paz*, to acquaint him with the Report he had  
 heard. The Marquis promised to lay before the  
 King what the said Secretary had represented, and  
 desired him to return to him the next Morning;  
 when the Marquis assured the said Secretary, that  
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the King of Spain knew nothing of the said Memorial, but had been fully inform'd of what had pass'd with relation to the Delivery of the said Letter of Privy Seal, and would, not in any manner, interpose his Authority in Opposition to that Proceeding.

*About the same time, we receiv'd the following Account.*

Corduba June 2d. N. S. the following particular Auto \* de Fé was held in the Royal Chapel of St. Acazio, on Sunday the 12th of May last.

*Reconciled to the Church in Person.*

1. **E** Manuel Perez Enriquez, Native of the Borough of Lumbreres in the Bishoprick of Ciudad Rodrigo, Inhabitant and Merchant of the Town of Baena, aged 54 Years, went forth at the Auto, wearing the Habit of San Benito, with a wax Taper in his Hand, for Judaism: Upon Sentence being read, he abjured in Form, and was reconciled to the Church, and afterwards condemn'd to perpetual Imprisonment, and to have his Goods confiscated.

2. Francisco Perez Enriquez, Brother to the aforesaid, Native of Ciudad Real, Inhabitant and Merchant of Baena, aged 68 Years, was convicted, reconciled, and condemned, as above.

3. Ann del Aguila, Wife to the said Emanuel Perez Enriquez. Native of the Borough of Miguel-Turra, in Mancha, Inhabitant of Baena, aged 38 Years, convicted, reconciled, and condemned, as above.

4. Mariana Lopez de Porras, Native and Inhabitant of the Town of Rute, a Maid, aged 30 Years, without Employment, convicted, reconciled, and condemned, as above.

5. Catha-

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\* Account of an Auto de Fé in Spain.

5. *Cathalina Lopez de Porras*, Sister to the latter, Native and Inhabitant of the same Town, a Maid, without Employment, aged 24 Years, convicted, reconciled, and condemned, as above.

6. *Violante Maria de Maros*, Native of the Town *del Barco*, in the Bishoprick of *Avila*, Inhabitant of the Borough *de la Sierra de las Teguas*, aged 48 Years, a Maid, without Employment, convicted, reconciled, and condemned, as above.

7. *Juana Barbara de Castro*, Native of *Albacete*, Inhabitant of the Town of *Quesada*, aged 38 Years, a Maid, without Employment, convicted, reconciled, and condemned, as above.

*Reconciled to the Church in Effigie.*

8. *Diego de Matos*, Native of the Town *del Barco*, in the Bishoprick of *Avila*, Inhabitant of the Borough *de la Sierra de las Teguas*, Apothecary, and Apostolical Notary, died in Prison, aged 48 Years, where he confessed his Crime of *Judaism*, gave Signs of Repentance and received the Holy Sacraments: His Effigies was carried forth at the *Auto*, and his Goods were confiscated.

9. *Inés de Castro el Almeyda*, Native and Inhabitant of the Town of *Alcaudete*, in the Bishoprick of *Jaen*, and Wife to *Francisco de Torres*, Farmer of *Tobago*, and one of the Civil Officers, having been taken up for *Judaism*, died in Prison aged 53 Years, after having confessed her Crime, given Signs of Repentance, and received the Holy Sacraments: Her Effigies was carried forth at the *Auto*, and her Goods were confiscated.

*Condemned for Bigamy.*

10. *Joseph Sanchez de Ribera*, Native of *Malaga*, living when taken up at *Ezija*, a Cooper by Trade, aged 52 Years, was imprisoned for having married two Wives; after having been severely reprimanded, warned and threatened, he was banished eight Leagues

Leagues from this City, the Towns of *Ezija*, *Malaga*, and *Madrid*, for eight Years, the first five whereof he is to serve in his Majesty's Gallies without Pay, and to receive 200 Lashes the Day after the *Auto*.

From the SOUTH, let us turn our Attention to the NORTH of EUROPE; and in the first Place take Notice of the CZARINA's being invested with the illustrious *Polish* Order of the WHITE-EAGLE, \* of which we had the following Relation.

*Petersburgh, May 14th.*

THE King of *Poland* has of late given a shining Proof of his singular Esteem and Regard for the Empress our Sovereign, by conferring on her the Order of the White Eagle, whereof *M. le Fort*, the *Polish* Envoy Extraordinary, received some Days past the Collar for her Imperial Majesty. This Collar, which may pass for one of the richest, considering the Value of the Brilliants, was accompanied with two Letters from the King of *Poland*, one for the Empress and the other for Prince *de Menzikoff*. By the latter, his *Polish* Majesty appointed that Prince his Ambassadour Plenipotentiary to vest her Imperial Majesty with the Order of the White Eagle, as being the eldest Knight of that Order in *Russia*. On the 4th Instant *M. le Fort* had, on this Occasion, an Audience of the Empress, to whom he notified the King his Master's Intention by delivering his Majesty's Letter couched in most obliging Terms; and to which her Imperial Majesty made a suitable Answer. Some Days after Prince *de Menzikoff* had likewise an Audience of the Empress, to whom he communicated the Contents of

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\* Account of the Czarina's being invested with the Order of the White Eagle.

of the Letter the King has wrote to him, desiring her Imperial Majesty to fix a Day for that Ceremony : Whereupon the Empress, to shew how much she is sensible of the King's Regard for her, thought fit to appoint for that solemn Act the 12th Instant, the Anniversary of the King of Poland's Birth-Day, when that Ceremony was performed with great Magnificence, as follows.

In the Morning Prince *de Menzikoff* sent his Barges to conduct to his Palace *M. la Fort*, the Polish Envoy Extraordinary, and *M. Multer*, Secretary of the Embassy, who carried the Collar of the Order with the Star upon a Cushion of purple Velvet, richly embroidered with the King's Cypher. About 11 a-Clock, three of the Empress's Barges came to the Shore of the Prince *de Menzikoff's* Island, to take in the Train. *M. de Jagozinski*, her Imperial Majesty's Great Master of the Horse, was in the last of the three Barges, attended by two Pages of the Chamber, two Heyducks, and two Moors. The Great Master of the Horse being come to fetch the Ambassadors and Envoy Extraordinary abovenamed, two Polish Noblemen took Place in the first Barge ; and in the second the Secretary of the Embassy carrying the Order, and having at his Right and Left Hand the Counts *Sapitka* and *Wolowitz*, two other Polish Noblemen, but in the Imperial Barge there was Prince *de Menzikoff*, *M. le Fort*, and *M. Jagozinski*. The Prince's Barges followed with his Officers and abundance of Lords to grace the Ceremony. When this illustrious Company arrived at the Stairs of the Imperial Palace, Count *de Santi*, Great Master of the Ceremonies, two Chamberlains, and the Gentlemen of the Bed Chamber and the Court, went to the Foot of the Stairs to receive them, who marched afterwards in the following Order.

1. The

1. The two *Polish* Noblemen.
2. The Secretary of the Embassy, between the Counts *de Sapieha* and *Wotowicz*.
3. *M. le Fort* Envoy Extraordinary, who walked alone.
4. Prince *de Menzikoff*, having at his Right the Master of the Horse, and at his Left the Great Master of the Ceremonies.

As they passed in that Order by the Guards, they presented their Arms, the Drums beating, and the Colours saluting them; when they came near the Palace, and passed between the Footmen, Heyducks, Moors, and Pages, who lined the Passage to the Stair-Case, *M. Schipelof* Court-Marshal, and Messrs. *Loewenwolde* and *Bestucheff*, Chamberlains, received them; at the Entry of the Porch appeared Prince *Tubetzkoï*, one of the Knights of the Order of the White Eagle, who complimented the Ambassadour in her Imperial Majesty's Name: Count *de Tolstoy*, another Knight of that Order, received him in the Antichamber, and likewise complimented him: After which the whole Company was introduced into the Presence Chamber, where her Majesty was standing, surrounded by her Court, which was very bright, having on her Sides the Knights of the Order of the White Eagle. The Ambassador approached towards her Majesty's Right, the Envoy towards the Left, and the Secretary of the Embassy between them, holding the Cushion upon which lay the Collar and Star of the Order. The Ambassador made a Speech in the King of *Poland's* Name, during which, *M. le Fort* took the Collar from the Cushion, and presented it to the Prince as soon as he had ended his Speech, which his Highness put about the Empress, embracing her, after which, the said Envoy presented likewise the Star of the Order to the Prince, which he gave to the Princess his Consort, who fastened

it to her Majesty's Breast under a Discharge of 31 Guns from the Fortrefs : Which done, the Ambassadour, the Envoy, the Secretary, and the rest of the Company, were admitted to kiss her Majesty's Hand, and took their Leave. They were reconducted in the same Order as above, and went on board the Barges her Majesty had appointed for that Ceremony.

However, the publick Rejoycings of the *Russian* Court were somewhat appal'd by the Approach of the *British* Fleet, under the Command of Sir *Charles Wager* : For Letters from the same Place, and of the same Date, acquainted us, that the Land-Forces which had been drawn together near *Petersburgh*, in order to be put on board the *Russian* Fleet, were sent to work on the *Ladoga* Canal, and the Fortifications at *Cronslot* ; and that the *Czarina's* intended Journey to *Riga* began to be doubtfully spoken of.

On the other Hand, a Letter from on Board his Majesty's Ship, the *Torbay*, near the Island *Nargin* three Leagues from *Revel*, dated *May 20th* \* O. S. contain'd what follows :

‘ Sir *Charles Wager*, having been joined by the  
 ‘ *Nassaw*, and *Port Mahon*, on the 20th, sailed from  
 ‘ *Elfenab* near *Stockholm* the 25th, and arrived last  
 ‘ Night at his Place. This Morning Sir *Charles* sent  
 ‘ an Officer with a Letter to Lieutenant General  
 ‘ *Wulcoffe*, who Commands at *Revel*. He has also  
 ‘ order'd the *Port Mahon* to Sail to *Cronslot*, having  
 ‘ on board Mr. *Barnet*, one of his Lieutenants, by  
 ‘ whom he has sent his Majesty's Letter to the *Cza-*  
 ‘ *rina*, inclosed in a Packet to Admiral *Apraxis*.  
 ‘ Sir *Charles* has sent to the *Danish* Squadron, now  
 ‘ at *Bornholm* not to join him. The Men on board  
 ‘ the Squadron are in good Health.

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\* *News from Sir Charles Wager's Squadron.*

Some Days before, we received the following Account from *Stockholm*, dated *June 1st O. S. viz.*

Letters from *Petersburgh* of the 20th of *May* O. S. advise, that the *Czarina's* Court was under the greatest Uneasiness and Consternation at the News of the *British* Fleet advancing that Way; and had immediately given Orders for reinforcing the Garrisons of *Wibourg*, *Cronslot*, *Revel*, and *Riga*. A Merchant Ship which came from *Revel* the 20th of *May* brings an Account, that an Express was come thither from *Petersburgh* with Orders forthwith to unrig the Men of War that were equipped there, and to land the Ammunition and Provisions which were on board them; which was accordingly done the Night after the Express arrived; and the Ships were, at the same Time, haled as high in the Harbour as possible. Three or four Regiments were likewise ordered to march into that Town immediately to reinforce the Garrison.

On the last Day of *May*, an unlucky Accident happen'd at *Petersburgh*; For a Fire broke out at the Dock there, that burnt with such Fury, that it spread to the Gallies, of which Eight were entirely consumed, and another Ship newly built for a Man of War of 120 Guns, was also very much damaged. The Fire lasted till Five a Clock next Morning, when, by the prudent Orders of the *Czarina*, who came thither in Person, it was extinguished.

About the Beginning of *June*, there was publish'd at *Brussels*, the Treaty concluded at *Tunis* the 23d of *September* 1725, by his Imperial and Catholick Majesty's Commissioners, and the Regency of *Tunis*, by the Mediation of the Ottoman Porte's Commissioners, by which a free Navigation is re-established: This Treaty has been posted up in the usual Places of the City of *Brussels*, and consists in 13 Articles, the Substance whereof is as follows:

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I. There shall be a Cessation of Hostilities by Sea and Land between the Subjects and Vassals on both Parts.

II. A reciprocal and lasting Safety for the Flags and Navigation of both Parties.

III. Any Vessel of either Party may, in Case of Necessity, enter into the Roads and Ports of each of the Contracting Powers.

IV. The Vessels of Tunis shall suffer those that have the Imperial Flag and Passport, to pass and repass freely and without Molestation.

V. The Emperor's Subjects taken by an Enemy's Vessel, who shall be brought to Tunis, shall be immediately released.

VI. No Foreigners found on board the Vessels of his Imperial Majesty, or his Imperial Majesty's Subjects found on board Foreign Vessels, shall be made Slaves.

VII. No Succour or Protection shall be given to Vessels in Enmity with his Imperial Majesty.

VIII. The Emperor may establish a Consul at Tunis to give out Certificates, and decide the Differences between his Imperial Majesty's Subjects; nor shall the Judges of that Place have Power to intermeddle.

IX. If any Difference happen between a Subject of his Imperial Majesty and a Turk, it shall not be determined otherwise than by the Bashaw, Beig, or Governour of the Ports.

X. In case any of the Emperor's Subjects strikes a Turk, he shall not be punish'd for so doing, till after the Consul has been made acquainted with it; and if such Subject makes his Escape, the Consul shall not be answerable.

XI. If any Infringement shall happen of this present Treaty, no Hostility shall be committed, till the Affair has been laid before the proper Judges.

XII. In case the Vessels of either Party do Damage to one another, the Aggressor shall be punished.

XIII. If

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\* Abstract of the Treaty between the Emperor, and the Regency of Tunis.

XIII. *If this Treaty shall happen to be broken, the Imperial Consul and the Persons of his Retinue shall be allowed to return into their own Country during the Space of three Months, without receiving any Hindrance or Insult.*

In our Monthly Collection for *March* last, We inserted \* a large *Abstract* of the *State of the Island of Jamaica*, to which was added, Part of the *Minutes of the Assembly there*: And one of our Constant Readers having since sent us a correct Copy of a very remarkable † *Address* of the said Assembly, in order to be deposited in this *Political Repository*, we shall gratify his Desire, and place it here, as follows, viz.

To his Grace HENRY Duke of PORTLAND, his Majesty's Captain-General and Governor of JAMAICA.

*The Address of the Assembly of JAMAICA.*

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Assembly of Jamaica, do return your Grace our most humble Thanks for your Speech at the opening of this Session.

We have so great a Regard for your Ease and Recommendations, that you can never fail of having an Influence on the Consultations of this Assembly; nor can we apprehend that any Variation of ours, from your Grace's Sentiments, infers the least Diminution of the Duty we owe to his Majesty, or the Regard we profess to your Grace

We are Sharers, my Lord, in the Legislature, and therefore engaged to form some Judgment of the Means of our own Welfare, which we conceive could only be promoted by fixing our selves upon the firm and durable Basis of the Law. This hath been the end of all our Endeavours (which how unskilfully  
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\* Pag. 229, & seq;

† Remarkable Address of the Assembly of Jamaica to the Duke of Portland.

soever we have managed them) we pursued with honest Intentions, free from all private Aims, personal Resentments and Passions whatsoever. And we humbly hope, upon a Survey of the Fluctuation of our Constitution for some time past, our Attempts to gain some sure Footing will not be counted indecent or imprudent.

The Assurances in your Grace's Speech of his Majesty's Intentions to perpetuate our Laws, and the gracious Declarations he has often made from the Throne, of his Desire to establish the Liberties of all his People, have not a little encourag'd us to petition (as we have by the Bill now before your Grace,) for such an Establishment ; far, very far, from intending thereby to withdraw our Duty or Gratitude to our Sovereign !

My Lord, we can never be unmindful of the many Blessings of his Majesty's Reign, nor shall we ever be wanting in acts of Duty and Loyalty ; we are fully convinced that nothing is intended by him, to our Prejudice, the Moderation and Justice of his Government are to us certain Earnests to the contrary : But, my Lord, it is from so excellent a King that the best Laws are to be expected, which persuade us that we are not acting a disagreeable Part, while with Duty and Submission to his Majesty, we are contending for that which distinguishes his Subjects from those of other Princes.

When we thus confide in his Majesty's Goodness, How is it possible we should be disturbed with imaginary Fears or groundless Jealousies ! Or soured with any sullen and stubborn Humours ? There is indeed, my Lord, a sort of Jealousy that is natural and interwoven with every ENGLISH Constitution, and which is always upon the Watch for the Preservation of the Community ; such a Jealousy might well be alarmed, at our being apprized of a Report made to his Majesty concerning a former Bill for  
pre-

perpetuating our Laws, wherein it was advised to have a Draught of a Bill prepared in *England*, and recommended to the Council and Assembly ! For tho' we confess in the fullest Extent his Majesty's Right to dissent to our Laws, yet they ought, as we apprehend, to take their Rise from our selves, without being obliged to digest what is dealt to us by other Hands, Strangers in a great Measure to our Defects and Necessities. And here, my Lord, we only speak the same Language, and imitate the Spirit with which our Predecessors formerly asserted their Right of framing their own Bills, and in a Reign less favourable to the Liberties of the People, prevailed in the same Points ; which Maxims of Government they wisely drew from their Mother Country, who can endure no Laws, but those of her own chusing.

Your Grace has, in a lively manner, imprinted many of our Calamities ; and we might add to the Evils, enumerated, that tho' the Law for quieting our Possessions and many others are perpetual, yet their Operative Force and Vigour are suspended by the absence of the Courts of Law, which leaves us expos'd to the remediless Inlets of every Transgression ; not to mention how unsupported his Majesty's Government must be, without the means of collecting his Revenue, whereby the publick Credit is blasted almost beyond Recovery. These are certain Evils not by Consequences, but the actual Pressure of them ; others may break in upon us, of which we ought to have just Apprehensions : the longer a Gap is laid open in the Law, (the only Fence between Good and Evil) the more irreparable it will grow.

We have been exceeding careful in paving the way for the perpetual Bill, now under Consideration, by providing abundantly for the Support of his Majesty's Revenue, and removing all material

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Objections which the former Bills were thought liable to ; nor can we learn that any other Obstruction will be thrown in its way, than what is supposed to lye in his Majesty's Letter to your Grace in *August* 1723, whereby the Draught of an Act including the Establish'd Revenue, and your Grace's additional Sallary, were to be sent to his Majesty for his Consideration, that he might be able to give farther Directions for the perfect Settlement thereof, before *August* 1724. Accordingly a Draught was sent, whereto no Objection could be made, as to the Competency of the Establishment, which was the most provident part of the Letter ; and as the sending a Draught at this time, would be only Matter of Form, we humbly presume it ought not to stand in competition with the many Advantages arising from this Bill. The sending the former Draught before *October* 1724, answers the Words of the Letter, and as the Substance of the Letter hath been observ'd, whether another Daught shall be sent, is but a subordinate Consideration to the imminent Necessity that presses for the passing of this Bill ; besides, as his Majesty may reject the Bill, he can't be concluded by it's passing here, nor can any Injury be deriv'd to his Majesty, who has confessedly an ample Revenue raised by this Bill, which is not propos'd by the Assembly to stand in the Way, to any farther Marks of our Compliance with his gracious Intentions.

We therefore humbly beseech your Grace to give Life to the Bill now before you, by which you will convey Comfort and Ease to the distracted Condition of the Inhabitants of this Island ; calm the Face of all publick Affairs, and secure to your self the Affections of all those whom you govern. We further intreat your Grace to become an Intercessor with his Majesty, for the Accomplishment of our most humble Desires, to whom your Grace, from  
our

our solemn and most faithful Assurances, may be a Guarantee for our furtherance of the Publick Business now before us, and whatever his Majesty in his great Wisdom and Goodness shall think requisite for his Honour and Service, and our own Welfare.

About the Middle of this Month, we receiv'd the following further Advices from *America*, viz.

They write from *Piscataqua* of *April 22d*, That the Day before arrived there, Captain *William Cross*, in a Sloop from the Bay of *Honduras*, who says, that he and two Vessels more were taken by a *Spanish* *Periaguier* of 17 Men, as they were going into the Bay, and put a shore on an Island; where finding a *Doee*, five of them went into her up to the Bay-Men, who immediately fitted out two Boats, with 15 Men each, and retook all the Vessels, and the *Spaniards* in them, and put them on board the *Diamond* Man of War; who has taken a *Pyrate* commanded by one *Cooper*, and had a great many Prisoners on board, and was bound to *Jamaica* with them. He further says, that *Low* and *Spriggs* were both marooned and were got among the *Musketto Indians*.

From *Boston* (in *New-England*) *May 9th*.

*The humble Address of the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York, to his Excellency the Governor, &c.*

**W**E his Majesty's loyal and dutiful Subjects, the General Assembly of this Colony of *New-York*, return your Excellency our hearty Thanks, for your kind and obliging Speech to us.

We observe, with Pleasure, that constant Harmony that subsists between his Majesty and his *British* Parliament; and hope, that all Endeavours to lessen that mutual Harmony will always prove ineffectual, and all Attempts of the Enemies of the publick Peace, vain.

Our Inclination to serve and promote the Interest of his Majesty, are as strong as those of any of his Subjects, though our Abilities are not equally

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sufficient,

sufficient, but these shall be exerted to the utmost of our Power, by providing an honourable Support for his Majesty's Government here, in such Manner as shall be most suitable to the Circumstances of this Colony.

The other Matters recommended by your Excellency, shall in the Course of our Proceedings, have their due Weight, and our Endeavours shall not be wanting for the publick Service.

*His Excellency's Answer.*

Gentlemen,

**I** Thank you for this affectionate Address ; I will not neglect this Opportunity to acquaint you, that a Report hath spread about the Country, that the Money to be raised for the Support of the Government, is to be apply'd to my private Use ; and, in Case of my Death or Removal, to go to my Executors, which, if it should happen soon, would put the Government to a double Expence. As you know that this is intirely false and groundless, I depend on your joyning with me, on all proper Occasions, undeceive those who may be deluded by it. W. BURNET.

*Honour and  
Preferments.  
The Duke of  
Queensberry and E. of  
Marchmont  
Sworn Privy-  
Counsellors.*

On the last Day of May, His Majesty in Council, his Grace Charles Duke of Queensberry and Dover, and the Rt. Honourable Alexander Earl of Marchmont, were sworn Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy - Council, and took their Places at the Board accordingly.

*The King goes  
to Kensington.*

On the 2d. of June, His Majesty went from St. James's to his Palace at Kensington.

*New-Com-  
mission of  
Excise.*

A few Days after, it was declared, that His Majesty had been pleased to appoint George Townshend, Christopher Montagu, John Whetham, Roger Gale, Benjamin Mildmay, Richard Elliot, George Duckett, Patrick Haldane, and Charles Pollhill, Esqrs. to

to be His Majesty's Commissioners for the Management of the Revenues of *Excise*.

*Charles Dartiquenave* Esq; to be Sur-Char. Darti-  
veyor of the Gardens and Waters be- quenave Esq;  
longling to His Majesty's Palaces in *Surveyor of*  
*England*, in the room of Sir *John Van-* the Gardens.  
*brugh* deceased.

And *Thomas Coke* Esq; to be Serjeant *Mr. Coke*  
at Arms, in Ordinary to His Majesty. *Serjeant at*

Towards the End of this Month, *John King*  
His Majesty was likewise pleased to ap- *Esq; Out-*  
point the Honourable *John King* Esq; *Ranger of*  
to be Out-Ranger of his Majesty's Forest *Windsor Fo-*  
of *Windsor*, with a Salary of 600 l. per *rest.*

*Annum*; and *Hugh Howard* Esq; to be *Hugh Ho-*  
Pay-master of all the Works concerning *ward Esq;*  
the Repairing, New-building, and Well- *Pay-master of*  
keeping of all His Majesty's Houses of *the Works*  
Access, and others in time of Progress. *and Repairs.*

About the same time, *Henry Edwards* *Henry Ed-*  
Esq; one of the Masters of the High *wards Esq;*  
Court of Chancery was, pursuant to an *Accomptant*  
Act of Parliament passed the last Ses- *Gen. of the*  
sions, for the better Securing the Effects *High Court of*  
of the Suitors, declared by the Lord *Chancery.*  
High Chancellor, Accomptant General  
of the said Court.

On Sunday the 5th of June, about Noon, *Their Royal*  
their Royal Highnesses the Prince and *Highnesses go*  
Princess of *Wales* went to *Kensington*, and *to Richmond*  
having accompanied His Majesty to the *&c.*  
Royal Chapel, went in the Evening to their House  
at *Richmond*, to pass the remainder of the Summer  
there. Prince *William* with the Princesses *Mary* and  
*Louisa* went to *Richmond* the Night before, and the  
Princesses, *Anne*, *Amelia*, and *Carolina*, were at  
their Apartments in *Kensington* Palace.

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About

The Ecclesiastical \* Preferments and Promotions, that are come to publick Knowledge within this Month of *June*, are as follows, viz.

The Rev. Mr. *Coleyre*, succeeded Dr. *Brady*, as Minister of *Richmond* in *Surrey*; and thereupon resigned the Vicarage of *Kingston upon Thames*, which was bestowed on the Rev. Mr. *Burrough*, of *West-Moulsey*. The Rev. Mr. *William Henderson*, was presented to the Vicarage of *Felton*, with *Franlingham*, in the County of *Northumberland* and Diocese of *Durham*; The Dean and Chapter of *Windsor* presented the Rev. Mr. *Stevens*, to the Vicarage of *Tintagel* in *Cornwall*. The Rev. Mr. *Joshua Marshall* was presented to the Rectory of *Salmonby*, in the County and Diocese of *Lincoln*; and the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Jackson* was by his Majesty, presented to the Rectory of *Norton-Davy*, alias *Green's Norton*, with the Chapel of *Whittlebury*, in the County of *Northampton* and Diocese of *Peterborough*, worth about 300 l. per Annum. Towards the middle of this Month the Rev. Mr. *Skeeler* was presented to the Vicarage of *Winchcombe*, with the Chappels *Gretton* and *Green*, in the County and Diocese of *Glocester*; And the Rev. Mr. *Walter Merrick* to the Vicarage of *Ewyas Harold* with the Chappel of *Dules* in the County of *Hereford*. The Rev. Dr. *Egerton*, Prebendary of *Canterbury*, was made Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of *Hereford*, and the Rev. Mr. *Joseph Sager* was installed into the Prebend of *Warmister*, in the Church of *Salisbury*. The Reverend Mr. *Day*, of the King's Chapel, was presented to the Living of *East and West-Barnet* in *Middlesex*, in the room of the Rev. Mr. *Burnet*, deceased. The Rev. Mr. *Thomas Cotterel*, to the Stipendiary Curacy in the Parochial Church of *Flamsted*, in the County of *Hertford*. The Rev. Mr. *Thomas Falkener* to the Rectory

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\* Ecclesiastical Preferments and Promotions.

Rectory of *Hangham* in the County of *Lincoln*. The Rev. Mr. *Blagdon*, to the Rectory of *South-Leigh*, in the County of *Devon*, and Diocese of *Exeter*. The Rev. Mr. *David Scurlock*, one of the Lecturers of *Hackney*, to the Vicarage of *Pottern* in *Wiltshire*. The Rev. Mr. *Christopher Coulson* to the Vicarage of *Kilnsey* in the County of *York*. And the Rev. Mr. *Alexander Page*, to the Rectory of *Famborough*, in *Somersetshire*.

About the Beginning of this Month, \* *Thomas Martin* Esq; one of the *Welch* Judges, was rechosen Member of Parliament for *Dartmouth* in *Devonshire*; as was also the Rt. Hon. the Lord Marquis of *Hartington*, Captain of the Band of his Majesty's Gentlemen Pensioners, for *Grampound* in *Cornwall*; On the 9th of *June*, *John Willes*, of *Lincoln's-Inn* Esq; second Justice of *Chester*, &c. was unanimously chosen for *Weymouth* in *Dorsetshire*, in the room of *John Ward* Esq; lately expelled the House; And, a few Days after *Anthony Lowther* Esq; lately made a Commissioner of the Revenue in *Ireland*, was rechosen Knight of the Shire for *Westmoreland*.

Towards the End of *May* last, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Clanrickard*, the Earl of *Kerry*, the Lord Vis. *Charlmont*, the Lord *Newton Butler*, the Lord Vis. *Dunccannon*, the Lord *Southwel*, Sir *Robert Maude*, Bart. Sir *Thomas Taylor*, Bart. and Major-General *Wynn*, were sworn of his Majesties most Honourable Privy-Council in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

About this time, Capt. *John Mercer*, Capt. *John* Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the *Mercer*, a Peace for the Counties of *Middlesex* and *Baronet*. *Surry*, took upon him the ancient Title of Kt. and Baronet in *North-Britain*, to which he had the undoubted Birth-right.

And

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\* *New Members of the British Parliament.*

**Sam. Mills**  
*Esq; Steward*  
*of the High*  
*Court of Sec.*  
*of the Cathed-*  
*ral of Can-*  
*terbury.*

**Wm. More-**  
**ton, Esq;**  
*made one of*  
*the City-Coun-*  
*cil.*

**Tho. Wyvil**  
**Esq. Accompt.**  
**Gen. of the**  
**Excise.**

**Mr Le-Neve**  
**Water Bailiff**  
**of London.**  
**And Mr.**  
**Bocking one**  
**of the Coal-**  
**Meters.**

**Sir John**  
**Lock and**  
**William Og-**  
**bourne Esq.**  
*chosen Sheriffs*  
*of London.*  
**Mr. Black-**  
**erby House-**  
**Keeper of the**  
**old Palace**  
**Westminster.**  
**Deaths, Births**  
**and Marriages**  
**of eminent**  
**Persons.**  
**The Q. of**  
**Spain deli-**  
**ver'd of a**  
**Princess.**

And *Samuel Mills Esq;* Member of Par-  
liament for *Canterbury*, was appointed  
Steward of the High Court and Court  
of Liberties belonging to the Dean and  
Chapter of that Cathedral; and *Mr. Ste-*  
*phen Tucker*, of that City, Under-Steward.

Some time before *William Moreton* of  
the *Middle-Temple Esq;* was appointed  
one of the City-Council, in the room of  
*Mr. Richardson*, who had resign'd; and  
*Thomas Wyvil Esq;* Brother to Sir *Mar-*  
*maduke Wyvil Bart.* Accomptant Gen. of  
the *Excise*. — *Le Neve Esq;* was admit-  
ted and sworn into the Place of Water-  
Bailiff of the City of *London*, which he  
purchased of *John Bingsfield Esq;* And at  
the same time, *Mr. Tho. Bocking* was ad-  
mitted and Sworn one of the Coal-Meters  
of the said City, in the room of *John Deale*  
*Esq;* deceased; And on the 15th *Mr Gale*  
was chosen Steward of *St. Thomas's Hos-*  
*pital in Southwark*, in the room of *Mr.*  
*Hulton* deceased.

On the 24th of *June*, being *Midsummer*  
Day, *Sir John Lock*, and *Wm. Ogbourne Esq;*  
were elected Sheriffs for this City and  
County, for the Year ensuing, without  
Opposition; And *Mr. Daniel Booth*, and  
*Mr. Samuel Travers* were chosen Auditors  
of the City Accompts.

On the 17th *Nath. Blackerby Esq;* was  
Sworn and admitted into the Place of  
House-Keeper to his Majesty of the old  
Palace of *Westminster*.

On the 11th of *June N. S.* or last of  
*May O. S.* about Eight a-Clock in the  
Morning the Queen of *Spain* was de-  
liver'd of a Princess, who was bapti-  
zed

zed the same Day, and Named *Donna Maria Antonia*.

The same Morning the Marquess de St. *The Marq. de Philippe*, Ambassador of Spain, died at the *St. Philippe Hagar.* dies.

On Thursday the 2d. of June, died *William Bull Esq;* a young Gentleman of a great Estate, in the County of *Somerset*, as did, the next Day, Lieutenant General *Stewart*, in the 82d. Year of his Age. He was descended from the Noble Families of the Earls of *Galloway* and *Caithness* in Scotland, which are now extinct; was made a Major General by King *William*, and Lieutenant General by *Q. Anne*, who also appointed him Commander in chief of all her Forces in *Ireland*, and a Member of the Privy-Council there. He was a fine Gentleman; and a Charitable Christian.

Four Days before, (*May 31st*) Dr. *Clark*, a famous Man Midwife, died at *Bradford* in *Clark. Wiltshire.*

About the same time, the Hon. *Humphrey Butler*, Esq; eldest Son of the Lord *Newton Butler* married, an *Irish* Peer was married in *Dublin* to *Mrs. Barry*, a Lady of a great Forttune.

On the 6th died Col. *Hales*, whose Father was Secretary to King *James II.* at the Revolution; as also Justice *Richardson*, at his House in *Lincoln's Inn-Fields*, whose Daughter and only Child, died 3 Weeks before.

On the 9th died also, the Lord Archbishop of *York's* Lady, in the 80th Year of her Age; as did, a few Days after, *Richard Adney Esq;* Secretary to the late Lord *Somers*, when Lord Chancellor of *England*.

On the 8th died the Rev. Mr *Pool*, Rector of *Essex* in *Surry*; as did on the 10th in Child-bed the Wife of — *Proby Esq;* Sister to the Rt. Hon. the Lord *Gower*; and on Sunday the 12th, the Hon. *George Booth Esq;* Uncle to the E. of *Warrington*. He had married the Hon. *Mrs. Roberts*, Sister to the late E. of *Radnor*.

The

*And Mr. Brookes-banks.*

*And Colonel Raleigh.*

The same Day, (*June 12th*) died *Joseph Brookes-banks Esq*; an eminent *London Merchant*; as did some Days before, *Col. Raleigh*, a Descendant of the famous *Sir Walter Raleigh*, who commanded a Regiment in the Reign of *King Willam* and *Queen Mary*.

*The D. of Ancaſter deliver'd of a Daughter. Wm. Cartwright Esq; married.*

On *Sunday*, the *12th*, her Grace the *Duchess of Ancaſter* was deliver'd of a Daughter.

On the *16th Wm. Cartwright Esq*; was married to *Mrs. Byzantia Lane*, Daughter to *Mr. Lane*, of *Great-Queen-street*, a Lady of *30,000 l. Fortune*.

Some Days before, died *Mrs. Whichcote*, Sister to *Sir Francis Whichcote, Bart*.

*Mrs Whichcote dies.*

*Sir William Drake Bart. Abel Polin Esq; and Richd. Head Bart. married.*

On the *18th Sir William Drake* of *Dewonsbire, Bart.* was married to a Daughter of *William Paer-Williams Esq*; Some Days before, *Abel Polin Esq*; was married to *Mrs. Walter*, eldest Daughter of *John Walter Esq*; Knight of the Shire for the County of *Surry*; and *Sir Richard Head Bart.* was married to *Mrs. Boyce* of *Canterbury*, a Lady of a very considerable Fortune.

*The Rev. Mr. Burnet dies.*

About the same time, died the *Rev. Gilbert Burnet*, Rector of *Barnet* in *Middlesex*, Chaplain to his Majesty, and younger Son to the late Bishop of *Sarum*; as did, on the *21st Fleet-wood Dormer Esq*; only Son of *Mr. Justice Dormer*; and about the same time, the *Rev. Mr. Malcher*, the last elected Fellow of *Eaton-Colledge*.

*And Mr Dormer.*

*And the Rev. Mr Malcher.*

*Mr. Dashwood marries.*

About the same time, *George Dashwood Esq*; was married to *Mrs. Margaret Peyton*, Sister to *Sir Thomas Peyton Bart.*

*Mendez de Costa dies.*

*And Mr. Garrat.*

On the *25th of June*, died *John Mendez de Costa*, an eminent Jew; as did also, about the same time, *Mr. Garrat*, formerly a Weaver, worth about *100,000 l.* of which he left *30000 l.* to his Widow, and the remainder to his nearest Relations, and to several Charitable Uses.

*And the D. of Shrewsbury.*

On *Thursday*, the last Day of *June*, in the Evening, died her Grace the *Duchess of Shrewsbury* an *Italian Lady*, of a great Family in *Rome*. She was one of the Ladies of the Bed-Chamber to Her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales*, and in great Esteem at Court; was benevolent, Good-natured, and Charitable, and left considerable Legacies to all her Domesticks. By her Death, a Joynture of *1200 l. per Ann.* which she enjoy'd, goes to *George Talbot* the present Earl of *Shrewsbury*, a *Roman Catholick*.

THE

T H E  
**C O N T E N T S**  
 O F T H E  
**O n e a n d T h i r t i e t h V o l u m e**  
 O F T H E  
**P O L I T I C A L S T A T E**  
 O F  
**G R E A T B R I T A I N.**

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